



**IRIG STANDARD 106-15
PART 1**

TELEMETRY STANDARDS

**ABERDEEN TEST CENTER
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
REAGAN TEST SITE
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE
YUMA PROVING GROUND**

**NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER AIRCRAFT DIVISION
NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER WEAPONS DIVISION
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER DIVISION, KEYPORT
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER DIVISION, NEWPORT
PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY**

**30TH SPACE WING
45TH SPACE WING
96TH TEST WING
412TH TEST WING
ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT COMPLEX
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

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14. ABSTRACT The Telemetry Group (TG) of the Range Commanders Council (RCC) maintains this telemetry standard as a living document that is updated once every two years. The TG of the RCC has prepared this document to foster the compatibility of telemetry transmitting, receiving, and signal processing equipment at the member ranges under the cognizance of the RCC. The range commanders highly recommend that telemetry equipment operated by the ranges and telemetry equipment used in programs that require range support conform to these standards. These standards do not necessarily define the existing capability of any test range, but constitute a guide for the orderly implementation of telemetry systems for both ranges and range users. The scope of capabilities attainable with the utilization of these standards requires the careful consideration of tradeoffs. Guidance concerning these tradeoffs is provided in the text. The standards provide the necessary criteria on which to base equipment design and modification. The ultimate purpose is to ensure efficient spectrum utilization, interference-free operation, interoperability between ranges, and compatibility of range user equipment with the ranges. The policy of the TG is to update the telemetry standards and test methods documents as required to be consistent with advances in technology.						
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(PART 1)**

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* Changed

† New

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Changes in This Edition

This document is an updated version of and replaces Range Commanders Council (RCC) Document 106-13 (Part 1: Telemetry Standards [June 2013]). The RCC Telemetry Group (TG) made an extensive effort to produce a well-coordinated and useful document. The following is a summary of these efforts.

a. Task TG-117: 2015 Updates to Digital Telemetry Recorder Standards

OBJECTIVE/SCOPE: Update IRIG 106 Chapter 10 to include data recorder capabilities required by the RCC members. Write Chapter 7, new chapter titled Packet Telemetry Downlink. Write Appendix Q, titled Extended Binary Golay Code.

b. Task TG-121: Updates to TMATS for 106-15

OBJECTIVE/SCOPE: To enhance the content of the Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard (TMATS) as needed to keep it current with the data standards in the remainder of 106.

c. Task TG-122: 2015 Updates to Recorders Command & Control and Test Methods

OBJECTIVE/SCOPE: Update IRIG 106 chapter 6 (Recorder Command and Control) to include new data recorder capabilities as documented in the 2013 release of IRIG 106 Chapter 10.

d. Task TG-129: Update IRIG 106 with Standards for LDPC FEC Codes.

OBJECTIVE/SCOPE: Incorporate Standards for the implementation of Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) Forward Error Correction (FEC) coding into IRIG 106.
Deliverable: a new appendix for the IRIG 106-15 publication. Chapter 2 also includes a new paragraph introducing this new appendix.

e. Task TG-130: Update IRIG 106 with Standards for Space Time Coding (STC)

OBJECTIVE/SCOPE: Incorporate Standards for the implementation of Space Time Coding (STC) into IRIG 106. Deliverable: a new appendix for IRIG 106-15 publication. Chapter 2 also includes a new paragraph introducing this new appendix.

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Preface

The TG of the RCC has prepared this document to foster the compatibility of telemetry transmitting, receiving, and signal processing equipment at the member ranges under the cognizance of the RCC. The range commanders highly recommend that telemetry equipment operated by the ranges and telemetry equipment used in programs that require range support conform to these standards.

These standards do not necessarily define the existing capability of any test range, but constitute a guide for the orderly implementation of telemetry systems for both ranges and range users. The scope of capabilities attainable with the utilization of these standards requires the careful consideration of tradeoffs. Guidance concerning these tradeoffs is provided in the text. The standards provide the necessary criteria on which to base equipment design and modification. The ultimate purpose is to ensure efficient spectrum utilization, interference-free operation, interoperability between ranges, and compatibility of range user equipment with the ranges.

This standard, published in two parts, is complemented by a companion series, RCC Document 118, Test Methods for Telemetry Systems and Subsystems, RCC Document 119, Telemetry Applications Handbook, and RCC Document 124, Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard (TMATS) Handbook.

The policy of the TG is to update the telemetry standards and test methods documents as required to be consistent with advances in technology.

Please direct any questions to:

Secretariat, Range Commanders Council
ATTN: TEDT-WS-RCC
1510 Headquarters Avenue
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico 88002-5110
Telephone: (575) 678-1107, DSN 258-1107
E-mail: usarmy.wsmr.attec.list.rcc@mail.mil

***** NOTHING FOLLOWS *****

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Part I

Part I of the Telemetry Standards addresses the here-to-date conventional methods, techniques, and practices affiliated with aeronautical telemetry applicable to the member RCC ranges. Part I is composed of ten chapters, with each devoted to a different element of the telemetry system or process.

Reference documents are identified at the point of reference. Commonly used terms are defined in standard reference glossaries and dictionaries. Definitions of terms with special applications are included when the term first appears, generally in appendices of individual chapters. Radio frequency terms are defined in the *Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management*. Copies of that manual may be obtained from:

Executive Secretary, Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC)
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information
Administration (NTIA)
Room 1605, HCHB Building
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

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Acronyms

μV	microvolt
ARTM	Advanced Range Telemetry
CPFSK	continuous phase frequency shift keying
CPM	continuous phase modulation
dB	decibel
dBc	decibels relative to the carrier
dBm	decibel referenced to one milliwatt
EIRP	effective isotropic radiated power
FM	frequency modulation
FQPSK	Feher's quadrature phase shift keying
GHz	gigahertz
Hz	hertz
IF	intermediate frequency
kHz	kilohertz
LDPC	low-density parity check
Mb/s	megabit per second
MHz	megahertz
MIL-STD	Military Standard
NRZ-L	non-return-to-zero-level
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
OQPSK	offset quadrature phase shift keying
PCM	pulse code modulation
PSD	power spectral density
RF	radio frequency
RFC	radio frequency channel
SOQPSK	shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying
STC	space-time code

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CHAPTER 2

Transmitter and Receiver Systems

2.1 Radio Frequency Standards for Telemetry

These standards provide the criteria to determine equipment and frequency use requirements and are intended to ensure efficient and interference-free use of the radio frequency spectrum. These standards also provide a common framework for sharing data and providing support for test operations between ranges. The radio frequency spectrum is a limited natural resource; therefore, efficient use of available spectrum is mandatory. In addition, susceptibility to interference must be minimized. Systems not conforming to these standards require justification upon application for frequency allocation, and the use of such systems is highly discouraged. The standards contained herein are derived from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management.¹

2.2 Definitions

As of RCC 106-13 published June 2013, the definitions that in previous versions comprised this section are now located in [Appendix 2-A](#), one of two appendices new to this publication.

2.3 Bands

The bands used for telemetry are described unofficially below. Additional detail can be seen at [Table 2-1](#).

Lower	L-band	1435 - 1535 megahertz (MHz)	Lower	C-band	4400 - 4940 MHz
Lower	S-band	2200 - 2290 MHz	Middle	C-band	5091 - 5150 MHz
Upper	S-band	2310 - 2395 MHz	Upper	C-band	5925 - 6700 MHz

Table 2-1. Telemetry Frequency Allocations

Frequency Range (MHz)	Unofficial Designation	Comments	Refer to:
1435-1525	Lower L-band	Telemetry primary service (part of mobile service) in USA	2.3.1
1525-1535	Lower L-band	Mobile satellite service (MSS) primary service, telemetry secondary service in USA	2.3.1
2200-2290	Lower S-band	Telemetry co-primary service in USA	2.3.2
2310-2360	Upper S-band	Wireless Communications Service (WCS) and broadcasting-satellite (sound) service (BSS) primary services, telemetry secondary service in USA	2.3.3

¹ National Telecommunications and Information Administration. "Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management." May 2012. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://www.ntia.doc.gov/files/ntia/publications/redbook/2012-05/Manual_2012.pdf.

2360-2395	Upper S-band	Telemetry primary service in USA	2.3.3
4400-4940	Lower C-band	See Paragraph 2.3.4	2.3.4
5091-5150	Middle C-band	See Paragraph 2.3.5	2.3.5
5925-6700	Upper C-band	See Paragraph 2.3.6	2.3.6

The 1755-1850 MHz band (unofficially called “upper L-band”) can also be used for telemetry at many test ranges although it is not explicitly listed as a telemetry band in the NTIA Table of Frequency Allocations.² The mobile service is a primary service in the 1755-1850 MHz band and telemetry is a part of the mobile service. Since the 1755-1850 MHz band is not considered a standard telemetry band per this document, potential users must coordinate, in advance, with the individual range(s) and ensure use of this band can be supported at the subject range and that it will meet their technical requirements. While these band designations are common in telemetry parlance, they may have no specific meaning to anyone else. Telemetry assignments are made for testing³ manned and unmanned aircraft, for missiles, space, land, and sea test vehicles, and for rocket sleds and systems carried on such sleds. Telemetry assignments are also made for testing major components of the aforementioned systems.

2.3.1 Allocation of the Lower L-Band (1435 to 1535 MHz).

This band is allocated in the United States of America and its possessions for government and nongovernmental aeronautical telemetry use on a shared basis. The Aerospace and Flight Test Radio Coordinating Council coordinates the non-governmental use of this band. The frequencies in this range will be assigned for aeronautical telemetry and associated remote-control operations⁴ for testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles, rocket sleds, and other vehicles or their major components. Authorized usage includes telemetry associated with launching and reentry into the earth's atmosphere as well as any incidental orbiting prior to reentry of manned or unmanned vehicles undergoing flight tests. The following frequencies are shared with flight telemetering mobile stations: 1444.5, 1453.5, 1501.5, 1515.5, 1524.5, and 1525.5 MHz.

2.3.1.1 1435 to 1525 MHz

This frequency range is allocated for the exclusive use of aeronautical telemetry in the United States of America.

2.3.1.2 1525 to 1530 MHz

The 1525 to 1530 MHz band was reallocated at the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference. The mobile-satellite service is now a primary service in this band. The mobile service, which includes aeronautical telemetry, is now a secondary service in this band.

² The definitions of the radio services that can be operated within certain frequency bands contained in the radio regulations as agreed to by the member nations of the International Telecommunications Union. This table is maintained in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission and the NTIA and is available at <http://transition.fcc.gov/oet/spectrum/table/fcctable.pdf>.

³A telemetry system as defined here is not critical to the operational (tactical) function of the system.

⁴The word used for remote control operations in this band is *telecommand*.

2.3.1.3 1530 to 1535 MHz

The maritime mobile-satellite service is a primary service in the frequency band from 1530 to 1535 MHz.⁵ The mobile service (including aeronautical telemetry) is a secondary service in this band.

2.3.2 Allocation of the Lower S-Band (2200 to 2300 MHz).

No provision is made in this band for the flight testing of manned aircraft.

2.3.2.1 2200 to 2290 MHz

These frequencies are shared equally by the United States Government's fixed, mobile, space research, space operation, and the Earth Exploration Satellite Services, and include telemetry associated with launch vehicles, missiles, upper atmosphere research rockets, and space vehicles regardless of their trajectories.

2.3.2.2 2290 to 2300 MHz

Allocations in this range are for the space research service (deep space only) on a shared basis with the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services.

2.3.3 Allocation of the Upper S-Band (2310 to 2395 MHz).

This band is allocated to the fixed, mobile, radiolocation, and broadcasting-satellite services in the United States of America. Government and nongovernmental telemetry users share this band in a manner similar to that of the L band. Telemetry assignments are made for flight-testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles, space vehicles, or their major components.

2.3.3.1 2310 to 2360 MHz

These frequencies have been reallocated and were auctioned by the Federal Communications Commission in April 1997. The Wireless Communications Service is the primary service in the frequencies 2305-2320 MHz and 2345-2360 MHz. The broadcasting-satellite (sound) service is the primary service in the 2320-2345 MHz band. In the band 2320-2345 MHz, the mobile and radiolocation services are allocated on a primary basis until a broadcasting-satellite (sound) service has been brought into use in such a manner as to affect or be affected by the mobile and radiolocation services in those service areas

2.3.3.2 2360 to 2395 MHz

The Mobile Service (including aeronautical telemetry) is a primary service in this band.

2.3.4 Allocation of the Lower C-Band (4400 to 4940 MHz)

Telemetry is an operation that is currently allowed under the mobile service allocation.

2.3.5 Allocation of the Middle C-Band (5091 to 5150 MHz)

The process of incorporating aeronautical telemetry operations into the NTIA Table of Frequency Allocations for this band has been initiated but not yet completed.

⁵ Reallocated as of 1 January 1990.

2.3.6 Allocation of the Upper C-Band (5925 to 6700 MHz)

This band is not currently allocated as a government band. The process of incorporating federal government use of aeronautical telemetry operations into the NTIA Table of Frequency Allocations for this band has been initiated but not yet completed.

2.4 **Telemetry Transmitter Systems**

Telemetry requirements for air, space, and ground systems are accommodated in the appropriate bands as described in Paragraph [2.3](#).

2.4.1 Center Frequency Tolerance

Unless otherwise dictated by a particular application, the frequency tolerance for a telemetry transmitter shall be ± 0.002 percent of the transmitter's assigned center frequency. Transmitter designs shall control transient frequency errors associated with startup and power interruptions. During the first second after turn-on, the transmitter output frequency shall be within the occupied bandwidth of the modulated signal at any time when the transmitter output power exceeds -25 decibels (dB) referenced to one milliwatt (dBm). Between 1 and 5 seconds after initial turn-on, the transmitter frequency shall remain within twice the specified limits for the assigned radio frequency. After 5 seconds, the standard frequency tolerance is applicable for any and all operations where the transmitter power output is -25 dBm or greater (or produces a field strength greater than 320 microvolts [μ V]/meter at a distance of 30 meters from the transmitting antenna in any direction). Specific uses may dictate tolerances more stringent than those stated.

2.4.2 Output Power

Emitted power levels shall always be limited to the minimum required for the application. The output power shall not exceed 25 watts⁶. The effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) shall not exceed 25 watts.

2.4.3 Modulation

The traditional modulation methods for aeronautical telemetry are frequency modulation and phase modulation. Pulse code modulation (PCM)/frequency modulation (FM) has been the most popular telemetry modulation since around 1970. The PCM/FM method could also be called filtered continuous phase frequency shift keying (CPFSK). The radio frequency (RF) signal is typically generated by filtering the baseband non-return-to-zero-level (NRZ-L) signal and then frequency modulating a voltage-controlled oscillator. The optimum peak deviation is 0.35 times the bit rate and a good choice for a premodulation filter is a multi-pole linear phase filter with bandwidth equal to 0.7 times the bit rate. Frequency and phase modulation have a variety of desirable features but may not provide the required bandwidth efficiency, especially for higher bit rates. When better bandwidth efficiency is required, the standard methods for digital signal transmission are the Feher's patented quadrature phase shift keying (FQPSK-B and FQPSK-JR), the shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying (SOQPSK-TG), and the Advanced Range Telemetry (ARTM) continuous phase modulation (CPM). Each of these methods offer constant, or nearly constant, envelope characteristics and are compatible with non-linear amplifiers with minimal spectral regrowth and minimal degradation of detection efficiency. The

⁶ An exemption from this EIRP limit will be considered; however, systems with EIRP levels greater than 25 watts will be considered nonstandard systems and will require additional coordination with affected test ranges.

first three methods (FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, and SOQPSK-TG) are interoperable and require the use of the differential encoder described in Subsection 2.4.3.1.1 below. Additional information on this differential encoder is contained in [Appendix M](#). All of these bandwidth-efficient modulation methods require the data to be randomized. Additional characteristics of these modulation methods are discussed in the following paragraphs and in Section 7 of [Appendix A](#).

2.4.3.1 Characteristics of FQPSK-B

FQPSK-B is described in the Digcom Inc. publication, “*FQPSK-B, Revision A1, Digcom-Feher Patented Technology Transfer Document, January 15, 1999.*” This document can be obtained under a license from:

Digcom Inc.
44685 Country Club Drive
El Macero, CA 95618
Telephone: 530-753-0738
FAX: 530-753-1788

2.4.3.1.1 Differential Encoding

Differential encoding shall be provided for FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, and SOQPSK-TG and shall be consistent with the following definitions:

The NRZ-L data bit sequence $\{b_n\}$ is sampled periodically by the transmitter at time instants:

$$t = nT_b \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

where T_b is the NRZ-L bit period.

Using the bit index values n as references to the beginning of symbol periods, the differential encoder alternately assembles I-channel and Q-channel symbols to form the following sequences:

$$I_2, I_4, I_6, \dots$$

and

$$Q_3, Q_5, Q_7, \dots$$

according to the following rules:

$$I_{2n} = b_{2n} \oplus \overline{Q_{(2n-1)}} \quad n > 0 \quad (2-1)$$

$$Q_{(2n+1)} = b_{(2n+1)} \oplus I_{2n} \quad n > 0 \quad (2-2)$$

Where \oplus denotes the exclusive-or operator, and the bar above a variable indicates the ‘not’ or inversion operator. Q-channel symbols are offset (delayed) relative to I-channel symbols by one bit period.

2.4.3.1.2 Characteristics of FQPSK-JR

FQPSK-JR is a cross-correlated, constant envelope, spectrum shaped variant of FQPSK. It assumes a quadrature modulator architecture and synchronous digital synthesis of the I and Q-channel modulating signals as outlined in [Figure 2-1](#).

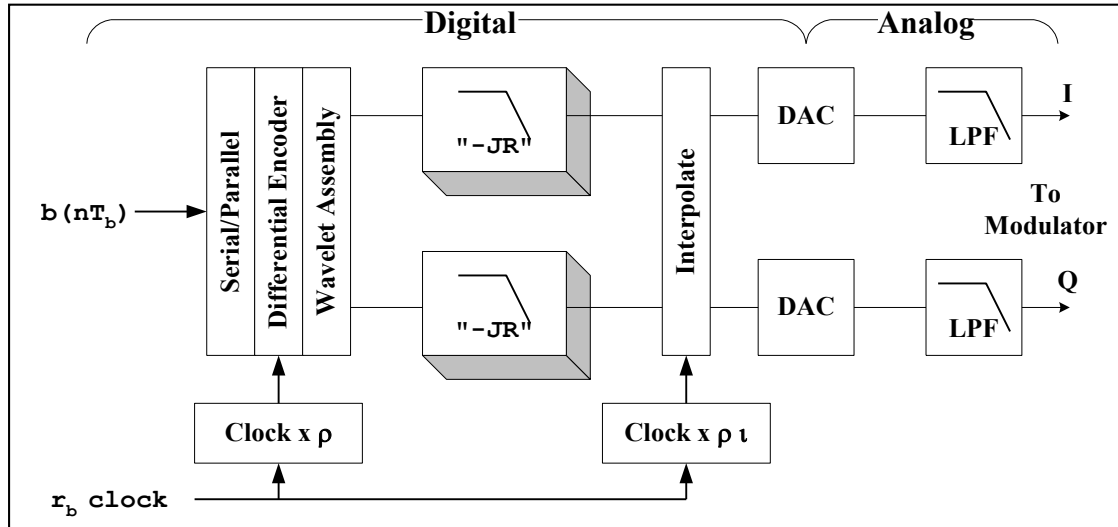


Figure 2-1. FQPSK-JR Baseband Signal Generator

FQPSK-JR utilizes the time domain wavelet functions defined in United States Patent 4,567,602⁷ with two exceptions. The transition functions used in the cited patent,

$$G(t) = \begin{cases} \pm \left[1 - K \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{T_s}\right) \right] \\ \pm \left[1 - K \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{T_s}\right) \right] \end{cases} \quad (2-3)$$

$$K = 1 - A = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

are replaced with the following transition functions:

⁷ Kamilo Feher and Shuzo Kato. Correlated signal processor. US Patent 4,567,602. Filed 13 June 1983 and issued 28 January 1986.

$$G(t) = \begin{cases} \pm \sqrt{1 - A^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi t}{T_s}\right)} \\ \pm \sqrt{1 - A^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi t}{T_s}\right)} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (2-4)$$

where $T_s = 2/r_b$ is the symbol period.

The digital “JR” spectrum-shaping filter used for each channel is a linear phase, finite impulse response (FIR) filter. The filter is defined in terms of its impulse response sequence $h(n)$ in [Table 2-2](#) and assumes a fixed wavelet sample rate of $\rho = 6$ samples per symbol. The JR_{equiv} column is the aggregate response of the cascaded JR_a and JR_b filters actually used.

Table 2-2. FQPSK-JR Shaping Filter Definition			
Filter Weight	JR_{equiv}	JR_a	JR_b
$h(0)$	-0.046875	2^{-2}	$-(2^{-3} + 2^{-4})$
$h(1)$	0.109375	$h(0)$	$(2^{-1} + 2^{-3})$
$h(2)$	0.265625	$h(0)$	$h(1)$
$h(3)$	$h(2)$	-	$h(0)$
$h(4)$	$h(1)$	-	-
$h(5)$	$h(0)$	-	-

Digital interpolation is used to increase sample rate, moving all alias images created by digital to analog conversion sufficiently far away from the fundamental signal frequency range that out-of-channel noise floors can be well controlled. The FQPSK-JR reference implementations currently utilize 4-stage Cascade-Integrator-Comb interpolators with unity memory lag factor.⁸ Interpolation ratio “ i ” is adjusted as a function of bit rate such that fixed cutoff frequency post-D/A anti-alias filters can be used to cover the entire range of required data rates.⁹

2.4.3.1.3 Carrier Suppression

The remnant carrier level shall be no greater than -30 decibels relative to the carrier (dBc). Additional information of carrier suppression can be seen at Section 7 of [Appendix A](#).

⁸ Eugene Hogenauer. “An Economical Class of Digital Filters for Decimation and Interpolation” in *IEEE Transactions on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing*, 29, No. 2 (1981): 155-162.

⁹ The FQPSK-JR definition does not include a specific interpolation method and a post-D/A filter design; however, it is known that benchmark performance will be difficult to achieve if the combined effects of interpolation and anti-alias filter produce more than .04 dB excess attenuation at 0.0833 times the input sample rate and more than 1.6 dB of additional attenuation at 0.166 times the sample rate where the input sample rate is referred to the input of the interpolator assuming 6 samples per second.

2.4.3.1.4 Quadrature Modulator Phase Map

[Table 2-3](#) lists the mapping from the input to the modulator (after differential encoding and FQPSK-B or FQPSK-JR wavelet assembly) to the carrier phase of the modulator output. The amplitudes in [Table 2-3](#) are $\pm a$, where “a” is a normalized amplitude.

Table 2-3. FQPSK-B and FQPSK-JR Phase Map		
I Channel	Q Channel	Resultant Carrier Phase
a	a	45 degrees
−a	a	135 degrees
−a	−a	225 degrees
a	−a	315 degrees

2.4.3.2 Characteristics of SOQPSK-TG

SOQPSK is a family of constant envelope CPM waveforms.^{10, 11, 12, 13} It is most simply described as a non-linear frequency modulation modeled as shown in [Figure 2-2](#).

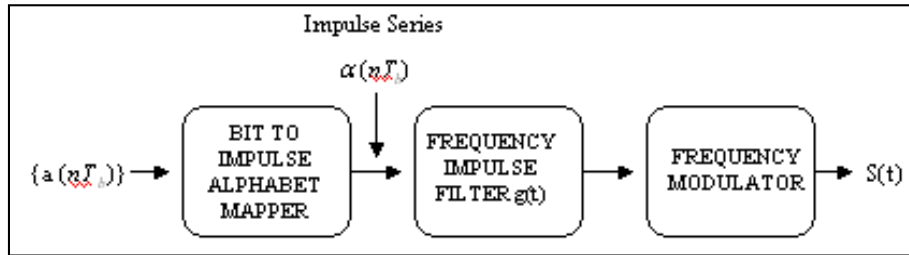


Figure 2-2. Basic SOQPSK

The SOQPSK waveform family is uniquely defined in terms of impulse excitation of a frequency impulse shaping filter function $g(t)$:

$$g(t) = n(t)w(t) \quad (2-5)$$

where

¹⁰ T. J. Hill. “An Enhanced, Constant Envelope, Interoperable Shaped Offset QPSK (SOQPSK) Waveform for Improved Spectral Efficiency.” Paper presented during 36th Annual International Telemetry Conference, San Diego, CA. October 23-26, 2000.

¹¹ Badri Younes, James Brase, Chitra Patel, and John Wesdock. “An Assessment of Shaped Offset QPSK for Use in NASA Space Network and Ground Network Systems” in *Proceedings of the CCSDS RF and Modulation Subpanel 1E Meeting of May 2001 Concerning Bandwidth-Efficient Modulation*. CCSDS B20.0-Y-2. June 2001. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at <http://public.ccsds.org/publications/archive/B20x0y2.pdf>.

¹² Mark Geoghegan. “Implementation and Performance Results for Trellis Detection of SOQPSK.” Paper presented at the 37th Annual International Telemetry Conference, Las Vegas, NV, October 2001.

¹³ Marvin Simon. “Bandwidth-Efficient Digital Modulation with Application to Deep Space Communications.” JPL Publication 00-17. June 2001. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://descanso.jpl.nasa.gov/monograph/series3/complete1.pdf>.

$$n(t) \equiv \left[\frac{A \cos \pi \theta_1(t)}{1 - 4\theta_1^2(t)} \right] \left[\frac{\sin \theta_2(t)}{\theta_2(t)} \right] \quad (2-6)$$

$$\theta_1(t) = \frac{\rho B t}{T_s}$$

$$\theta_2(t) = \frac{\pi B t}{T_s}$$

$$w(t) \equiv \begin{cases} 1, & \left| \frac{t}{T_s} \right| \leq T_1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi \left(\left| \frac{t}{T_s} \right| - T_1 \right)}{T_2} \right) \right] & , T_1 < \left| \frac{t}{T_s} \right| \leq T_1 + T_2 \\ 0, & \left| \frac{t}{T_s} \right| > T_1 + T_2 \end{cases} \quad (2-7)$$

The function $n(t)$ is a modified spectral raised cosine filter of amplitude A , rolloff factor ρ , and an additional time scaling factor B . The function $w(t)$ is a time domain windowing function that limits the duration of $g(t)$. The amplitude scale factor A is chosen such that

$$\int_{-(T_1+T_2)T_s}^{(T_1+T_2)T_s} g(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2-8)$$

Given a time series binary data sequence

$$\vec{a} = (\dots, a_{-2}, a_{-1}, a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) \quad (2-9)$$

wherein the bits are represented by normalized antipodal amplitudes $\{+1, -1\}$, the ternary impulse series is formed with the following mapping rule (see also Geoghegan, *Implementation* and Simon, *Bandwidth*), ...

$$\alpha = (-1)^{i+1} \frac{a_{i-1}(a_i - a_{i-2})}{2} \quad (2-10)$$

which forms a data sequence alphabet of three values $\{+1, 0, -1\}$. It is important to note that this modulation definition does not establish an absolute relationship between the digital in-band inter-switch trunk signaling (dibits) of the binary data alphabet and transmitted phase as with conventional quadriphase offset quadrature phase shift keying (OQPSK) implementations. In order to achieve interoperability with coherent FQPSK-B demodulators, some form of precoding must be applied to the data stream prior to, or in conjunction with, conversion to the ternary excitation alphabet. The differential encoder defined in Subsection [2.4.3.1.1](#) fulfills this need; however, to guarantee full interoperability with the other waveform options, the polarity relationship between frequency impulses and resulting frequency or phase change must be controlled. Thus, SOQPSK modulators proposed for this application shall guarantee that an

impulse of value of (+1) will result in an advancement of the transmitted phase relative to that of the nominal carrier frequency (i.e., the instantaneous frequency is above the nominal carrier).

For purposes of this standard, only one specific variant of SOQPSK and SOQPSK-TG is acceptable. This variant is defined by the parameter values given in [Table 2-4](#).

Table 2-4. SOQPSK-TG Parameters				
SOQPSK Type	ρ	B	T_1	T_2
SOQPSK-TG	0.70	1.25	1.5	0.50

2.4.3.2.1 Differential Encoding of SOQPSK-TG

As discussed above, interoperability with FQPSK-B equipment requires a particular pre-coding protocol or a functional equivalent thereof. A representative model is shown in [Figure 2-3](#).

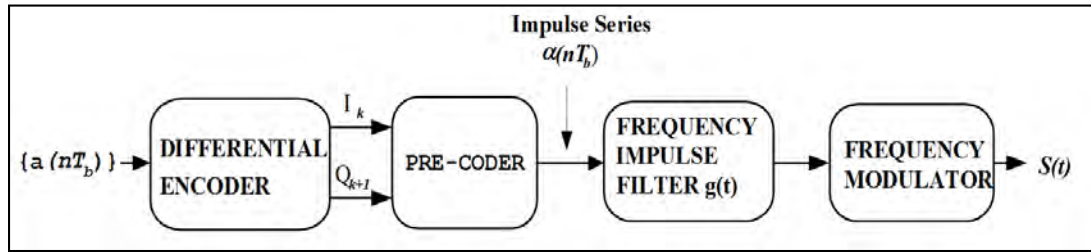


Figure 2-3. SOQPSK Transmitter

The differential encoder block will be implemented in accordance with the definition of Subsection [2.4.3.1.1](#). Given the symbol sequences I_k and Q_k , and the proviso that a normalized impulse sign of +1 will increase frequency, the pre-coder will provide interoperability with the FQPSK signals defined herein if code symbols are mapped to frequency impulses in accordance with [Table 2-5](#) where $\Delta\Phi$ is the phase change.

Table 2-5. SOQPSK Pre-Coding Table for IRIG-106 Compatibility									
Map α_k from I_k					Map α_{k+1} from Q_{k+1}				
I_k	Q_{k-1}	I_{k-2}	$\Delta\Phi$	α_k	Q_{k+1}	I_k	Q_{k-1}	$\Delta\Phi$	α_{k+1}
-1	X*	-1	0	0	-1	X*	-1	0	0
+1	X*	+1	0	0	+1	X*	+1	0	0
-1	-1	+1	$-\pi/2$	-1	-1	-1	+1	$+\pi/2$	+1
-1	+1	+1	$+\pi/2$	+1	-1	+1	+1	$-\pi/2$	-1
+1	-1	-1	$+\pi/2$	+1	+1	-1	-1	$-\pi/2$	-1
+1	+1	-1	$-\pi/2$	-1	+1	+1	-1	$+\pi/2$	+1

* Note: Does not matter if "X" is a +1 or a -1

2.4.3.3 Characteristics of Advanced Range Telemetry Continuous Phase Modulation

The ARTM CPM is a quaternary signaling scheme in which the instantaneous frequency of the modulated signal is a function of the source data stream. The frequency pulses are shaped for spectral containment purposes. The modulation index alternates at the symbol rate between two values to improve the likelihood that the transmitted data is faithfully recovered. Although

the following description is in terms of carrier frequency, other representations and generation methods exist that are equivalent. A block diagram of a conceptual ARTM CPM modulator is illustrated in [Figure 2-4](#). Source bits are presented to the modulator and are mapped into impulses that are applied to a filter with an impulse response $g(t)$. The resulting waveform $f(t)$ is proportional to the instantaneous frequency of the desired modulator output. This signal can be used to frequency modulate a carrier to produce an RF signal representation.

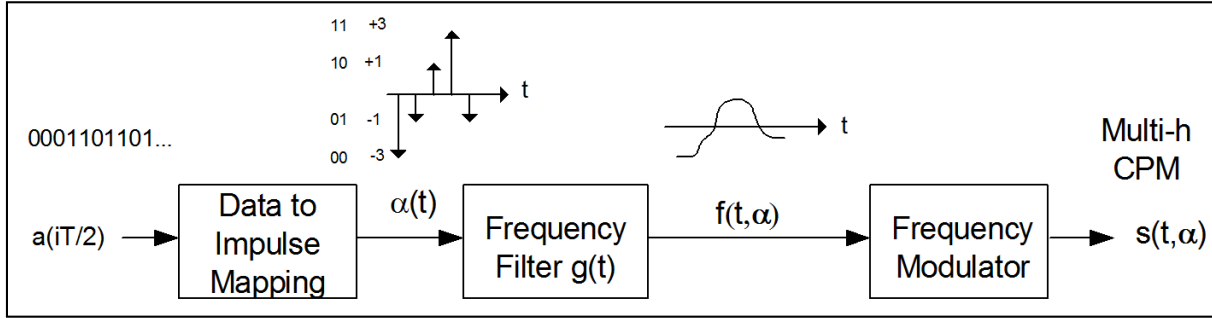


Figure 2-4. Conceptual CPM Modulator

Variables and function definitions in [Figure 2-4](#) above are as follows:

- $a(iT/2)$ = i th bit of binary source data, either a 0 or 1
- The frequency pulse shape for ARTM CPM is a three symbol long raised cosine pulse defined by the following equation for $0 \leq t \leq 3T$,

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{6T} \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{3T}\right) \right] \quad (2-11)$$

- T = Symbol period equal to $2/(\text{bit rate in bits/second})$
- $\alpha(iT)$ = i th impulse with area equal to either a +3, +1, -1, or -3 determined by [Table 2-6](#). Note that an impulse is generated for each dibit pair (at the symbol rate).

Table 2-6. Dibit to Impulse Area Mapping	
Input Dibit [a(i) a(i+1)]	Impulse Area
1 1	+3
1 0	+1
0 1	-1
0 0	-3

- $f(t, \alpha)$ = frequency filter output equal to the following equation.

$$\pi h_i \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha(iT) g(t - iT) \quad (2-12)$$

- h = modulation index; h alternates between h_1 and h_2 where $h_1 = 4/16$, $h_2 = 5/16$

For more information on the ARTM CPM waveform, please refer to [Appendix A](#) of this document and to the Geoghegan, *Description*.¹⁴

2.4.3.4 Data Randomization

The data input to the transmitter shall be randomized using either an encryptor that provides randomization or an Inter-Range Instrumentation Group (IRIG) 15-bit randomizer as described in [Chapter 6](#) and [Appendix D](#). The purpose of the randomizer is to prevent degenerative data patterns from degrading data quality.

2.4.3.5 Bit Rate

The bit rate range for FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, and SOQPSK-TG shall be between 1 megabit per second (Mb/s) and 20 Mb/s. The bit rate range for ARTM CPM shall be between 5 Mb/s and 20 Mb/s.

2.4.3.6 Transmitter Phase Noise

The sum of all discrete spurious spectral components (single sideband) shall be less than -36 dBc. The continuous single sideband phase noise power spectral density (PSD) shall be below the curve shown in [Figure 2-5](#) below. The maximum frequency for the curve in [Figure 2-5](#) is one-fourth of the bit rate. For bit rates greater than 4 Mb/s, the phase noise PSD shall be less than -100 dBc/hertz (Hz) between 1 MHz and one-fourth of the bit rate.

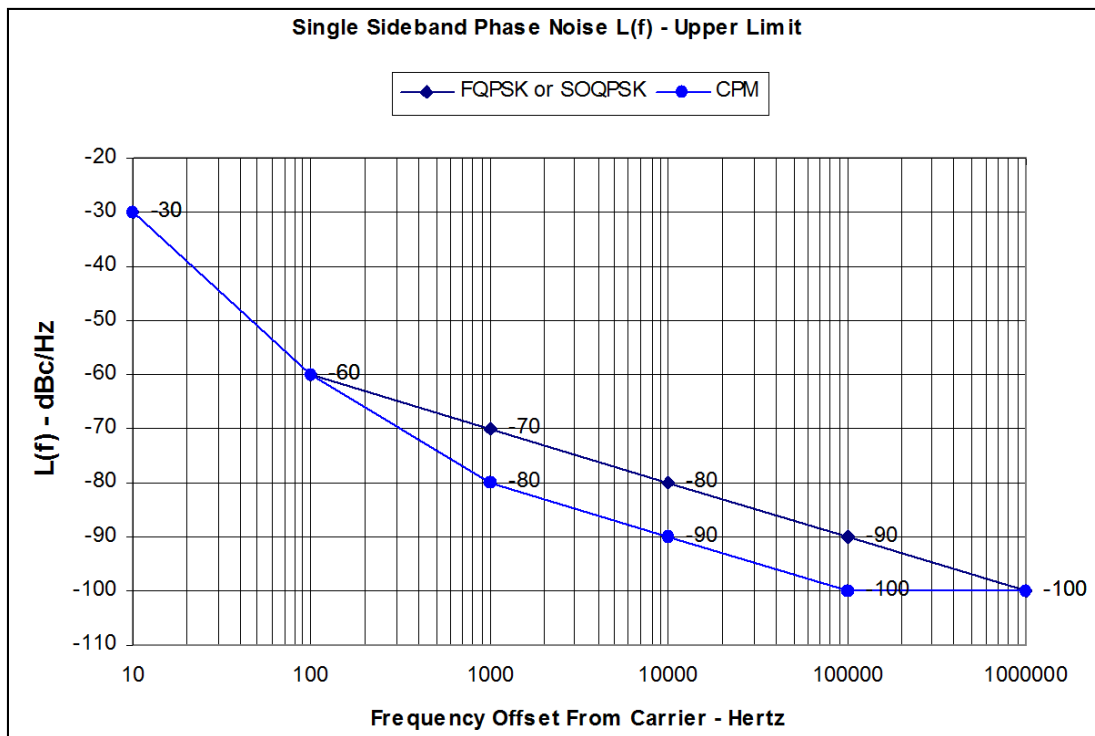


Figure 2-5. Continuous Single Sideband Phase Noise Power Spectral Density

¹⁴ Mark Geoghegan. "Description and Performance Results for the Multi-h CPM Tier II Waveform." Paper presented at the 36th International Telemetry Conference, San Diego, CA, October 2000.

2.4.3.7 Modulation Polarity

An increasing voltage at the input of a frequency modulation (FM) transmitter shall cause an increase in output carrier frequency. An increase in voltage at the input of a phase modulation (PM) transmitter shall cause an advancement in the phase of the output carrier. An increase in voltage at the input of an amplitude modulation transmitter shall cause an increase in the output voltage of the output carrier.

2.4.4 Spurious Emission and Interference Limits

Spurious¹⁵ emissions from the transmitter case, through input and power leads, and at the transmitter radio frequency (RF) output and antenna-radiated spurious emissions are to be within required limits shown in Military Standard (MIL-STD) 461.¹⁶ Other applicable standards and specifications may be used in place of MIL-STD-461 if necessary.

2.4.4.1 Transmitter-Antenna System Emissions

Emissions from the antenna are of primary importance. For example, a tuned antenna may or may not attenuate spurious frequency products produced by the transmitter, and an antenna or multi-transmitter system may generate spurious outputs when a pure signal is fed to its input. The transmitting pattern of such spurious frequencies is generally different from the pattern at the desired frequency. Spurious outputs in the transmitter output line shall be limited to -25 dBm. Antenna-radiated spurious outputs shall be no greater than 320 μ V/meter at 30 meters in any direction.

WARNING	Spurious levels of -25 dBm may severely degrade performance of sensitive receivers whose antennas are located in close proximity to the telemetry transmitting antenna. Therefore, lower spurious levels may be required in certain frequency ranges, such as near Global Positioning System frequencies.
----------------	---

2.4.4.2 Conducted and Radiated Interference

Interference (and the RF output itself) radiated from the transmitter or fed back into the transmitter power, signal, or control leads could interfere with the normal operation of the transmitter or the antenna system to which the transmitter is connected. All signals conducted by the transmitter's leads (other than the RF output cable) in the range of 150 kilohertz (kHz) to 50 MHz, and all radiated fields in the range of 150 kHz to 10 gigahertz (GHz) (or other frequency ranges as specified) must be within the limits of the applicable standards or specifications.

2.4.5 Operational Flexibility

Each transmitter shall be capable of operating at all frequencies within its allocated band without design modification.¹⁷

¹⁵ Any unwanted signal or emission is spurious whether or not it is related to the transmitter frequency (harmonic).

¹⁶ Department of Defense. "Requirements for the Control of Electromagnetic Interference Characteristics of Subsystems and Equipment." MIL-STD-461. 10 December 2007. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=35789.

¹⁷ The intent is that fixed frequency transmitters can be used at different frequencies by changing crystals or other components. All applicable performance requirements will be met after component change.

2.4.6 Modulated Transmitter Bandwidth.¹⁸

Telemetry applications covered by this standard shall use 99-percent power bandwidth to define occupied bandwidth and –25 dBm bandwidth as the primary measure of spectral efficiency. The –25 dBm bandwidth is the minimum bandwidth that contains all spectral components that are –25 dBm or larger. A power level of –25 dBm is exactly equivalent to an attenuation of the transmitter power by $55 + 10 \times \log(P)$ dB where P is the transmitter power expressed in watts. The spectra are assumed symmetrical about the transmitter's center frequency unless specified otherwise. All spectral components larger than $-(55 + 10 \times \log(P))$ dBc at the transmitter output must be within the spectral mask calculated using the following equation:

$$M(f) = K + 90 \log R - 100 \log |f - f_c|; |f - f_c| \geq \frac{R}{m} \quad (2-13)$$

where $M(f)$ = power relative to P (i.e., units of dBc) at frequency f (MHz)

K = –20 for analog signals
 = –28 for binary signals
 = –61 for FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, SOQPSK-TG
 = –73 for ARTM CPM

f_c = transmitter center frequency (MHz)

R = bit rate (Mb/s) for digital signals or $(\Delta f + f_{\max})$ (MHz) for analog FM signals

m = number of states in modulating signal;

m = 2 for binary signals

m = 4 for quaternary signals and analog signals

Δf = peak deviation

f_{\max} = maximum modulation frequency

Note that the mask in this standard is different than the masks contained in earlier versions of the Telemetry Standards. Equation (2-13) does not apply to spectral components separated from the center frequency by less than R/m . The –25 dBm bandwidth is not required to be narrower than 1 MHz. Binary signals include all modulation signals with two states while quaternary signals include all modulation signals with four states (quadrature phase shift keying and FQPSK-B are two examples of four-state signals). [Appendix A](#), Paragraph 6.0 contains additional discussion and examples of this spectral mask.

2.4.7 Valid Center Frequencies Near Telemetry Band Edges

The telemetry bands, as specified, start and stop at discrete frequencies. Telemetry transmitters transmitting PCM/FM or SOQPSK-TG/FQPSK-B/FQPSK-JR or ARTM CPM, even with optimal filtering, do not have discrete start and stop frequencies. In order to determine a valid carrier frequency, the transmitter power, modulation scheme, and data rate must be known. The distance, in frequency, from the point in which the spectral masks, as described in Subsection 2.4.6, intersect the absolute value of –25 dBm equals the amount in which the transmitter carrier frequency must be from the band edge frequency. Paragraph 12.0 of

¹⁸ These bandwidths are measured using a spectrum analyzer with the following settings: 30-kHz resolution bandwidth, 300-Hz video bandwidth, and no max hold detector or averaging.

[Appendix A](#) contains additional discussion and examples of center frequency determination when operating near telemetry band edges.

2.5 Telemetry Receiver Systems

As a minimum, receiver systems shall have the following characteristics.

2.5.1 Spurious Emissions

The RF energy radiated from the receiver itself or fed back into the power supply, and/or the RF input, output, and control leads in the range from 150 kHz to 10 GHz shall be within the limits specified in MIL-STD 461. The receiver shall be tested in accordance with MIL-STD 461 or RCC Document 118, Volume II.¹⁹ Other applicable standards and specifications may be used in place of MIL-STD-461, if necessary.

2.5.2 Frequency Tolerance

The accuracy of all local oscillators within the receiver shall be such that the conversion accuracy at each stage and overall is within ± 0.001 percent of the indicated tuned frequency under all operating conditions for which the receiver is specified.

2.5.3 Receiver Phase Noise

The sum of all discrete spurious spectral components (single sideband) shall be less than -39 dBc. The continuous single sideband phase noise PSD shall be 3 dB below the curve shown in [Figure 2-5](#). The maximum frequency for the curve in [Figure 2-5](#) is one-fourth of the bit rate. For bit rates greater than 4 Mb/s, the phase noise PSD shall be less than -103 dBc/Hz between 1 MHz and one-fourth of the bit rate.

2.5.4 Spurious Responses

Rejection of any frequency other than the one to which the receiver is tuned shall be a minimum of 60 dB referenced to the desired signal over the range 150 kHz to 10 GHz.

2.5.5 Operational Flexibility

All ground-based receivers shall be capable of operating over the entire band for which they are designed. External down-converters may be either intended for the entire band or a small portion but capable of retuning anywhere in the band without modification.

2.5.6 Intermediate Frequency Bandwidths

The standard receiver intermediate frequency (IF) bandwidths are shown in [Table 2-7](#). These bandwidths are separate from and should not be confused with post-detection low-pass filtering that receivers provide.²⁰ The ratio of the receiver's -60 dB bandwidth to the -3 dB bandwidth shall be less than 3 for new receiver designs.

¹⁹ Range Commanders Council. "Test Methods for Telemetry Systems and Subsystems Volume 2." RCC 118-12. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/118-12_Vol_2-Test_Methods_for_Telemetry_RF_Subsystems/.

²⁰ In most instances, the output low-pass filter should *not* be used to "clean up" the receiver output prior to use with demultiplexing equipment.

Table 2-7. Standard Receiver Intermediate Frequency Bandwidths

300 kHz	1.5 MHz	6 MHz
500 kHz	2.4 MHz	10 MHz
750 kHz	3.3 MHz	15 MHz
1000 kHz	4.0 MHz	20 MHz

**NOTE**

1. For data receivers, the IF bandwidth should typically be selected so that 90 to 99 percent of the transmitted spectrum is within the receiver 3 dB bandwidth. In most cases, the optimum IF bandwidth will be narrower than the 99 percent power bandwidth.
2. Bandwidths are expressed at the points where response is 3 dB below the response at the design center frequency, assuming that passband ripple is minimal, which may not be the case. The 3-dB bandwidth is chosen because it closely matches the noise bandwidth of a "brick-wall" filter of the same bandwidth. The "optimum" bandwidth for a specific application may be other than that stated here. Ideal IF filter response is symmetrical about its center frequency; in practice, this may not be the case.
3. Not all bandwidths are available on all receivers or at all test ranges. Additional receiver bandwidths may be available at some test ranges especially if the range has receivers with digital IF filtering

2.5.7 C-band Downconversion

For telemetry receive systems employing C-band downconversion, the following mapping of C-band RF to C-band IF frequencies is recommended for the lower C and middle C bands. This downconversion scheme utilizes a high-side local oscillator frequency of 5550 MHz to minimize the potential of mixing products interfering with received telemetry signals. Additionally, using a standardized approach fosters interoperability between manufacturers of telemetry antenna systems employing downconversion and manufacturers of telemetry receivers with C-IF tuners.

No recommendation will be made at this point for the downconversion of the upper C band (5925-6700 MHz).

Examples:

$$\text{C-IF Frequency} = (5550 \text{ MHz} - \text{C-RF Frequency})$$

$$1150 \text{ MHz} = (5550 \text{ MHz} - 4400 \text{ MHz})$$

$$610 \text{ MHz} = (5550 \text{ MHz} - 4940 \text{ MHz})$$

$$459 \text{ MHz} = (5550 \text{ MHz} - 5091 \text{ MHz})$$

$$400 \text{ MHz} = (5550 \text{ MHz} - 5150 \text{ MHz})$$

2.6 Codes for Telemetry Systems

2.6.1 Low-Density Parity Check Code

Forward error correction is a way of adding additional information to a transmitted bit stream in order to decrease the required signal-to-noise ratio to the receiver for a given bit error rate. Low-density parity check (LDPC) code is a block code, meaning that a block of information bits has parity added to them in order to correct for errors in the information bits. The term “low-density” stems from the parity check matrix containing mostly 0’s and relatively few 1’s. This specific LDPC variant comes from the satellite link community and is identical to the Accumulate-Repeat-4-Jagged-Accumulate code described by the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems standard 131.1-O-2-S.1,²¹ which describes nine different LDPC codes with different coding rates (rate 1/2, 2/3, 4/5) and information block sizes (1024, 4096, 16384). In the trade between the transmission channel characteristics, bandwidth efficiency, coding gain, and block size all three rates and block sizes 1024 and 4096 are considered in this standard. Additional information on this LDPC code is contained in [Appendix R](#).

2.6.2 Space-Time Code

As the name suggests, this code uses space diversity and time diversity to overcome the two-antenna problem, which is characterized by large variances in the antenna gain pattern from a test article caused by transmitting the same telemetry signal time through two transmit antennas. These signals are typically delayed in time and have differing amplitudes. The space-time code (STC) in this standard applies to only SOQPSK-TG modulation. The input bit stream is space-time coded, resulting in two parallel bit streams that then have a pilot sequence added to each at fixed bit intervals (or blocks). These encoded/pilot-added streams are then individually modulated through phase-locked transmitters to a carrier using SOQPSK-TG modulation, power amplified, then connected to a top and bottom antenna. The job of estimating frequency offset, delays, gains, and phase shifts due to the transmission channel then space-time decode the signal is done with the STC receiver. Additional information on the STC is contained in [Appendix S](#).

²¹ Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems. *Low Density Parity Check Codes for Use in Near-Earth and Deep Space Applications*. Standard CCSDS 131.1-O-2-S. September 2007. Rescinded. Retrieved 30 June 2015. Available at <http://public.ccsds.org/publications/archive/131x1o2e2s.pdf>.

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Appendix 2-A. Glossary

Allocation (of a Frequency Band): Entry of a frequency band into the Table of Frequency Allocations for use by one or more radio communication services or the radio astronomy service under specified conditions.

Assignment of an RF or Radio Frequency Channel (RFC): Authorization given by an administration, for a radio station to use an RF or RFC under specified conditions.

Authorization: Permission to use an RF or RFC channel under specified conditions.

Occupied Bandwidth: The width of a frequency band such that below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage of the total mean power of a given emission. Unless otherwise specified by the International Telecommunication Union for the appropriate class of emission, the specified percentage shall be 0.5 percent. The occupied bandwidth is also called the 99-percent power bandwidth in this document.

Primary Service: A service that has full rights in a band of frequencies and can claim protection from harmful interference from other services.

Secondary Service: Service that can be obtained on a noninterference operation basis with primary service users. Stations of a secondary service shall not cause harmful interference to stations of a primary service and cannot claim protection from interference from stations of a primary service; however, they can claim protection from harmful interference from other secondary stations to which frequencies were assigned at a later date.

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Appendix 2-B. References

- Badri Younes, James Brase, Chitra Patel, and John Wesdock. “An Assessment of Shaped Offset QPSK for Use in NASA Space Network and Ground Network Systems” in Proceedings of the CCSDS RF and Modulation Subpanel 1E Meeting of May 2001 Concerning Bandwidth-Efficient Modulation. CCSDS B20.0-Y-2. June 2001. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at <http://public.ccsds.org/publications/archive/B20x0y2.pdf>.
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T. J. Hill. "An Enhanced, Constant Envelope, Interoperable Shaped Offset QPSK (SOQPSK) Waveform for Improved Spectral Efficiency." Paper presented during 36th Annual International Telemetry Conference, San Diego, CA. October 23-26, 2000.

****** END OF CHAPTER 2 ******

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Frequency Division Multiplexing Telemetry Standards

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Acronyms

FM	frequency modulation
Hz	hertz
kHz	kilohertz
ms	millisecond
RF	radio frequency

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CHAPTER 3

Frequency Division Multiplexing Telemetry Standards

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>This chapter contains standards for analog frequency modulation (FM) data, specifically dealing with frequency division multiplexing and subcarrier channels. It is readily apparent that the use of analog data has been superseded by digital data to a large extent. Therefore, while the standards in this chapter are valid for any and all FM data still in use, further development pertaining to FM data is not supported or encouraged.</p>
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3.1 General

In frequency division multiplexing, each data channel makes use of a separate subcarrier that occupies a defined position and bandwidth in the modulation baseband of the radio frequency (RF) carrier. Two types of FM subcarrier formats may be used. The data bandwidth of one format type is proportional to the subcarrier center frequency, while the data bandwidth of the other type is constant, regardless of subcarrier frequency.

3.2 FM Subcarrier Characteristics

In these systems, one or more subcarrier signals, each at a different frequency, are employed to frequency-modulate or phase-modulate a transmitter in accordance with the RF conditions specified in [Chapter 2](#). The following subparagraphs set forth the standards for utilization of FM frequency division multiplexing.

Each of the subcarriers conveys measurement data in FM form. The number of data channels may be increased by modulating one or more of the subcarriers with a time-division multiplex format such as pulse code modulation.

The selecting and grouping of subcarrier channels depend upon the data bandwidth requirements of the application at hand and upon the necessity to ensure adequate guard bands between channels. Combinations of both proportional-bandwidth channels and constant-bandwidth channels may be used.

3.3 FM Subcarrier Channel Characteristics

The following subparagraphs describe the characteristics of proportional-bandwidth and constant-bandwidth FM subcarrier channels.

3.3.1 Proportional-Bandwidth FM Subcarrier Channel Characteristics

[Table 3-1](#), [Table 3-2](#), and [Table 3-3](#) list the standard proportional-bandwidth FM subcarrier channels. The channels identified with letters permit ± 15 or ± 30 percent subcarrier deviation rather than ± 7.5 percent deviation but use the same frequencies as the 12 highest channels. The channels shall be used within the limits of maximum subcarrier deviation. See [Appendix B](#) for expected performance tradeoffs at selected combinations of deviation and modulating frequency.

Table 3-1. Proportional-Bandwidth FM Subcarrier Channels $\pm 7.5\%$ Channels							
Channel	Center Frequencies (hertz [Hz])	Lower Deviation Limit (Hz)	Upper Deviation Limit (Hz)	Nominal Frequency Response (Hz)	Nominal Rise Time (millisecond [ms])	Maximum Frequency Response (Hz)	Minimum Rise Time (ms)
1	400	370	430	6	58	30	11.7
2	560	518	602	8	44	42	8.33
3	730	675	785	11	32	55	6.40
4	960	888	1032	14	25	72	4.86
5	1300	1202	1398	20	18	98	3.60
6	1700	1572	1828	25	14	128	2.74
7	2300	2127	2473	35	10	173	2.03
8	3000	2775	3225	45	7.8	225	1.56
9	3900	3607	4193	59	6.0	293	1.20
10	5400	4995	5805	81	4.3	405	0.864
11	7350	6799	7901	110	3.2	551	0.635
12	10,500	9712	11,288	160	2.2	788	0.444
13	14,500	13,412	15,588	220	1.6	1088	0.322
14	22,000	20,350	23,650	330	1.1	1650	0.212
15	30,000	27,750	32,250	450	0.78	2250	0.156
16	40,000	37,000	43,000	600	0.58	3000	0.117
17	52,500	48,562	56,438	788	0.44	3938	0.089
18	70,000	64,750	75,250	1050	0.33	5250	0.06
19	93,000	86,025	99,975	1395	0.25	6975	0.050
20	124,000	114,700	133,300	1860	0.19	9300	0.038
21	165,000	152,625	177,375	2475	0.14	12,375	0.029
22	225,000	208,125	241,875	3375	0.10	16,875	0.021
23	300,000	277,500	322,500	4500	0.08	22,500	0.016
24	400,000	370,000	430,000	6000	0.06	30,000	0.012
25	560,000	518,000	602,000	8400	0.04	42,000	0.008

See notes at end of [Table 3-3](#).

Table 3-2. Proportional-Bandwidth FM Subcarrier Channel $\pm 15\%$ Channels							
Channel	Center Frequencies (Hz)	Lower Deviation Limit (Hz)	Upper Deviation Limit (Hz)	Nominal Frequency Response (Hz)	Nominal Rise Time (ms)	Maximum Frequency Response (Hz)	Minimum Rise Time (ms)
A	22,000	18,700	25,300	660	0.53	3300	0.106
B	30,000	25,500	34,500	900	0.39	4500	0.078
C	40,000	34,000	46,000	1200	0.29	6000	0.058

D	52,500	44,625	60,375	1575	0.22	7875	0.044
E	70,000	59,500	80,500	2100	0.17	10,500	0.033
F	93,000	79,050	106,950	2790	0.13	13,950	0.025
G	124,000	105,400	142,600	3720	0.09	18,600	0.018
H	165,000	140,250	189,750	4950	0.07	24,750	0.014
I	225,000	191,250	258,750	6750	0.05	33,750	0.010
J	300,000	255,000	345,000	9000	0.04	45,000	0.008
K	400,000	340,000	460,000	12,000	0.03	60,000	0.006
L	560,000	476,000	644,000	16,800	0.02	84,000	0.004

See notes at end of [Table 3-3](#).

Table 3-3. Proportional-Bandwidth FM Subcarrier Channels $\pm 30\%$ Channels							
Channel	Center Frequencies (Hz)	Lower Deviation Limit (Hz)	Upper Deviation Limit (Hz)	Nominal Frequency Response (Hz)	Nominal Rise Time (ms)	Maximum Frequency Response (Hz)	Minimum Rise Time (ms)
AA	22,000	15,400	28,600	1320	0.265	6600	0.053
BB	30,000	21,000	39,000	1800	0.194	9000	0.038
CC	40,000	28,000	52,000	2400	0.146	12,000	0.029
DD	52,500	36,750	68,250	3150	0.111	15,750	0.022
EE	70,000	49,000	91,000	4200	0.083	21,000	0.016
FF	93,000	65,100	120,900	5580	0.063	27,900	0.012
GG	124,000	86,800	161,200	7440	0.047	37,200	0.009
HH	165,000	115,500	214,500	9900	0.035	49,500	0.007
II	225,000	157,500	292,500	13,500	0.026	67,500	0.005
JJ	300,000	210,000	390,000	18,000	0.019	90,000	0.004
KK	400,000	280,000	520,000	24,000	0.015	120,000	0.003
LL	560,000	392,000	728,000	33,600	0.010	168,000	0.002
Notes: 1. Round off to nearest Hz. 2. The indicated maximum data frequency response and minimum rise time is based on the maximum theoretical response that can be obtained in a bandwidth between the upper and lower frequency limits specified for the channels. See Appendix B , Paragraph 3.0 for determining possible accuracy versus response tradeoffs. 3. Channels A through L may be used by omitting adjacent lettered and numbered channels. Channels 13 and A may be used together with some increase in adjacent channel interference. 4. Channels AA through LL may be used by omitting every four adjacent double lettered and lettered channels and every three adjacent numbered channels. Channels AA through LL may be used by omitting every three adjacent double lettered and lettered channels and every two adjacent numbered channels with some increase in adjacent channel interference.							

3.3.2 Constant-Bandwidth FM Subcarrier Channel Characteristics

[Table 3-4](#) lists the standard constant-bandwidth FM subcarrier channels. The letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H identify the channels for use with maximum subcarrier deviations of ± 2 , ± 4 , ± 8 , ± 16 , ± 32 , ± 64 , ± 128 , and ± 256 kilohertz (kHz), along with maximum frequency responses of 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, and 256 kHz. The channels shall be used within the limits of maximum subcarrier deviation. See [Appendix B](#) for expected performance tradeoffs at selected combinations of deviation and modulating frequencies.

3.4 **Tape Speed Control and Flutter Compensation**

Tape speed control and flutter compensation for FM/FM formats may be accomplished as indicated in [Appendix D](#), Subsection 17.4. The standard reference frequency used shall be in accordance with the criteria in [Table 3-5](#) when the reference signal is mixed with data.

Table 3-4. Constant-Bandwidth FM Subcarrier Channels								
Frequency Criteria \ Channels:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Deviation Limits (kHz)	±2	±4	±8	±16	±32	±64	±128	±256
Nominal Frequency Response (kHz)	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.2	6.4	12.8	25.6	51.2
Maximum Frequency Response (kHz)	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256
<p>Notes:</p> <p>The constant-bandwidth channel designation shall be the channel center frequency in kilohertz and the channel letter indicating deviation limit; for example, 16A, indicating $f_c = 16$ kHz, deviation limit of ±2 kHz.</p> <p>The indicated maximum frequency is based upon the maximum theoretical response that can be obtained in a bandwidth between deviation limits specified for the channel. See discussion in Appendix B for determining practical accuracy versus frequency response tradeoffs.</p> <p>Prior to using a channel outside the shaded area, the user should verify the availability of range assets to support the demodulation of the channel selected. Very limited support is available above 2 megahertz.</p>	Center Frequency (kHz)							
	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048
	24	48	96	192	384	768	1536	3072
	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	
	40	80	160	320	640	1280	2560	
	48	96	192	384	768	1536	3072	
	56	112	224	448	896	1792	3584	
	64	128	256	512	1024	2048		
	72	144	288	576	1152	2304		
	80	160	320	640	1280	2560		
	88	176	352	704	1408	2816		
	96	192	384	768	1536	3072		
	104	208	416	832	1664	3328		
	112	224	448	896	1792	3584		
	120	240	480	960	1920	3840		
	128	256	512	1024	2048			
	136	272	544	1088	2176			
	144	288	576	1152	2304			
	152	304	608	1216	2432			
	160	320	640	1280	2560			
	168	336	672	1344	2688			
	176	352	704	1408	2816			

Table 3-5. Reference Signal Usage	
Reference Frequencies for Tape Speed and Flutter Compensation	
<u>Reference Frequency (kHz $\pm 0.01\%$)</u>	
	960 ⁽¹⁾
	480 ⁽¹⁾
	240 ⁽¹⁾
	200
	100
	50
	25
	12.5
	6.25
	3.125
Note: ⁽¹⁾ These frequencies are for flutter compensation only and not for capstan servo speed control. In addition, the 240 kHz reference signal may be used as a detranslation frequency in a constant-bandwidth format.	

If the reference signal is recorded on a separate tape track, any of the listed reference frequencies may be used provided the requirements for compensation rate of change are satisfied.

If the reference signal is mixed with the data signal, consideration must be given to possible problems with intermodulation sum and difference frequencies. Also, sufficient guard band must be allowed between the reference frequency and any adjacent data subcarrier.

****** END OF CHAPTER 3 ******

CHAPTER 4

Pulse Code Modulation Standards

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Acronyms

BCD	binary coded decimal
Bi ϕ -L	bi-phase-level
Bi ϕ -M	bi-phase-mark
Bi ϕ -S	bi-phase-space
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
FFI	frame format identifier
LSB	least significant bit
Mbps	megabit per second
MSB	most significant bit
NRZ-L	non-return-to-zero-level
NRZ-M	non-return-to-zero-mark
NRZ-S	non-return-to-zero-space
PCM	pulse code modulation
RF	radio frequency

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CHAPTER 4

Pulse Code Modulation Standards

4.1 General

Pulse code modulation (PCM) data are transmitted as a serial bit stream of binary-coded time-division multiplexed words. When PCM is transmitted, premodulation filtering shall be used to confine the radiated radio frequency (RF) spectrum in accordance with [Appendix A](#). These standards define pulse train structure and system design characteristics for the implementation of PCM telemetry formats. Additional information and recommendations are provided in [Appendix C](#) and in RCC 119-06.¹

4.2 Class Distinctions and Bit-Oriented Characteristics


The PCM formats are divided into two classes for reference. Serial bit stream characteristics are described below prior to frame and word oriented definitions.

4.2.1 Class I and Class II Distinctions

Two classes of PCM formats are covered in this chapter: the basic, simpler types are Class I, and the more complex applications are Class II. The use of any Class II technique requires concurrence of the range involved. All formats with characteristics described in these standards are Class I except those identified as Class II. The following are examples of Class II characteristics.

- a. Bit rates greater than 10 megabits per second (Mbps) (Subsection [4.2.2](#) item [c](#)).
- b. Word lengths in excess of 32 bits (Subsection [4.3.1](#) item [a](#)).
- c. Fragmented words (Subsection [4.3.1](#) item [b](#)).
- d. More than 8192 bits or 1024 words per minor frame (Subsection [4.3.2](#) item [a\(1\)](#)).
- e. Uneven spacing, not within the definition of subcommutation (Subsection [4.3.2](#) item [c](#)) or supercommutation (Subsection [4.3.2](#) item [d](#)).
- f. Format changes (Section [4.4](#)).
- g. Asynchronous embedded formats (Paragraph [4.5](#)).
- h. Tagged data formats (Section [4.6](#)).
- i. Formats with data content other than unsigned straight binary, discretized, or complement arithmetic representation for negative numbers such as floating point variables, binary-coded decimal, and gain-and-value.
- j. Asynchronous data transmission (Section [4.8](#)).
- k. Merger of multiple format types (such as those specified in [Chapter 8](#)).
- l. Use of a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) word (Subsection [4.3.3](#)).
- m. Use of fill bits (Subsection [4.3.2](#) item [a](#)).

¹ Range Commanders Council. "Telemetry Applications Handbook." RCC 119-06. May 2006. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/119-06_Telemetry_Applications_Handbook/.

NOTE 	The use of fixed frame formats has been a common practice but does not fit all requirements. A verification of range capabilities should be made prior to incorporation of Class II features into a telemetry system.
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4.2.2 Bit-Oriented Definitions and Requirements

Definitions and requirements relating to serial PCM bit streams are described next.

- a. Binary Bit Representation. The following code conventions for representing serial binary ones and zeros are the only permissible representations. Graphic and written descriptions of these conventions are shown in [Figure 4-1](#). Only one convention shall be used within a single PCM bit stream. If randomized non-return-to-zero-level (RNRZ-L) is transmitted, it shall use the 15-bit regeneration pattern as described in [Appendix D](#).
 - (1) Non-return-to-zero-level (NRZ-L)
 - (2) Non-return-to-zero-mark (NRZ-M)
 - (3) Non-return-to-zero-space (NRZ-S)
 - (4) Bi-phase-level (Bi ϕ -L)
 - (5) Bi-phase-mark (Bi ϕ -M)
 - (6) Bi-phase-space (Bi ϕ -S)

Figure 4-1. PCM Code Definitions

Code	Logic Waveform Levels	Code Waveforms	Code Definitions
NRZ-L	1 0	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	Non-Return-to-Zero - Level ① “ONE” is represented by one level ② “ZERO” is represented by the other level
NRZ-M	1 0		Non-Return-to-Zero - Mark ① “ONE” is represented by a change in level ② “ZERO” is represented by NO change in level
NRZ-S	1 0		Non-Return-to-Zero - Space ① “ONE” is represented by NO change in level ② “ZERO” is represented by a change in level
Bi ϕ -L	1 0		Bi-Phase-Level ⁽¹⁾ ① “ONE” is represented by a “ONE” level with transition to the “ZERO” level ② “ZERO” is represented by a “ZERO” level with transition to the “ONE” level
Bi ϕ -M	1 0		Bi-Phase-Mark ⁽¹⁾ ① “ONE” is represented by NO level change at the beginning of the bit period ② “ZERO” is represented by a level change at the beginning of the bit period
Bi ϕ -S	1 0		Bi-Phase-Space ⁽¹⁾ ① “ONE” is represented by a level change at the beginning of the bit period ② “ZERO” is represented by a NO level change at the beginning of the bit period
Note: (1) The Bi ϕ codes may be derived from the corresponding NRZ codes by inverting the level for the last half of each bit interval.			

- b. Serial Bit Stream Transitions. The transmitted or recorded bit stream shall be continuous and shall contain sufficient transitions to ensure bit acquisition and continued bit synchronization, taking into account the binary representation chosen. See recommendation in [Appendix C](#), Subsection 1.3.
- c. Bit Rate. The RF and recording limits, defined in [Chapter 2](#) and [Chapter 6](#), should be considered when determining maximum bit rates. The minimum bit rate shall be 10 bits per second. Bit rates greater than 10 Mbps are Class II.
- d. Bit Rate Accuracy and Stability. During any period of desired data, the bit rate shall not differ from the specified nominal bit rate by more than 0.1 percent of the nominal rate.
- e. Bit Jitter. The bit jitter shall not exceed ± 0.1 of a bit interval referenced to the expected transition time with no jitter. The expected transition time shall be based on the measured average bit period as determined during the immediately preceding 1000 bits.

4.3 Fixed Formats

Characteristics of fixed formats are described below. Fixed formats do not have changes during transmission with regard to frame structure, word length or location, commutation sequence, sample interval, or measurement list.

4.3.1 Word-Oriented Definitions and Requirements

The following definitions and requirements are addressed to word characteristics.

- a. Word Length (Class I and II). Individual words may vary in length from 4 bits to not more than 32 bits in Class I and not more than 64 bits in Class II.
- b. Fragmented Words (Class II). A fragmented word is defined as a word divided into no more than eight segments and placed in various locations within a minor frame. The locations need not be adjacent. All word segments used to form a data word should be constrained to the boundaries of a single minor frame. Fragmented synchronization words are not allowed.
- c. Bit Numbering. To provide consistent notation, the most significant bit (MSB) in a word shall be numbered “one”. Less significant bits shall be numbered sequentially within the word.
- d. Word Numbering. To provide consistent notation, the first word after the minor frame synchronization pattern shall be numbered “one” (see [Figure 4-2](#)). Each subsequent word shall be sequentially numbered within the minor frame. Numbering within a subframe (see Subsection [4.3.2](#) item [c\(1\)](#)) shall be “one” for the word in the same minor frame as the initial counter value for subframe synchronization and sequentially thereafter. Notations of W and S shall mean the W word position in the minor frame and S word position in the subframe.

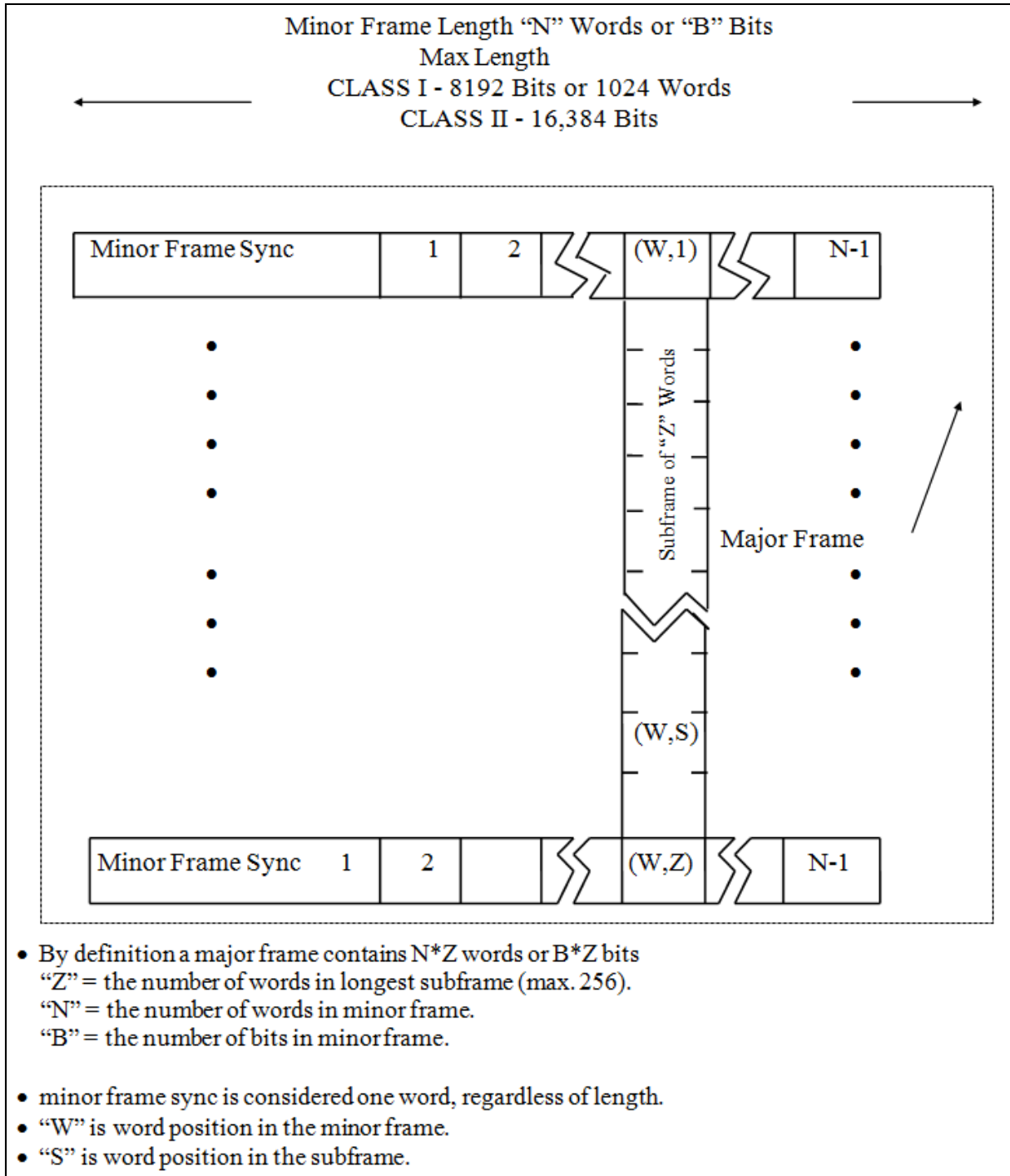


Figure 4-2. PCM Frame Structure

4.3.2 Frame Structure

The PCM data shall be formatted into fixed length frames as defined in these sections regarding frame structure and in [Figure 4-2](#). Frames shall contain a fixed number of equal duration bit intervals.

- Minor Frame. The minor frame is defined as the data structure in time sequence from the beginning of a minor frame synchronization pattern to the beginning of the next minor

frame synchronization pattern. Certain Class II PCM systems may insert a variable number of fill bits between the end of one minor frame and the synchronization pattern of the next minor frame. When this is done, these filler bits are not considered to be a part of either minor frame.

- (1) Minor Frame Length (Class I and II). The minor frame length is the number of bit intervals from the beginning of the frame synchronization pattern to the beginning of the next synchronization pattern. The maximum length of a minor frame shall exceed neither 8192 bits nor 1024 words in Class I and shall not exceed 16384 bits in Class II. If fill bits are inserted, they are not to be used in the calculation of the minor frame length.
 - (2) Minor Frame Composition. The minor frame shall contain the minor frame synchronization pattern, data words, and subframe synchronization words, if used. Words of different length may be multiplexed in a single minor frame. The length of a word in any identified word position within a minor frame shall be constant. Other words such as frame format identifiers (FFIs) may be needed within Class II formats (see Section [4.4](#)).
 - (3) Minor Frame Synchronization. The minor frame synchronization information shall consist of a fixed digital word not longer than 33 consecutive bits and not shorter than 16 bits. The minor frame synchronization pattern is always considered as one word, regardless of its length. Recommended synchronization patterns are given in [Appendix C](#), Table C-1.
 - (4) Transmitted Frame Counter. The frame counter provides a natural binary count corresponding to the minor frame number in which the frame count word appears. It is recommended that such a counter be included in all minor frames whether Class I or Class II and is especially desirable in Class II formats to assist with data processing. The frame counter should be of nominal format word length and reset to start up-counting again after reaching maximum value. In formats where subcommutation is present, the subframe ID counter may serve as the frame counter.
 - (5) Bit Numbering in a Minor Frame. To provide consistent notation, the first bit in a minor frame (the first bit in the sync pattern) shall be numbered “one”. Each subsequent bit shall be sequentially numbered within the minor frame. This is used for CRC.
- b. Major Frame. A major frame contains the number of minor frames required to include one sample of every parameter in the format.
- (1) Major Frame Length. Major frame length is defined as minor frame length (N words or B bits) multiplied by the number of minor frames (Z) in the major frame. The maximum number of minor frames per major frame shall not exceed 256.
 - (2) Minor Frame Numbering. To provide consistent notation, the first minor frame in a major frame shall be numbered “one”. Each subsequent minor frame shall be numbered sequentially within the major frame.

- c. Subcommutation. Subcommutation is defined as a sampling of parameters at submultiple rates (1/D) of the minor frame rate where the depth of a subframe, D, is an integer in the range of 2 to Z.
- (1) Subframe. Subframe is defined as one cycle of the parameters from a subcommutated minor frame word position. The depth, D, of a subframe is the number of minor frames in one cycle before repetition.
 - (2) Subframe Synchronization Method. The standard method for subframe synchronization is to use a *subframe ID counter*, a binary counter that counts sequentially up or down at the minor frame rate. Typically, only one subframe ID counter is used in a PCM format; however, more than one counter may be used if needed. This paragraph assumes the use of one subframe ID counter. The subframe ID counter shall be located in a fixed position in each and every minor frame. The counter should start with the minimum counter value when counting up or the maximum counter value when counting down. The counter should also be left or right justified in a word position. The start of a major frame shall coincide with the initial count for the deepest subframe.
- d. Supercommutation. Supercommutation is defined as time-division-multiplex sampling at a rate that is a multiple of the minor frame rate. Supercommutation (on a minor frame) provides multiple samples of the same parameter in each minor frame. *Supercommutation on a subframe* is defined as time-division-multiplex sampling at a rate that is a multiple of the subframe rate and provides multiple samples of the same parameter within a subframe. For Class I, supercommutated samples shall be evenly spaced. For Class II, supercommutated samples should be as evenly spaced as practical.

4.3.3 Cyclic Redundancy Check (Class II)

A CRC is an error-detecting code commonly used in digital networks and storage devices. It can detect strings of bit errors that are of the length of the CRC check word. If a CRC check word is to be used, it should be inserted at the end of each minor frame and occupy the same location in each minor frame. It shall not occupy any bits from the frame sync pattern. It shall occupy contiguous bits, but may cross word boundaries. The CRC check word shall always be inserted MSB first.

The CRC shall be calculated in bit-transmit order. The maximum length of bits to be checked shall be the length of one minor frame, but the bits being checked may span two minor frames. Minor frame fill bits shall not be used as part of a CRC calculation. The CRC calculation shall not use pre-inversion, post-inversion, reversed bit ordering, unusual starting value, or final XOR. Since ground station software typically runs in a general purpose computer, the decoding of the CRC will usually be done in software. Therefore, only a subset of 16 and 32 bit CRCs shall be supported. The supported CRC polynomials are as follows:

CRC-16-ANSI:	$x^{16} + x^{15} + x^2 + 1$
CRC-16-CCITT:	$x^{16} + x^{12} + x^5 + 1$
CRC-32:	$x^{32} + x^{26} + x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{16} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$

4.4 Format Change (Class II)

Format change is defined as change with regard to frame structure, word length or location, commutation sequence, sample interval, or change in measurement list. Format changes shall occur only on minor frame boundaries. Bit synchronization shall be maintained and fill bits used instead of intentional dead periods. Format changes are inherently disruptive to test data processing; fixed format methods are preferred. Format change methods shall conform to the characteristics described in the following sections.

4.4.1 Frame Format Identification

An FFI is a word that shall uniquely identify a single format. In formats where change is required, the FFI shall be placed in every minor frame. The format identifier shall be the same length as (or multiples of) the most common word length in the format and shall occur in a fixed position in the minor frame. The FFI shall identify the format applicable to the current minor frame. Frame synchronization pattern, FFI location, bit rate, and binary bit representation code shall not be changed. The FFI shall be constructed such that a single bit error cannot produce another valid FFI. The number of unique formats indicated shall not exceed 16.

4.4.2 Format Change Implementation Methods

The following subparagraphs describe format change implementation methods.

- a. Measurement List Change. This method of format change consists of a modification in data content only and not format structure.
- b. Format Structure Change. Defined as a format change where there is a departure in frame structure and not just data content.

4.5 Asynchronous Embedded Format (Class II)

An asynchronous embedded format is defined as a secondary data stream asynchronously embedded into a host major frame in a manner that does not allow predicting the location of embedded synchronization information based only on host format timing. It is recommended that the embedded frame segments be inserted as an integral number of words in every host minor frame, so that in the combined format, specific word positions in the host minor frame are dedicated to the embedded asynchronous format; however, placing the asynchronous embedded format only in selected host minor frames is permitted. It is also recommended that no more than two asynchronous embedded formats be inserted in a host major frame, but more than two are permitted.

4.6 Tagged Data Format (Class II)

A tagged data format is defined as a fixed frame length format having no applicable subframe or major frame definitions and characterized as a stream of data words, or blocks of words, with associated identifiers (tags). These formats consist of frame synchronization patterns, identifiers, data words, and fill words as required.

4.6.1 Alternating Tag and Data

This tagged data format consists of frames containing tag words alternating in time sequence with data words or blocks of words identified by the tags.

4.6.2 Bus Data, MIL-STD 1553.

The preferred method of telemetering MIL-STD 1553 information is for the information to be restructured to conform to Class I methods. If not restructured, telemetered MIL-STD 1553 data shall conform to [Chapter 8](#). This data format is described in Military Standard 1553².

4.6.3 Bus Data, ARINC 429.

The preferred method of telemetering ARINC information is for the information to be restructured to conform to Class I methods. If not restructured, telemetered ARINC 429 data shall be consistent with the specification of ARINC 429 bus data, as implemented in [Chapter 8](#). This data format is described in Aeronautical Radio, Inc. 429³.

4.7 Time Words

The following paragraphs describe the formatting of time words within a PCM stream. A 16-bit standardized time word format and a method to insert time words into PCM word sizes other than 16-bits are described.

In 16-bit standardized time word format, there shall be three words dedicated to providing timing information. These words are designated high order time, low order time, and microsecond time. High and low order time words shall be binary or binary coded decimal (BCD) weighted, and microsecond words shall be binary weighted. Time word construction examples are shown in [Figure 4-3](#) and [Figure 4-4](#).

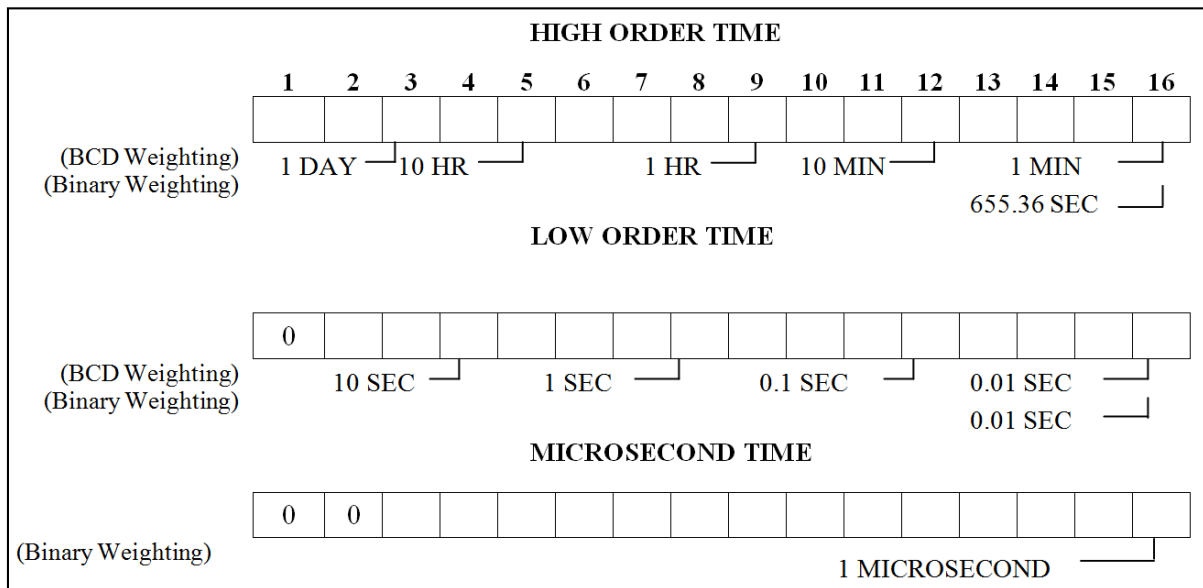


Figure 4-3. 16-Bit Standardized Time Word Format

² Department of Defense. Aircraft Internal Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus. MIL-STD-1553B. 21 September 1978. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/basic_profile.cfm?ident_number=36973&method=basic.

³ Aeronautical Radio, Inc. *Mark 33 Digital Information Transfer System (DITS)*. ARINC 429. Annapolis: ARINC, 1995.

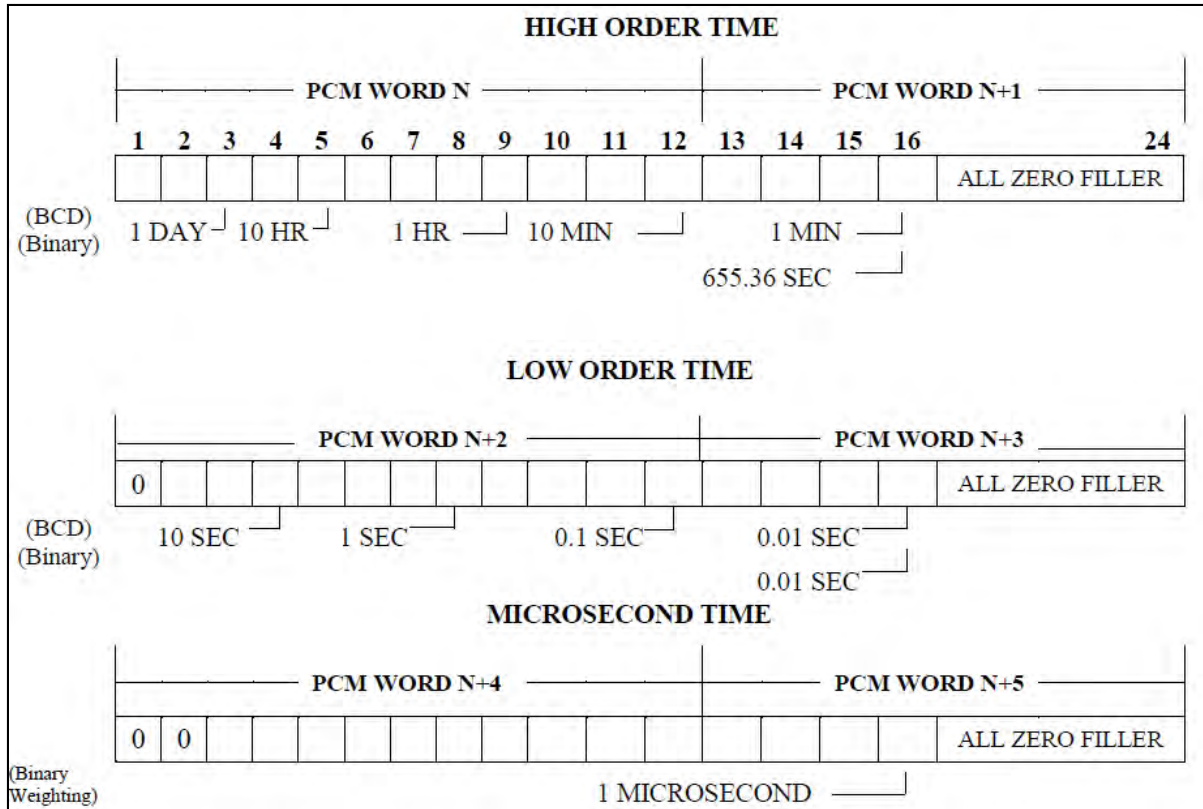


Figure 4-4. Time Word Insertion Into 12-Bit PCM Word Size

The microsecond time word shall have a resolution of 1 microsecond; that is, the least significant bit (LSB), bit 16, has a value of 0.000001 second. This word shall increment until it attains a value of 10 milliseconds at which time it will reset to zero. Thus the maximum value of the counter is 9999 (decimal).

The low order time word shall have a resolution of 10 milliseconds; that is, the LSB, bit 16, of the low order time word shall have a value of 0.01 second.

The high order time word shall have a resolution of 655.36 seconds when binary weighted; that is, the LSB, bit 16, has a value of 655.36 seconds. When BCD weighted, the LSB, bit 16, of the high order time word shall have a value of one minute. For BCD, the days field shall contain the three least significant characters of the BCD Julian date.

It is recommended that high, low, and microsecond time words precede the first data word in the minor frame. The time word order shall be high order time word, followed by low order time word, followed by microsecond time word. Microsecond time words may be used to tag individual data words, but care shall be taken that high order and low order time words be inserted at a rate necessary to resolve time ambiguities.

Time word insertion into PCM word sizes other than 16 bits shall be as follows: high order, low order, and microsecond time words shall be inserted into PCM words with time word bits occupying contiguous bit locations in the PCM word. The time word shall occupy contiguous PCM data words until the time word is contained in the PCM stream. If the time word size is not an integer multiple of the PCM word size and there are unused bits in the PCM word, the remaining unused bits in the last PCM word that contains the time word shall be fill

bits with value 0. [Figure 4-4](#) illustrates the insertion of time words into a PCM stream with word size of 12 bits.

4.8 Asynchronous Data Merge (Class II)

Asynchronous data is defined as an external sequential data stream (consisting of data bits, associated overhead, and optional parity, all at an autonomous update rate) that is a candidate for insertion into a primary or “host” PCM format. Common examples are RS-232 serial and IEEE-488 parallel messages. This section does not apply to secondary PCM formats that are to be embedded as described in Paragraph [4.5](#). Merger shall comply with Subsection [4.2.2](#).

Each source of merged data shall use fixed word positions in the host format. It is recommended that the merged data be inserted as an integral number of words in every host minor frame, so that in the combined format, specific word positions in the host minor frame are dedicated to the merged data format; however, placing the merged data format only in selected host minor frames is permitted. It is also recommended that no more than two merged data formats be inserted in a host major frame, but more than two are permitted. The following conventions are recommended, but variations are allowed.

4.8.1 PCM Data Word Format

[Figure 4-5](#) illustrates the host PCM format word containing a merged asynchronous data word and associated overhead, which is referred to as an *asynchronous word structure*. The data may be inserted in any length PCM word that will accommodate the required bits. Asynchronous data shall not be placed in fragmented words. Multiple host PCM format words, if used, shall be contiguous.

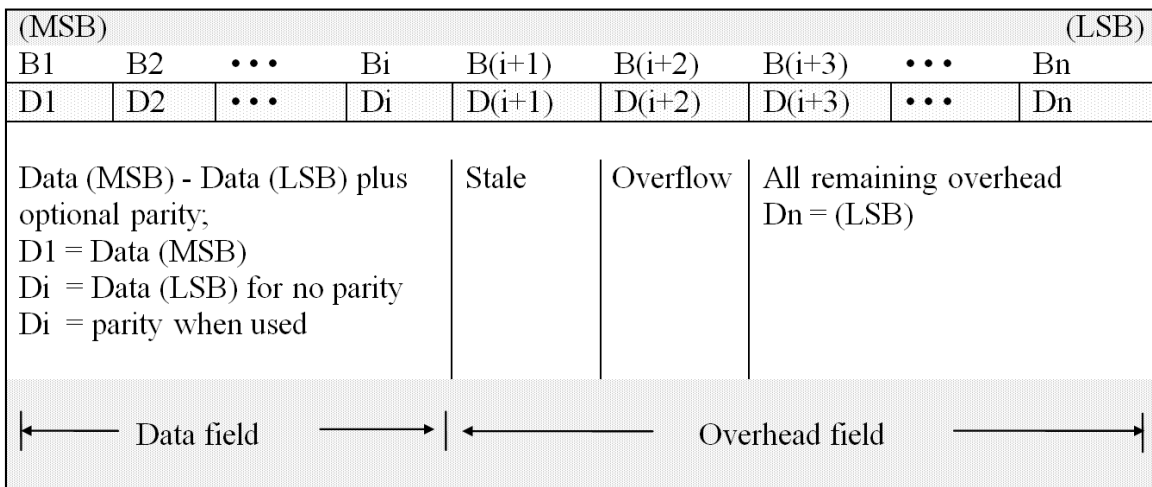


Figure 4-5. Asynchronous Word Structure

4.8.2 Insertion Process

The asynchronous word structure shall contain the information from the asynchronous message partitioned into two fields, data and overhead, as shown in [Figure 4-5](#). The asynchronous message is inserted into the asynchronous word structure with the following bit orientations. The most significant data bit (MSB) through least significant data bit (LSB) and parity (if used) of the message are denoted as D1 (MSB) through Di and will be inserted into

structure bits B1 (MSB) through Bi. The next two structure bits, B(i+1) and B(i+2) are reserved for the stale and overflow flags generated by the host encoder. All remaining overhead (message and host encoder generated) D(i+3) through Dn (LSB), will be inserted into structure bits B(i+3) through Bn (LSB).

- a. Transmission Overhead. All transmission overhead not required for data reconstruction shall be removed.
- b. Parity Bit. Transmission of a parity bit is optional. If it is transmitted, it shall be at the end of the data field (see [Figure 4-5](#)) adjacent to the LSB of the data.
- c. Data Bits. The data bits shall be inserted into the PCM word with the MSB of the asynchronous data aligned with the MSB of the PCM word.
- d. Stale Data Bit. A *stale data bit* flag shall be generated each time a new data value is inserted into the PCM stream. The flag shall be transmitted with the associated data. The flag bit shall be placed in the next less significant bit location following the LSB of the data. If new data is not ready for transmission by the time the PCM word must be sent again, either the old data or alternating one/zero fill shall be sent and the flag set. Stale data shall be indicated by a binary “one” (see [Table 4-1](#)).

Table 4-1. Overhead Truth Table		
Stale Bit	Overflow Bit	
0	0	Fresh Data
0	1	Data Overflow
1	0	Stale Data
1	1	User Defined

- e. Overflow Bit. An *overflow bit* flag shall be generated to indicate an abnormal condition in which data may be lost. The overflow bit shall be placed in the next less significant data bit location following the stale bit flag. An overflow bit at a binary “one” indicates that a data discontinuity exists between the current data word and the previous data word (see [Table 4-1](#) above).
- f. Insertion Rate. The asynchronous word structure shall be inserted into the host PCM word at a rate to avoid data loss in the PCM stream.

Appendix 4-A. References

Aeronautical Radio, Inc. *Mark 33 Digital Information Transfer System (DITS)*. ARINC 429. Annapolis: ARINC, 1995.

Department of Defense. Aircraft Internal Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus. MIL-STD-1553B. 21 September 1978. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=36973.

Range Commanders Council. "Telemetry Applications Handbook." RCC 119-06. May 2006. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/119-06_Telemetry_Applications_Handbook/.

****** END OF CHAPTER 4 ******

CHAPTER 5

Digitized Audio Telemetry Standard

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Acronyms

CVSD	continuous variable slope delta
kb/s	kilobit per second
LSB	least significant bit
MSB	most significant bit
PCM	pulse code modulation

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CHAPTER 5

Digitized Audio Telemetry Standard

5.1 General

This chapter defines continuous variable slope delta (CVSD) modulation as the standard for digitizing audio and addresses the method of inserting CVSD encoded audio into a PCM stream. Additional information and recommendations are provided in [Appendix F](#), which was extracted from the applicable sections of Military Standard 188-113, which has been canceled with no replacement.

5.2 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply.

Band-Limited Audio: An audio signal (typically consisting of voice, tones, and sounds) that is limited to a subset of the audio spectrum. For most aircraft audio applications, the spectrum between 100 and 2300 hertz is adequate.

Continuous Variable Slope Delta Modulation: The CVSD modulation is a method of digitizing a band-limited audio signal. The CVSD modulator is, in essence, a 1-bit analog-to-digital converter. The output of this 1-bit encoder is a serial bit stream, where each bit represents an incremental increase or decrease in signal amplitude and is determined as a function of recent sample history.

5.3 Signal Source

The signal to be encoded shall be a band-limited audio signal. The source of this signal may be varied. Some examples are microphones, communication systems, and tones from warning systems. This standard applies to audio signals only.

5.4 Encoding/Decoding Technique

The technique to encode and decode the band-limited audio signal is CVSD modulation. This technique is to be implemented in accordance with [Appendix F](#).

A CVSD converter consists of an encoder-decoder pair. The decoder is connected in a feedback path. The encoder receives a band-limited audio signal and compares it to the analog output of the decoder. The result of the comparison is a serial string of “ones” and “zeros.” Each bit indicates that the band-limited audio sample’s amplitude is above or below the decoded signal. When a run of three identical bits is encountered, the slope of the generated analog approximation is increased in its respective direction until the identical string of bits is broken. The CVSD decoder performs the inverse operation of the encoder and regenerates the audio signal.

NOTE



A qualitative test of CVSD with a tactical aircraft intercom system yielded the following results: (1) intelligible, robotic sounding audio at 12 kilobits per second (kb/s); (2) good quality audio at 16 kb/s; and (3) audio quality did not significantly improve as the bit rate was increased above 32 kb/s.

5.5 CVSD Encoder Output Bit Rate (CVSD Bit Rate)

The CVSD bit rate for encoding the band-limited audio signal is a function of the desired audio quality and the PCM format characteristics. The minimum and maximum CVSD bit rates will not be specified.

[Appendix F](#) contains performance criteria for the CVSD encoder and decoder when operated at 16 or 32 kb/s.

5.6 CVSD Word Structure

The digitized audio signal from the CVSD encoder's serial output shall be inserted into the PCM stream as shown in [Figure 5-1](#). The most significant bit (MSB) shall be the most stale sample (first in). The least significant bit (LSB) shall be the most recent sample (last in).

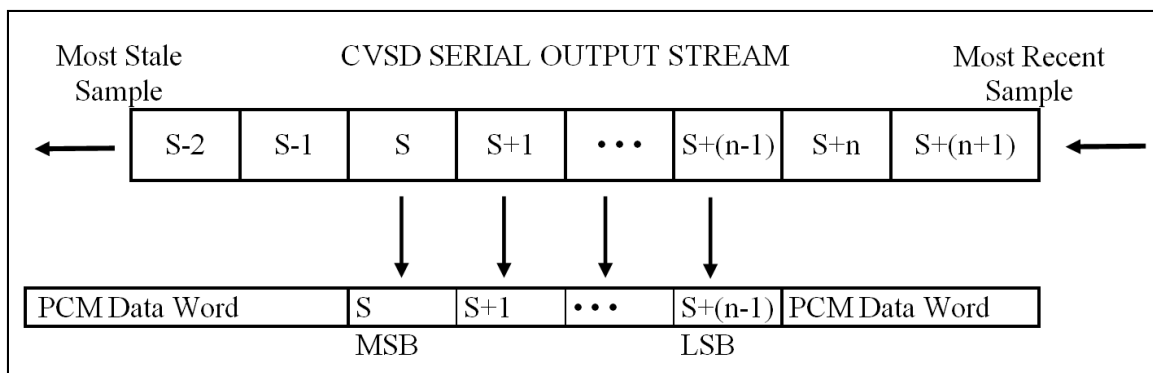




Figure 5-1. Insertion of CVSD-Encoded Audio into a PCM Stream

5.7 CVSD Word Sample Rate

The CVSD word sample rate is dependent on the minimum desired CVSD bit rate, the PCM word length, and the PCM word sample rate. Once the CVSD word sample rate is determined, the actual CVSD bit rate can be calculated. The decoder must be run at the same CVSD bit rate as the encoder.

NOTE  Because of the nature of CVSD encoding, over and under sampling of the CVSD output will have unpredictable results.

NOTE  To simplify the reconstruction of the audio signal and minimize all encoding/decoding delays, it is **STRONGLY** recommended that the digitized audio words be inserted in the PCM stream at evenly spaced intervals.

5.8 CVSD Bit Rate Determination

The following discussion provides a procedure for determining the CVSD bit rate based on the desired minimum CVSD bit rate and information given in the host PCM format. Note that this procedure assumes the CVSD words are inserted in a class I PCM format with constant word widths and are not subcommutated. The CVSD bit rate can be obtained by multiplying the minor frame rate by the number of times the CVSD words appear in the minor frame by the word

width used for the CVSD words in the minor frame. This relationship is expressed in equation (5-1).

$$\text{CVSD Bit Rate} = \text{Minor Frame Rate} \cdot \# \text{CVSD Words per Minor Frame} \cdot \text{Word Width} \quad (5-1)$$

Knowing the details on the host PCM format, equation (5-1) contains two unknowns: CVSD bit rate and #CVSD words per minor frame. One of these unknowns must be chosen by the user; then the other one can be calculated. The recommended procedure is to choose the desired (target value) CVSD bit rate and solve equation (5-1) for #CVSD words per minor frame. This relationship is expressed in equation (5-2).

$$\# \text{CVSD WORDS PER MINOR FRAME}_{\text{CALCULATED}} = \frac{\text{DESIRED CVSD BIT RATE}}{\text{MINOR FRAME RATE} \cdot \text{WORD WIDTH}} \quad (5-2)$$

Next, round up (if required) the result of equation (5-2) to the nearest integer. To satisfy the evenly spaced recommendation, round up (if required) to the nearest integer that divides evenly into the number of PCM words per minor frame.

Finally, for either case, substitute the result of equation (5-2) back into equation (5-1) to determine the actual CVSD bit rate. To illustrate this procedure, consider the following numerical example for determining the CVSD bit rate. An existing PCM format has the characteristics:

Bit rate = 192,000 bits/second
 Word width = 12 bits/word
 Minor frame rate = 100 frames/second
 Words/ minor frame = 160 words/minor frame

To insert a serial CVSD bit stream with a desired (target value), CVSD bit rate of 16,000 bits/second will require the following procedure. Based on the information given, use equation (5-2) to calculate the #CVSD words per minor frame.

$$\# \text{CVSD WORDS PER MINOR FRAME}_{\text{CALCULATED}} = \frac{\text{DESIRED CVSD BIT RATE}}{\text{MINOR FRAME RATE} \cdot \text{WORD WIDTH}}$$

$$\# \text{CVSD WORDS PER MINOR FRAME}_{\text{CALCULATED}} = \frac{16\,000 \text{ (bits/sec)}}{100 \text{ (frames/sec)} \cdot 12 \text{ (bits/word)}}$$

$$\# \text{CVSD WORDS PER MINOR FRAME}_{\text{CALCULATED}} = 13.3 \text{ words/frame}$$

Rounding up the #CVSD words per minor frame to the nearest integer yields 14. In this example, there are 160 PCM words in the minor frame. If the user needs to satisfy the evenly spaced criteria, then by inspection, the #CVSD words per minor frame will be rounded up to 16. For comparison, both cases will be substituted into equation (5-1) to yield the actual CVSD bit rate.

CASE 1: (unevenly spaced CVSD samples, NOT RECOMMENDED)

$$\# \text{CVSD WORDS PER MINOR FRAME}_{\text{CALCULATED}} = 14 \text{ (words/frame)}$$

$$\text{CVSD BIT RATE} = \text{MINOR FRAME RATE} \cdot \# \text{CVSD WORDS / MINOR FRAME} \cdot \text{WORD WIDTH}$$

$$\text{CVSD BIT RATE}_{\text{ACTUAL}} = 100 \text{ (frames/sec)} \cdot 14 \text{ (words/frame)} \cdot 12 \text{ (bits/word)}$$

$$\text{CVSD BIT RATE}_{\text{ACTUAL}} = 16\,800 \text{ (bits/sec)}$$

CASE 2: (evenly spaced samples, RECOMMENDED)

$$\text{\#CVSD WORDS PER MINOR FRAME}_{\text{CALCULATED}} = 16 \text{ (words/frame)}$$

$$\text{CVSD BIT RATE} = \text{MINOR FRAME RATE} \bullet \text{\#CVSD WORDS PER MINOR FRAME} \bullet \text{WORD WIDTH}$$

$$\text{CVSD BIT RATE}_{\text{ACTUAL}} = 100 \text{ (frames/sec)} \bullet 16 \text{ (words/frame)} \bullet 12 \text{ (bits/word)}$$

$$\text{CVSD BIT RATE}_{\text{ACTUAL}} = 19\,200 \text{ (bits/sec)}$$

****** END OF CHAPTER 5 ******

CHAPTER 6

Recorder & Reproducer Command and Control

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Changes to This Edition of Chapter 6	
Paragraph	Description
6.2.2.40 , Checksum Example , Table 6.3	CR73 – Added TMATS CHECKSUM

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Acronyms

ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
BC	bus controller
BIT	built-in test
C&C	command and control
hex	hexadecimal
IAW	in accordance with
IBIT	initiated built-in test
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IRIG	Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LED	light-emitting diode
LSB	least significant bit
mA	milliamps
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MRTFB	Major Range and Test Facility Base
MSB	most significant bit
N/A	not applicable
PCM	pulse code modulation
R/R	recorder and/or reproducer
RMM	removable memory module
RT	remote terminal
SCSI	small computer system interface
TMATS	Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard
UDP	user datagram protocol
V	volts
VDC	volts direct current

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CHAPTER 6

Recorder & Reproducer Command and Control

6.1 Introduction

This chapter defines the standard commands, queries, and status information when communicating with a recorder and/or reproducer (R/R) that utilizes either solid-state or magnetic disk storage drive. Not all commands (serial or discrete) may be applicable to all types of R/R implementations. Commands are used to a) control the data flow into and out of, b) request the performance of an internal operation within, and c) request status information from an R/R. The primary intent of this chapter is to cover terminology included in or consistent with the [Chapter 10](#) standard document (IRIG Standard 106, Part I). The serial and discrete interfaces are divided into two categories of “command sets” as follows:

- a. **Required:** The minimum set of discrete and serial commands for R/R control, query, and status.
- b. **Optional:** The optional discrete or serial command sets that may or may not be implemented and may be shown as references.

This chapter standardizes command and control (C&C) over a variety of different electrical interfaces. These commands can be transmitted via various electrical interfaces (ports) defined in Section 10.7 of [Chapter 10](#), including Military Standard (MIL-STD)-1553, RS-232, RS-422, small computer system interface (SCSI), Fibre Channel, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394, internet SCSI over Ethernet, transmission control protocol/internet protocol, and Telnet.

When an R/R simultaneously supports multiple interfaces, it must comply with the interface and command precedence specified in this chapter. While this standard may serve as a guide in the procurement of ground and airborne recorders, it is not intended to be employed as a substitute for purchase specification. This standard does not conform to, nor does it define, existing or planned capabilities of any given test range.

6.1.1 Definitions and Acronyms

As of RCC 106-13, this section is moved to [Appendix 6-A](#).

6.1.2 Storage Media Structure Hierarchy

Support for multiple data flows to and from multiple storage devices requires hierarchical structures for C&C. The following terms defined in Subsection [6.1.1](#) have the following hierarchy from lowest layer to highest layer.

- a. Drive
- b. Volume
- c. File

6.1.3 Data Flows

An R/R has four categories of data interfaces, listed below.

- a. Data input
- b. Data output
- c. Media
- d. Host

The figures below identify eight different data flows between these interfaces that are initiated or terminated by commands defined in this chapter. An R/R may simultaneously support more than one of these data flows.

6.1.3.1 Recording

The recording data flow receives live data from input data channels and writes the data in Chapter 10 format to the drive. This mode can be activated by the .RECORD command. [Figure 6-1](#) depicts the recording data flow.

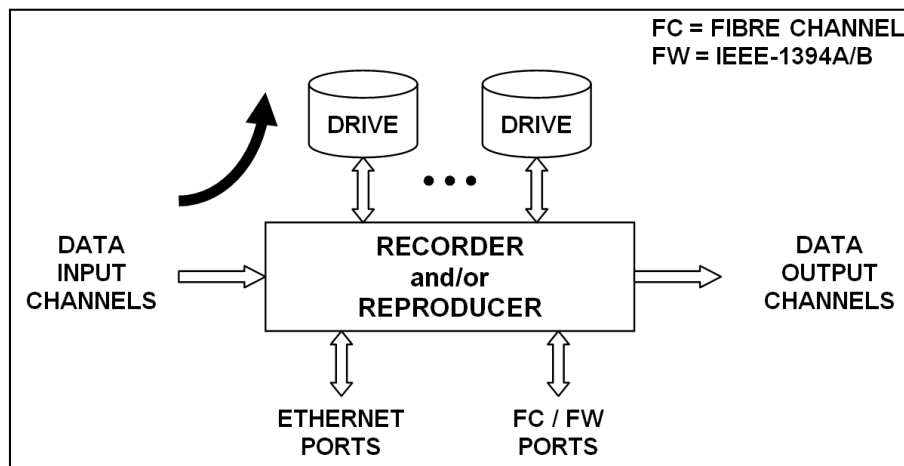


Figure 6-1. Recording Data Flow

6.1.3.2 Reproducing

The reproducing data flow reads Chapter 10 data stored on the drive and sends it out on data output channels. [Figure 6-2](#) depicts the reproducing data flow. The output data format may or may not be the same as the original input format. For example, video originally input as S-Video (separate chroma and luma) may be output as composite. Messages in MIL-STD-1553 format captured from a dual-redundant bus monitor may be reproduced as a [Chapter 8](#) pulse code modulation (PCM) signal. This mode can be activated by the .PLAY command.

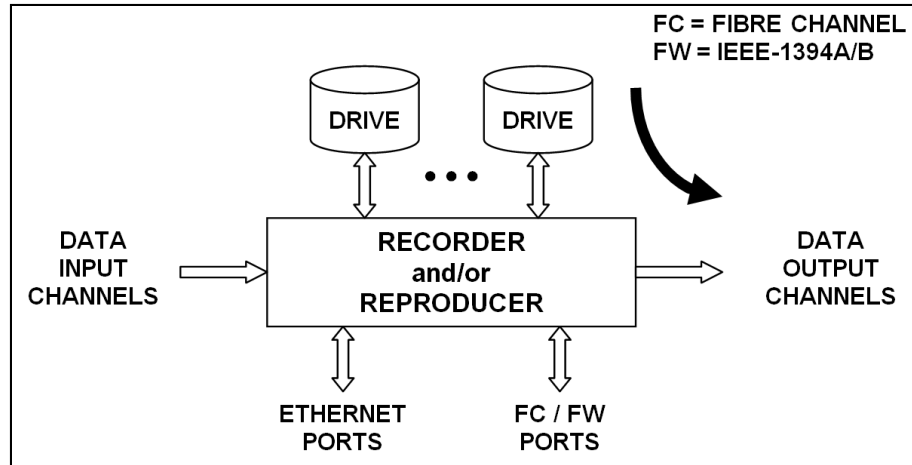


Figure 6-2. Reproducing Data Flow

6.1.3.3 Simultaneous Recording and Reproducing

The recording and reproducing data flows can be combined to simultaneously write to and read from the drive. The recording and reproducing data rates are independent, and the output may reproduce more or fewer channels than are currently being input. Starting and stopping the recording and reproducing are also independent and may be started and stopped in any order. The combined flows are also referred to as “read-while-write.”

6.1.3.4 Looping

The looping data flow combines data input with data output using a common time base on both the input and output. The looping data flow can be divided into live data looping and recorded data looping. Looping may output all or a subset of the input channels.

6.1.3.4.1 Looping Live Data

Circuit-looping live data does not utilize the drive. Data is moved from the input channels directly to the output channels. The output data rates are derived from the data rate of the corresponding data input. This mode can be activated by the .ETOLOOP command.

[Figure 6-3](#) depicts the circuit-looping live data flow.

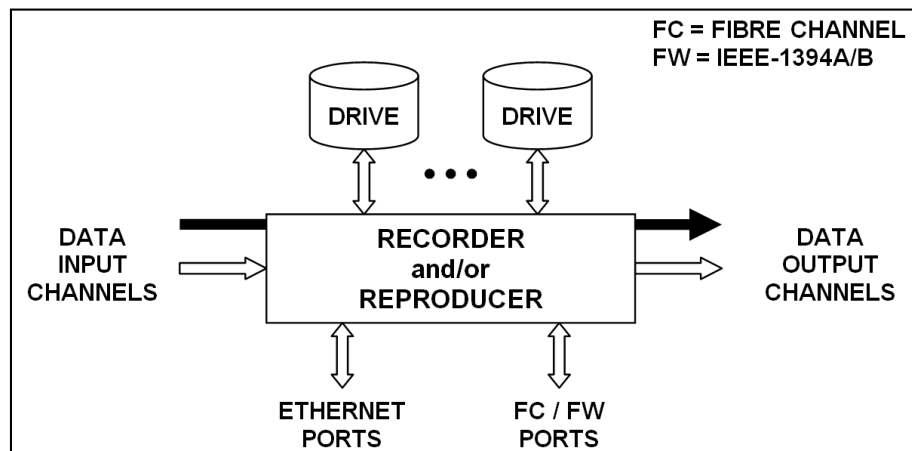


Figure 6-3. Circuit-Looping Live Data Flow

6.1.3.4.2 Looping Recorded Data

Drive-looping recorded data does utilize the drive and is commonly referred to as “read-after-write.” The output data rates are derived from the data rate of the corresponding data input. The dotted line in [Figure 6-4](#) depicts the common time base of the recorded and reproduced data when drive-looping recorded data. This mode can be activated by the .LOOP command.

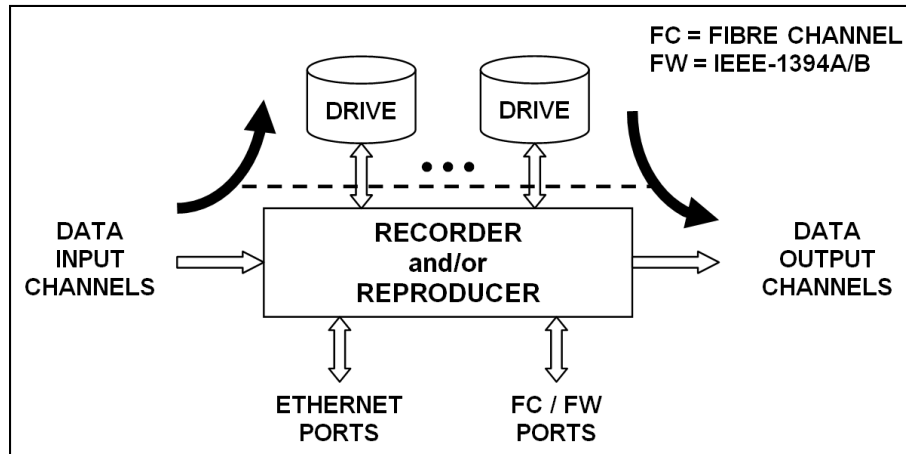


Figure 6-4. Drive-Looping Recorded Data Flow

6.1.3.5 Publishing

The publishing data flow is used to transmit live or recorded data in Chapter 10 packet format on an Ethernet interface using the connectionless user datagram protocol (UDP).

6.1.3.5.1 Publishing Live Data

Live data publishing provides minimum latency between input of live data in raw data format and output of packetized Chapter 10 data over an Ethernet interface. The data output rate is determined by the live data input rate. [Figure 6-5](#) depicts the broadcasting live data flow. The mode can be activated by the .PUBLISH command.

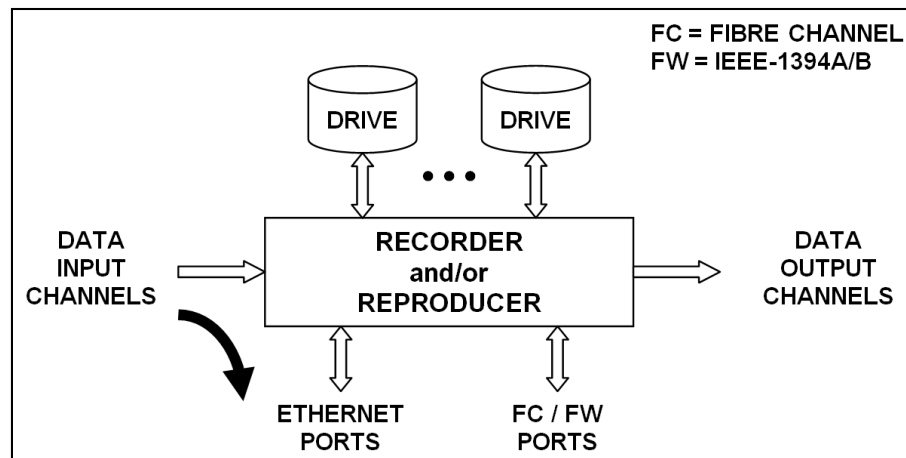


Figure 6-5. Publishing Live Data Flow

6.1.3.5.2 Publishing Recorded Data

Recorded data publishing enables any previously recorded data to be transmitted via Ethernet interface in Chapter 10 packet format. The transmitted data rate is limited by the lesser

of the drive access rate and the available Ethernet bandwidth and may optionally be constrained to the rate at which the data was recorded. [Figure 6-6](#) depicts the publishing recorded data flow. The mode can be activated by the .PUBLISH FILE command.

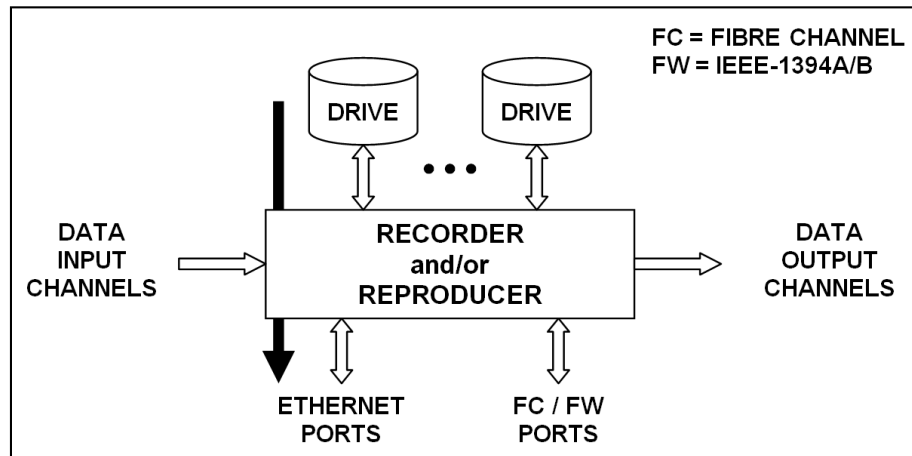


Figure 6-6. Broadcasting Recorded Data Flow

6.1.3.6 Downloading

The downloading data flow transfers Chapter 10 format data from the drive to the host. For drives formatted as Chapter 10 volumes, the SCSI protocol may be used by the host to access file tables and data files. Downloading files from non-Chapter 10 volumes is outside the scope of this standard. [Figure 6-7](#) depicts the downloading data flow.

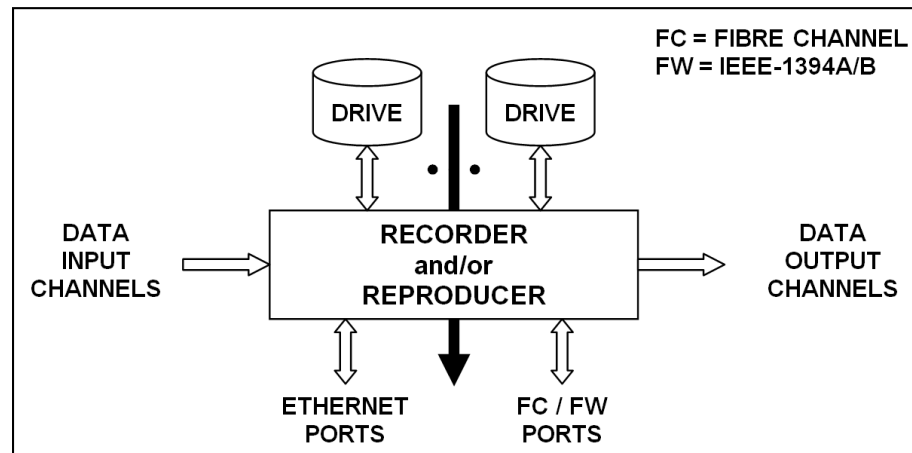


Figure 6-7. Downloading Data Flow

6.1.3.7 Uploading

The uploading data flow transfers Chapter 10 format data from the host to the drive. For drive formatted as Chapter 10 volumes, the SCSI protocol may be used by the host to update file tables and data files. Uploading files to non-Chapter 10 volumes is outside the scope of this standard. [Figure 6-8](#) depicts the uploading data flow.

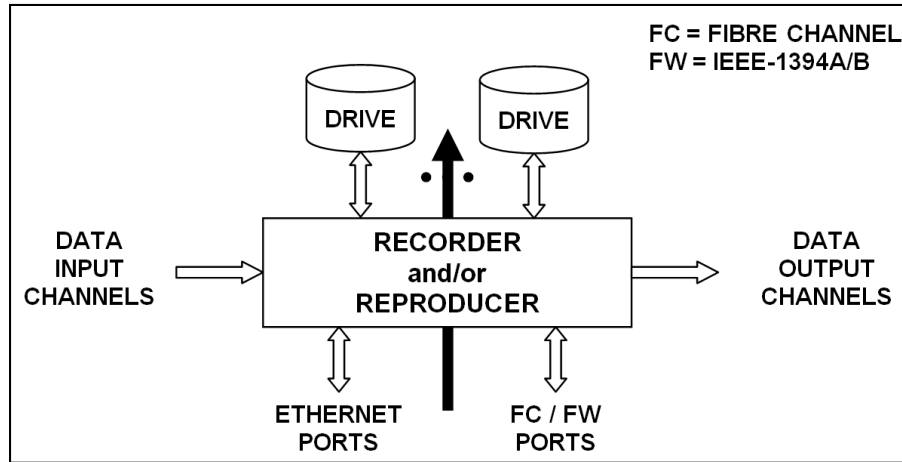


Figure 6-8. Uploading Data Flow

6.1.4 Recorder and/or Reproducer States

Previous versions of the R/R C&C identified eleven states of R/R operation, ten of which are discrete states and one (07) is a combination of two states (05 + 06).

FAIL (00)
 IDLE (01)
 BIT (02)
 ERASE (03)
 DECLASSIFY (04)
 RECORD (05)
 PLAY (06)
 RECORD & PLAY (07)
 FIND (08)
 BUSY (09)
 COMMAND ERROR (10)

The addition of multiple ports and drives to an R/R requires the definition of new discrete states and new composite states. The state numbers have been redefined so their value is the binary representation of each of the possible discrete states, with composite states represented by simultaneous assertion of multiple discrete state bits. The use of legacy state values is distinguished from the use of these redefined state values by their ranges: legacy states having the values 0 - 10 and new states beginning with 16. [Table 6-1](#) shows the redefined state bits.

Table 6-1. State Bit Assignments

3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	State Bit / Name		
1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	IDLE		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	FAULT	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	BIT	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	ERASE
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	CLEAN
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	SANITIZE
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	SANITIZE PASS
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	SANITIZE FAIL
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	r	r	r	r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	reserved
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	RECORD
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	REPRODUCE
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	FIND
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	LOOP
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	BROADCAST
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	BUSY
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	COMMAND FAIL
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	reserved
- = reserved for legacy codes																																
r = reserved																																
x = don't care																																

The R/R states are defined as follows (alphabetical order, at least one of these bits must always be set):

BIT - A built-in test (BIT) is in progress

BROADCAST - Transmit live or recorded data out of an Ethernet interface via UDP packets

BUSY - Transition between states

CLEAN - The drive is being overwritten with all 0s or all 1s

ERASE - The file table on the drive is being reset to empty

FAULT - The BIT failed and further diagnostics are required

FIND - Locate a position within the recorded data on the drive for subsequent replay

IDLE - The R/R is powered on, ready to accept commands, and no data flows are active

LOOP - Reproduce live data synchronously with data input with or without recording

RECORD - Input data, encapsulate into Chapter 10 packets, and store on the drive

REPRODUCE - Read Chapter 10 data from the drive and output in raw form

SANITIZE- Perform a secure erase of the attached drive

R/R Command Results:

COMMAND FAIL - A previous operation, such as BIT or FIND, failed

SANITIZE FAIL - The sanitize procedure failed

SANITIZE PASS - The sanitize procedure succeeded

6.1.5 Recorder and/or Reproducer Features

Each R/R can be described as a single command processor unit with one or more channels, one or more ports, and one or more drives. A single processor unit may contain multiple command processor units or arithmetic logic unit cores, but may only have one command sequence. When a command processor unit is capable of receiving commands simultaneously from different sources into its single command sequence, the precedence of the command sources and the resultant operational sequence shall be as defined in this C&C standard. For example, an R/R may have a discrete switch and lamp control panel located at the R/R site and may also be connected to an Ethernet interface for remote C&C operation.

Both channels and ports may transport data and/or control information. The differentiating factor is that data transferred across ports is already in Chapter 10 packet format, whereas data transferred across channels is not. Each data/control channel is identified by a channel ID. Each data/control port is identified by a port ID. Each drive is identified by a drive ID. The combination of channels, ports, and drives managed by the single processor unit of an R/R, and the processor unit itself, are all features of the R/R.

6.1.6 System Health

The system health of an R/R can be stratified into two attribute levels: common (high-level) and vendor-specific (low-level). Common attributes, such as power-on self-test results, are independent of the specific tests performed by unique vendor system architectures. This C&C system provides a method for reporting required health attributes common to all systems and discretionary vendor-specific health attributes.

This C&C system further divides system health status information into two categories: critical and non-critical. Critical faults are typically those that render the R/R inoperable, whereas non-critical faults are informational warnings. This C&C system enables the user to establish the criticality of each reported system health attribute.

The health of each feature is represented by a 32-bit binary word in which each bit represents a single attribute of the feature. The attributes represented by bits 0 through 7 of each feature are common to all R/Rs containing those features and are defined in this standard. The attributes represented by bits 8 through 31 are unique to each R/R and are defined separately in vendor-specific documents.

Any health attribute bit that is set ("1") indicates a warning or fault. The .HEALTH command is used to retrieve the current state of the health attribute bits for each feature of the R/R. [Table 6-2](#) shows the common attribute bits for currently defined Chapter 10 data types and R/R features.

Table 6-2. Use of Status Bits			
Feature	Bit	Mask (Hex)	Description
System	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure
	2	04	Operation Failure
	3	08	Drive Busy Unable to Accept Command
	4	10	No Drive
	5	20	Drive I/O Failure

Table 6-2. Use of Status Bits

Feature	Bit	Mask (Hex)	Description
	6	40	Drive Almost Full
	7	80	Drive Full
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
Time Code	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure
	2	04	No External Signal
	3	08	Bad External Signal
	4	10	Synchronize Failure
	5	20	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	6	40	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	7	80	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
PCM	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure
	2	04	Bad Clock Failure
	3	08	Bad Data Failure
	4	10	Minor Frame Sync Failure
	5	20	Major Frame Sync Failure
	6	40	Bit Sync Lock Failure
	7	80	Watch Word Failure
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
1553	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure
	2	04	Response Timeout Error
	3	08	Format Error
	4	10	Sync Type or Invalid Word Error
	5	20	Word Count Error
	6	40	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	7	80	Watch Word Failure
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
Video	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure
	2	04	No Video Signal Error
	3	08	Bad Video Signal Error
	4	10	No Audio Signal Error
	5	20	Bad Audio Signal Error
	6	40	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	7	80	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
Analog	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure

Table 6-2. Use of Status Bits			
Feature	Bit	Mask (Hex)	Description
	2	04	No Analog Signal Error
	3	08	Bad Analog Signal Error
	4	10	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	5	20	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	6	40	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	7	80	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
Image or Message	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure
	2	04	Bad Signal Error
	3	08	Data Content Error
	4	10	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	5	20	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	6	40	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	7	80	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
Other Types	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure
	2	04	Bad Signal Error
	3	08	Data Content Error
	4	10	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	5	20	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	6	40	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	7	80	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits
Drive	0	01	BIT Failure
	1	02	Setup Failure (Mount)
	2	04	Operation Failure (Processor Command)
	3	08	Drive Busy Unable to Accept Command
	4	10	No Drive
	5	20	Drive I/O Failure
	6	40	Drive Almost Full
	7	80	Drive Full
	31-8		Vendor-Specific Health Status Bits

For single-drive configurations, a single-drive health status can be reported by bits in the System feature. For configurations with multiple drives, each drive is a separate feature specified by the drive ID in the .HEALTH command.

When the Drive feature is used the feature numbers shall not be changed (re-assigned) when the drives are removed / re-plugged from / to the R/R. The drive ID number shall start at 0 and use the same drive numbering as defined in the setup record.

6.2 Serial Command and Control

This standard defines a set of commands used to control and monitor the operation of R/Rs. The availability of each command depends on the feature set of the controlled R/R and the specific control port used to send commands to and receive replies from the R/R. [Table 6-3](#) lists the commands in alphabetical order. The protocols used to send these commands to an R/R and receive replies from an R/R are described separately in [Chapter 10](#) Section 10.3, Section 10.4, and Section 10.7 for each of the defined control port types. Each R/R must support at least one of the control port types described in this standard, and may support multiple control port types.

Table 6-3. Command Summary			
Command	Parameters¹	Description	R/O²
.ASSIGN	[destination-channel ID] [source-channel ID]	Assign replay (output) channels to source (input) channels	O
.BBLIST	{type} [drive ID]	Returns list of secured or unsecured bad blocks	O
.BBREAD	{block identifier} [drive ID]	Returns contents of specified block	O
.BBSECURE	{block identifier} [drive ID]	Marks an unsecured bad block as secure	O
.BIT		Runs all of the built-in-tests	O
.CONFIG		Retrieves Channel Configuration Summary	O
.COPY	[source drive ID] [destination drive ID]	Copies content of source drive to destination drive	O
.CRITICAL	[<i>n</i> [<i>mask</i>]]	Specify and view masks that determine which of the .HEALTH status bits are critical warnings	R
.DATE	[start-date]	Specify setting or displaying date from recording device	O
.DISMOUNT	[drive ID]	Unloads the recording drive	O
.DRIVE		Lists drives and volumes	O
.DUB	[source drive ID] [destination drive ID]	Image copy. This command is obsolete, but for backward compatibility shall function the same as the .PLAY command.	O
.ERASE	[drive ID] [volume name list]	Erases and format the recording drive	O
.EVENT	[<i>event ID</i>]	Insert an event entry or display captured events list	O
.ETOLOOP	[<i>in stream ID</i>] [out stream ID]	Looping live data mode	O
.FILES	[drive ID]	Displays information about each recorded file	R
.FIND	[<i>value</i> [<i>mode</i>]]	Deprecated (search no longer required)	O

Table 6-3. Command Summary

Command	Parameters¹	Description	R/O²
.HEALTH	[<i>feature</i> [drive ID]]	Display detailed status of the recorder system	R
.HELP		Displays table of dot commands supported by the R/R	R
.IRIG106		Returns supported version number of IRIG-106 Recorder Command and Control Mnemonics	R
.LOOP	[in stream ID][out stream ID]	Starts record and play in read-after-write mode	O
.MEDIA	[drive ID]	Displays drive usage summary	O
.MOUNT	[drive ID]	Powers and enables the recording drive	O
.PAUSE	[stream-ID]	Pause current replay	O
.PLAY	[<i>location</i>][<i>speed</i>] [drive ID]	Reproduce recorded data of assigned output channels starting at [<i>location</i>], at [<i>speed</i>] from [drive ID]	O
.PUBLISH	[<i>keyword</i>] [<i>parameter</i>]	Configure, start and stop live data over Ethernet	O
.PUBLISH_FILE	[<i>parameter</i>] [<i>ip:port</i>] [<i>file</i>] [<i>stream ID</i>]	Configure, start and stop live data over Ethernet interface from a recorded Chapter 10 file	O
.QUEUE	[keyword] [parameter]	Specify where to begin replay by event or file number	O
.RECORD	[<i>filename</i>] [stream-ID] [drive ID]	Starts a recording at the current end of data of [stream ID] to [drive ID]	R
.REPLAY	[<i>location</i> [<i>mode</i>]]	Same as PLAY	O
.RESET		Perform software initiated system reset	O
.RESUME	[stream-ID]	Resume replay from pause condition	O
.SANITIZE	[drive-ID]	Secure erases the recording drive	O
.SETUP	[<i>n</i>]	Displays or selects 1 of 16 (0...15) pre-programmed data recording formats	R
.SHUTTLE	[<i>endpoint</i> [<i>mode</i>]]	Play data repeatedly from current location to the specified endpoint location using external clock	O
.STATUS		Displays the current system status	R
.STOP	[<i>mode</i>] [stream-ID] [drive ID]	Stops the current recording, playback, or both	R
.STREAM	[#] [stream-ID] [Channel-ID List]	Display specified or all stream channel assignments	O
.TIME	[<i>start-time</i>]	Displays or sets the internal system time	R
.TMATS	{mode} [<i>n</i> | ALL]	Write, Read, Save, Delete, Version, Checksum, or Get TMATS file	R
.VERBOSE	[<i>mode</i>]	Enables Verbose ON or disables Verbose	O
.VOLUME		Lists volumes on current drive	O

CHANGE

Table 6-3. Command Summary

Command	Parameters¹	Description	R/O²
¹ Parameters in braces “{}” are required. Parameters in brackets “[]” are optional. When optional parameters are nested (“[xxx [yy]]”), the outer parameter (xxx) must be specified in order to also specify the inner parameter (yy).			
² The letters in parentheses in front of the command names in the section titles below represent required (R) or optional (O) commands.			

This section describes the protocol for implementing Chapter 6 C&C across an asynchronous serial communication port. Not all commands may be applicable to all types of R/R implementations. An important aspect of the serial C&C protocol is the required command-response sequence. For each command issued to a recorder, there shall be exactly one response from the recorder, and the response shall begin immediately upon conclusion of the command input. There shall be no delay between the receipt of the command at the recorder and the transmission of the reply by the recorder. The reply must not contain any additional line feeds or carriage returns. Commands that initiate recorder functions requiring time to complete shall be replied to immediately, and the host shall poll the recorder status to determine when the function is complete. It is up to the user to specify the rate at which commands may be issued. There shall be no unsolicited status output from the recorder, with one exception. This exception is a boot message upon leaving the POWER ON state, notifying the host that the recorder is ready to accept commands. The boot command shall contain a single American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) asterisk (“*”) as the last character. Thereafter, the recorder will only output in response to a command input. (A hardware reset or a software reset shall return the recorder to the POWER ON state.)

6.2.1 Command Syntax and Rules

All serial commands must comply with the following syntax and rules.

- a. All recorder commands are simple ASCII character strings delimited by spaces.
- b. All commands begin with an ASCII period (“.”) and, with the single exception of the .TMATS command, end with the first occurrence of a carriage return and line feed terminator sequence.
- c. Parameters are separated from the commands and from each other with ASCII space characters.
- d. With one exception, command words and parameters may not include spaces. The one exception is the [text string] parameter for the .EVENT command.
- e. Multiple consecutive terminators and extraneous space characters shall not be allowed and shall be ignored.
- f. Each command is followed with either a text response plus a carriage return, line feed, and an asterisk response terminator or the asterisk response terminator only, indicating the recorder is ready for the next command.
- g. A response is provided by the R/R in less than one second.

- h. All numeric parameters, with one exception, are decimal numbers. The one exception is the [mask] parameter for the .CRITICAL command, which is hexadecimal.
- i. Three commands, .FIND, .REPLAY, and .SHUTTLE, have numeric parameters requiring units of measure. The [mode] parameter is used to specify the unit of measure (time or blocks). If the [mode] parameter is omitted, the recorder shall use the most recently entered [mode].
- j. A [time] parameter value has five parts: days, hours, minutes, seconds, and milliseconds. Any part not entered defaults to zero except days, which defaults to don't care (current day). An ASCII period identifies the start of the millisecond part, a hyphen ("-") separates the day from the hours, and colon characters (":") separate the hours, minutes, and seconds. The following are valid times: 123- (day only), 17 (hours only), 17:30 (hours and minutes), 17:30:05 (hours, minutes, seconds), 17:0:05 (hours, minutes, seconds), 17:30:05.232 (hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds), 123-17 (day, hours), 123-17:30 (day, hours, minutes), etc.
- k. All commands begin with an ASCII period and, with the single exception of the .TMATS command, end with a carriage return and line-feed terminator sequence.
- l. Commands may be upper or lower case.

6.2.2 Command Error Codes

Issuing invalid commands (bad syntax) or illegal commands (not accepted in the current system state) results in error code responses (with an ASCII "E" identifier) prior to the asterisk response terminator when a command cannot be completed. [Table 6-4](#) shows possible error codes and the conditions under which they occur.


Example 	<pre>.RECORD E 03 *</pre> <p>Means: No drive is installed, recording cannot be executed.</p>
--	--

Table 6-4. Command Error Codes

Error	Description	Conditions
00	INVALID COMMAND	Command does not exist
01	INVALID PARAMETER	Parameter is out of range, or wrong alpha-numeric type
02	INVALID MODE	Command cannot be executed in the current state
03	NO DRIVE	Drive is dismounted or not installed
04	DRIVE FULL	Command cannot be executed because there is no free space available on the drive
05	COMMAND FAILED	Command failed to execute for any reason other than those listed above
06	BUSY	Command cannot be executed

6.2.2.1 (O) .ASSIGN[destination-channel ID] [source-channel ID]

The .ASSIGN command shall be used for assigning output channels to source input channels. The source IDs are composed from the channel type of the source as defined in [Chapter 9](#) parameter Command Data Type - a “-” character and the sequence number of that type of channel (e.g., “PCMIN-3” for the 3rd PCM input channel). The destination IDs are composed similarly - but with an “OUT” tag in the Channel Type, instead of an “IN” tag. Use keyword “NONE” in place of source ID if a channel is to be unassigned. The command with the destination ID parameter only should return the actually assigned source ID; without any parameters it should return the full list of assignments.

Example



```
.  ASSIGN PCMOUT-6 PCMIN-2
*
```

Means: PCM input channel 2 will be assigned to PCM output channel 6

Example



```
.  ASSIGN PCMOUT-6
PCMM-2
*
```

Means: PCM input channel 2 is currently assigned to PCM output channel 6

Example



```
.  ASSIGN PCMOUT-1
NONE
*
```

Means: No channels are assigned to PCMOUT-1

6.2.2.2 (O) .BBLIST {type} [drive-ID]

A .BBLIST command shall be utilized to return the unsecured bad block identifiers (any ASCII text, one identifier per line) from the drive. A .BBLIST command is only valid following a declassify command. The *type* shall be provided indicating which type of bad block list is to be returned. If *type* = “unsecured”, .BBLIST shall return a list of unsecured bad blocks. If *type* = “secured”, .BBLIST shall return a list of secured bad blocks.


Example



```
.  BBLIST
1234
5678
:
fff
*
```


6.2.2.3 (O) .BBREAD {block identifier} [drive-ID]

A .BBREAD command shall be utilized to return the raw data from the specified bad block in ASCII hexadecimal format. The block identifier shall be provided for the bad block to be read.

<div>Example</div> 	.	BBREAD	5678
			00040000
	*		


6.2.2.4 (O) .BBSECURE {block identifier} [drive-ID]

A .BBSECURE command shall be utilized to mark an unsecured bad block as being secured. A block that has been identified as secured shall never be used for any subsequent data recording. Secured bad blocks shall be removed from an unsecured bad block identifier list. The block identifier shall be provided for the block to be secured.

<div>Example</div> 	.	BBSECURE	5678
	*		

6.2.2.5 (O) .BIT

The .BIT command runs the BIT on the R/R. The prompt is returned immediately after the test is started. The .BIT command is only valid in the IDLE, ERROR, and FAIL states. During the BIT, the user must periodically check the status until the test is complete. While in BIT mode, the percent completion is shown with the .STATUS command. The result of the .BIT command is go/no-go status indicated by the end state. If the system returns to the IDLE state, the BIT was successful. If the system goes to the FAIL state, the BIT failed and further system-specific diagnostics are required. The ASCII “S” in the response is the identifier of a .STATUS response.

<div>Example</div> 	.	BIT	
	*		
	.	STATUS	
	S	02 0 0	21%
	*		
	.	STATUS	
	S	02 0 0	74%
	*		
	.	STATUS	
	S	01 0 0	
	*		

6.2.2.6 (O) .CONFIG

This command retrieves a channel configuration summary (vendor-defined text format). The command cannot include the ASCII “*” character.

6.2.2.7 (O) .COPY [source-drive-ID] [destination-drive-ID]

The .COPY command can be used for copying the content from the source drive to the destination drive.

6.2.2.8 (R) .CRITICAL [n[*mask*]]

The .CRITICAL command is used to view and specify the critical warning masks used with the .HEALTH command. An encoded 32-bit status word is displayed with the .HEALTH command for each feature as defined in the .HEALTH command in the R/R. The .CRITICAL command allows the user to specify which status word bits constitute critical warnings. If a bit in the .CRITICAL mask word for a feature is set, then the corresponding .HEALTH status word bit for that feature signals a critical warning.

The .CRITICAL command without any parameters returns the mask word for each feature in ascending feature order. The .CRITICAL command with a single parameter - the feature number - returns the list of descriptive warning strings and status word bit associations for the specified feature. The .CRITICAL command with both the feature number parameter and the 8-character ASCII hexadecimal mask value parameter specifies a new mask value for the feature. All mask values in the command responses are hexadecimal.

NOTE

1. The critical warning is turning the FAULT contact output indicator ON for a Chapter 10-compatible R/R.
2. Critical warnings of individual channels should not inhibit recording.

Example**.CRITICAL**

```
0  FFFFFFFF SYSTEM
1  FFFFFFFF TIMEIN
2  000000FF ANAIN-1
3  0000006F PCMIN-1
4  0000000F PCMIN-2
:
:
15 00000010 1553IN-8
```

Note: The command with no parameters returns the mask for each feature.

Example**.CRITICAL 4**

```
4  00000004 PCMIN-2 Bad Clock Failure
4  00000008 PCMIN-2 Bad Data Failure
4  00000010 PCMIN-2 Minor Frame Sync Failure
4  00000020 PCMIN-2 Major Frame Sync Failure
*
```

Note: The command with the feature number parameter only, no mask value, returns all of the possible warning text strings for the specified feature and shows which .HEALTH status word bit is associated with the particular warning.

Example**.CRITICAL 4 0000003C**


```
4  0000003C PCMIN-2
*
```

Note: Entering both the feature number parameter and the mask value parameter resets the mask for the specified feature.

Note: Entering a mask of 0 for the feature number will cause the .HEALTH command to denote a valid state


6.2.2.9 (O) .DATE [start-date]


The .DATE [start-date] command displays or sets the internal systems date. The optional start-date parameter is formatted as shown in the example below. Without a parameter, this command displays the current system date. The timestamps recorded with user data are derived from this clock. The date shall be set in year-month-day format according to ISO 8601.

Example  **.DATE**
DATE 2002-12-31
*

6.2.2.10 (O) .DISMOUNT [drive-ID]

The .DISMOUNT command disables and, if necessary, removes power from the active recording drive. The drive may be removed only after this command is issued.

Example  **.DISMOUNT**
*


Example  **.DISMOUNT**
E 03
*
Note: If a failure occurs, an error message is displayed before the prompt

6.2.2.11 (O) .DRIVE

The .DRIVE command gives a list of available drives and volumes defined in the R/R setup record.

6.2.2.12 (O) .DUB [location]

The .DUB command is identical to the .PLAY command, except that it specifies the use of the internal playback clock to retrieve the recorded data.

Example  **.DUB**
*

6.2.2.13 (O) .ERASE [drive-ID] [Volume Name]

The .ERASE command logically erases all data on the drive allowing for recording to begin at the beginning of media.



This command does not constitute sanitation of the drive. Data can still be recovered.

The prompt is returned immediately after the operation is started. During erase, the user must periodically check the status until the operation is complete. While in ERASE state, the percent completion is shown with the .STATUS command.

Example



```
.ERASE
*
.STATUS
S 03 0 0 23%
*
.STATUS
S 03 0 0 84%
*
.STATUS
S 01 0 0
*
```

6.2.2.14 (O) .EVENT [event ID]

The .EVENT command adds an event entry as defined in the recording event definitions within the setup record. An event command is defined as a Recorder “R” event type. The event ID defined in the setup record is provided with the command. All other attributes defined with the event ID are applicable so that the command result is an event packet entry for the given event ID. The event command without an event ID shall return a list of captured events. The list shall be <list #><event ID><event time>

Example



```
.EVENT 5
*
```

Example



```
.EVENT
1 005 00:13:58.109
2 005 00:14:11.106
3 005 01:01:06.677
*
```

6.2.2.15 (O) .ETOLOOP [instream-ID] [outstream-ID]

The .ETOLOOP command is used to put the R/R into looping live data mode. Live data does not utilize the drive. Data is moved from the input streams directly to the output

streams. The output data rates are derived from the data rate of the corresponding input stream. The R/R may or may not be in data recording mode.

6.2.2.16 (R) .FILES [drive-ID]

The .FILES command displays a list of character strings showing information about each recording session (file). Each string in the list contains the file number, file name, starting block number, file size in bytes, start day, and start time of the file. For those systems that also store the end day and time of each file, that data may be added to the end of each file string. File names may not contain space or asterisk characters. If user names are not assigned to individual recordings, the default file names shall be “file1,” “file2,” etc. Each file string shall be formatted as shown in the following example (with optional end day and end time).

Example

.FILES

```
1 TPD-10 10000 272760832 001-00:13:58.109 001-
00:14:03.826
2 TPD-11 92884 425984000 001-00:14:11.106 001-
00:14:28.602
3 file3 350790 305430528 123-17:44:06.677 123-
17:44:13.415
```

6.2.2.17 (O) .FIND [*value* [*mode*]]

The .FIND command is used to report the current record and play point or to set the play point to the desired location within the recorded data. The desired location can be expressed in a number of different formats or modes. When the command is entered without any parameters, the R/R returns the current record point and current play points, using the current default mode. The default mode is declared each time a mode parameter is supplied with the .FIND command, the .REPLAY command, or the .SHUTTLE command. Thereafter, the mode parameter may be omitted and the R/R will use the default mode. The mode keywords are TIME and BLOCKS.

The location specified in the value parameter of the .FIND command can be numeric or one of six keywords: BOM (beginning of media), BOD (beginning of data), EOD (end of data), EOM (end of media), BOF (beginning of file), and EOF (end of file). These keywords may be used with or without a mode parameter. Numeric location values, whether accompanied by the mode keyword or not, must be valid for the specified or default mode. Blocks are entered as decimal integer numbers. Time is entered as specified in Paragraph [6.2.1](#) item [j](#).

Example

.FIND

```
F 1022312 BOD
*
```

Note: Display the current record point and play point. The default mode is blocks.

Example

.FIND 15:33:12 TIME

```
*
.STATUS
S 08 0 0 41%
*
.STATUS
```

```

S 08 0 0 84%
*
.STATUS
S 01 0 0
*
.FIND
F 102-16:18:27.000 102-15:33:12.000
*
Note: Find a specific time in the recorded data.


```


6.2.2.18 (R) .HEALTH [*feature*[drive-ID]]

The .HEALTH command provides a standard mechanism for status information to be conveyed to the user. The feature parameter is defined as 0 for R/R status, and for each data source it is the decimal reference of the channel ID specified by the “TK1” parameter for the corresponding data source by the Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard (TMATS) setup record. Entering the command without the optional parameter displays a list of encoded status word for each feature. Entering a decimal feature number parameter with the command decodes the status word for a single feature and displays a list of messages pertaining to the feature, one for each set bit in the status word. (See [Table 6-2](#) for recommended usage of the status bits.) This standard requires that the syntax of the responses to the .HEALTH command conform to the following rules.

- If no data sources are implemented, the response to a .HEALTH command is the R/R status only.
- In addition to the feature number the command should return a description of the corresponding channel type, composed from the channel type of the source as defined in [Chapter 9](#) parameter “CDT” - a “-” character and the sequence number of that type of channel (e.g., “PCMIN-3” for the 3rd PCM input channel).
- The description of a feature may not contain an asterisk character.
- The feature list response (no feature number parameter supplied with the command) is a sequence of text strings, each containing the decimal feature number, the 8-character ASCII hexadecimal representation of the 32-bit status word for the feature, a text feature description, and a carriage return and line feed terminator. The value of the 32-bit status word for a healthy feature shall be all zeros. If a feature is disabled, the 8-character ASCII hexadecimal string shall be replaced with eight ASCII hyphen “-” characters.
- The individual feature response (feature number parameter supplied with the command) is a sequence of descriptive text strings, one for each set bit in the feature status word. Each string is terminated with a carriage return and line feed.
- The critical bits should be cleared when they are reported by a .HEALTH command.


The .CRITICAL command is used to specify and view the mask word for each feature that determines if a set .HEALTH status word bit adds to the total non-critical or critical warning counts displayed with the .STATUS command.

Example 	.HEALTH		
	0	00000000	SYSTEM
	1	00000000	TIMEIN
	2	00000000	ANAIN-1
	3	-----	PCMIN-1
	4	00000034	PCMIN-2
		:	
	15	00000000	1553IN-8
		*	

Example 	*.HEALTH 4		
	4	00000004	PCMIN-2 Bad Clock Failure
	4	00000010	PCMIN-2 Minor Frame Failure
	4	00000020	PCMIN-2 Major Frame Failure
		*	


6.2.2.19 (R) .HELP

The .HELP command displays a list showing a summary of the serial "dot" commands and parameters supported by the R/R as listed in [Table 6-3](#).

Example 	.HELP	
	.ASSIGN	[destination-ID] [source-ID]
	.BBLIST	{type}
	.BBREAD	{block identifier}
	.BBSECURE	{block identifier}
	.BIT	
	.CONFIG	
	.COPY	[source drive ID] [destination drive ID]
	.CRITICAL	[n [mask]]
	.DATE	
	.	
	.	(full list from Table 6-3)
	.	
	.TMATS	{mode} [n|ALL]
		*

6.2.2.20 (R) .IRIG106 OR .IRIG-106


The .IRIG106 command returns the release version number of the Chapter 6 R/R C&C mnemonics that the R/R is supporting. Because this command was introduced in IRIG 106-07, R/Rs supporting earlier releases should answer this command with the "E00" error message (invalid command).

Example 	.IRIG106	
	7	
	*	
	.IRIG-106	
	7	
	*	

Note : This example indicates that the recorder
C&C module is compatible with IRIG 106-07

6.2.2.21 (O) .LOOP [start/stop]


The .LOOP command is used to either start read-after-write mode (which begins recording and simultaneously playing back the recorded data) or stop read-after-write mode. The replayed data is read back from the recording drive. If the R/R is already recording when the .LOOP command is issued, the command starts the playback at the current record point without affecting the recording.

Example 

```
.STATUS
S 01 0 0
*
.LOOP
*
.STATUS
S 07 0 0 35%
*
```

6.2.2.22 (O) .MEDIA [drive-ID]

The .MEDIA command displays the media usage summary. It shows the number of bytes per block, the number of blocks used, and the number of blocks remaining, respectively.

Example 

```
.MEDIA
MEDIA 32768 1065349 6756127
*
```

6.2.2.23 (O) .MOUNT [drive-ID]

The .MOUNT command applies power and enables the device for recording. For systems with multiple memory canisters or media cartridges, the effect of the .MOUNT command on each canister or media cartridge is defined in advance with vendor-specific commands.

Example 

```
.MOUNT
*
```

6.2.2.24 (O) .PAUSE [stream-id]

The .PAUSE command stops the replay operation. If parallel recording is being performed, it continues. If no play position is moved in between, the .RESUME command can be used to continue replay. The .PAUSE can also be used to stop only the replay while the recording continues (in this case, a new replay should be started with a new .PLAY command). If the stream ID is present it will pause only the channels defined by the .STREAM command.

Example



.PAUSE
*

6.2.2.25 (O) .PLAY [*location*] [*speed*] [*drive ID*]

The .PLAY command starts a playback of the data at either the current play point or at the location specified in the optional parameter with the command. The current play point is defined to be the drive location immediately following the most recently played data. If no .PLAY command has been issued since R/R power-on, the current play point is the beginning of data. The location parameter has two forms: [*block_number*] and [*filename* [*block_offset*]]. If the first character of the location parameter is numeric, the entire parameter must be numeric, specifying the block number address at which to start the playback. When the first character of the location parameter is alphabetic, the parameter is the filename to play back. It may have a second, optional parameter specifying the numeric 0-origin block offset into the named file. Use the .FIND command, which allows positioning the play point wherever necessary, to begin playing at a location other than a block number or file. The optional [*speed*] parameter specifies the replay speed, if other than real-time replay speed is required. The syntax of the speed specification is: **N* or /*N* (e.g., *5 for 5 times faster, /8 for 8 times slower replay).

Example



.PLAY file1 250 0
*

Replay from the current position 4 times faster than real-time speed from drive 0:

.PLAY *4
*

6.2.2.26 (O) .PUBLISH [*keyword*] [*parameter list*]

The .PUBLISH command shall be utilized for configuring, starting, and stopping UDP uni-, multi-, or broadcast of live data in [Chapter 10](#) Section 10.6 packet format over any IP interface to the R/R. The following keywords are allowed:

.PUBLISHSTART *IPAddressPortAddressstream-definition*

(Start the streaming of the specified stream definition to the destination address)

If a new list is defined for the same IP address and PortAddress combination, this will ADD the channels of the new stream definition, not replace them.

.PUBLISHSTOP *stream-definition*

(Stop streaming of the specified stream definition)


The *IPAddressPortAddress* parameter defines the destination IP address and the port number of the UDP broadcast.

If the same IP address and PortAddress combination is defined, this will REMOVE only the listed channels of the stream without affecting the other channels.

The *stream-definition* parameter can be:

- A stream ID previously defined using the .STREAM command
- A channel ID list as defined in the description of the .STREAM command

The .PUBLISH command without any parameter returns the streaming channel IDs and their destinations.

<p>Example </p>	.PUBLISH START 192.145.255.255 1234 ALL
	*
	.PUBLISH START ::FFFF:C091:FFFF 1234 ALL
	*
	.PUBLISH
	192.145.255.255 1234 ALL
	*
	.PUBLISH STOP ALL
	*
	.PUBLISH START 192.145.255.255 1234 1-12 18
	*
	.PUBLISH
192.145.255.255 1234 1-12 18	
192.146.255.255 2345 13-17	
*	

6.2.2.27 (O) .PUBLISH_FILE [keyword][parameter list]

The .PUBLISH_FILE command shall be utilized for configuring, starting, and stopping UDP uni-, multi-, or broadcast of recorded data from a medium in [Chapter 10](#) Section 10.6 packet format over any IP interface of the R/R.

.PUBLISH_FILE START/STOP IPaddressPortAddress file-name [start-time] [stop-time] [speed] stream-definition

The first parameter is mandatory and must be either START or STOP

The IPaddressPortAddress parameter defines the destination IP address and the port number of the UDP broadcast.

The optional start-time parameter specifies the absolute time of the first packet to be sent out from the file.

The optional stop-time parameter specifies the absolute time of the last packet to be sent out from the file.

The optional speed specifies the speed of the UDP broadcast. It can be one of the following keywords:

FULL: maximum speed the R/R and media is capable;

REALTIME: near-real-time streaming - as close as possible to the original live data streaming;

MBPS <n>: with a specified average bit rate in megabits per second.

The *FileName* parameter defines the file to be sent out as UDP stream.

The *stream-definition* parameter can be:

- A stream-ID defined previously in the .STREAM command,
- A channel-ID list as defined in the description of the .STREAM command.

Example 

```
.PUBLISH_FILE START File1.ch10 Stream2
*
.PUBLISH_FILE STOP File1.ch10
*
.PUBLISH_FILE
File1.ch10 192.145.255.255 1234 1-12 18
*
```

6.2.2.28 (O) .QUEUE [keyword] [parameter]

The .QUEUE command is used to specify a recorded data file or defined data event at which to begin the next replay. Replay must be stopped prior to issuing the .QUEUE command. Keyword options are either event or file. The parameter option represents either the event or file number from which to begin replay.

6.2.2.29 (R) .RECORD [filename] [channel-group ID] [drive ID]

The .RECORD command starts a new recording. The optional file name parameter is an ASCII string with up to eleven characters, beginning with an alphabetic character, and with no spaces or asterisks. If the file name parameter is omitted, the filename will be of the form “file*n*”, where *n* is the file number. The recording will continue until the recording drive is full or until the .STOP command is issued. The optional drive ID is for recorder systems with multiple drives.

Example 

```
.RECORD
*
```

6.2.2.30 (O) .REPLAY [location [mode]]

The .REPLAY command is identical to the .SHUTTLE command except that it specifies that the internal clock is to be used to retrieve the data. The syntax of the endpoint parameter is identical to that of the .FIND command.

6.2.2.31 (O) .RESET

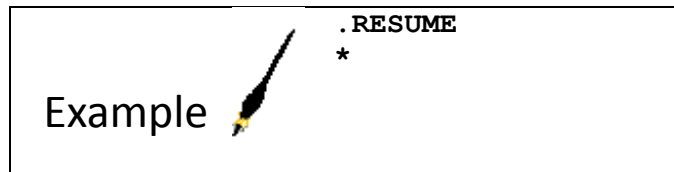
The .RESET command performs a software-initiated reset of the R/R, returning the R/R to the power-on state. The effect shall be identical to a power cycle.

Example 

```
.RESET
*
```

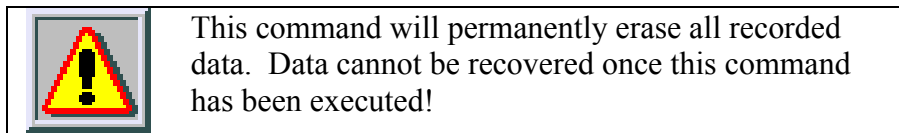

6.2.2.32 (O) .RESUME [stream-id]

The .RESUME command can be used to continue the replay from the location where it was stopped by the .PAUSE operation - with the replay speed specified at the last .PLAY command. If the play position was moved with the .FIND command since the .PAUSE command was used, the replay cannot be continued by the .RESUME command - a new .PLAY command should be issued. If the stream-id is present it will pause only the channels defined by the .STREAM command.

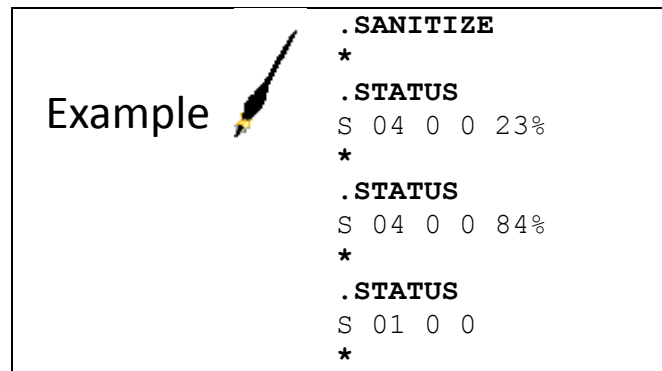


6.2.2.33 (O) .SANITIZE [drive-ID]

The .SANITIZE command erases all recorded data using an approved sanitization procedure.



The prompt is returned immediately after the operation is started. During sanitize, the user must periodically check the status until the operation is complete. While in the SANITIZE state, the percent completion is shown with the .STATUS command.




6.2.2.34 (R).SETUP [n]

The .SETUP command chooses one of 16 pre-defined setups stored in the R/R. The optional parameter is a one- or two-digit decimal setup number from 0 to 15. The current setup may be displayed by omitting the setup number parameter.

The .SETUP command shall return a text "RMM [drive-ID]" if the currently applied setup is retrieved from the removable memory module (RMM).


The .SETUP command shall return a text "NONE" if the currently applied setup is not saved.

The last applied setup number used by the .SETUP command shall be stored in the non-volatile memory of the R/R and automatically used as the default setup after the next power cycle of the R/R.

<p>Example </p>	<pre>.SETUP 5 SETUP 5 *</pre>
	<pre>.SETUP SETUP 5 *</pre>

6.2.2.35 (O) .SHUTTLE [location [mode]]

The .SHUTTLE command initiates a repeated playback from the current play point to the end point specified in the command, using an external clock to retrieve the data. The syntax of the endpoint parameter is identical to that of the .FIND command.

<p>Example </p>	<pre>.SHUTTLE 15:43:12 TIME</pre>

6.2.2.36 (R) .STATUS

The .STATUS command displays the current state of the R/R and two counts. The first is the total number of non-critical warning bits currently set and the second is the total number of critical warning bits currently set. If the R/R is in any state other than FAIL, IDLE, BUSY, or ERROR, the command also displays a progress percentage, the meaning of which is dependent on the specific state. Whenever the R/R is transitioning between states and the transition is not instantaneous, the .STATUS command will return the BUSY state. The ERROR state is entered when the currently executing command does not complete successfully. For example, when a .FIND command is unable to locate the specified position on the drive, the R/R transitions to the ERROR state. [Table 6-5](#) shows the various states by numerical code and describes the meaning of the progress percentage for each state. An ASCII “S” character identifies a .STATUS command response.

Table 6-5. Recorder States		
State Code	State Name	Progress Description
00	FAIL	---
01	IDLE	---
02	BIT	Percent complete
03	ERASE	Percent complete
04	DECLASSIFY	Percent complete
05	RECORD	Percent media recorded
06	PLAY	Percent recording played
07	RECORD & PLAY	Percent media recorded
08	FIND	Percent complete
09	BUSY	---

10	ERROR	---
----	-------	-----

Example



.STATUS

S 03 0 0 84%

*

.STATUS

S 01 0 0

*

6.2.2.37 (R) .STOP [*mode*] [stream ID] [drive ID]

The .STOP command stops a recording, playback, or both. The optional mode parameter may be either the word RECORD or the word PLAY. If the optional mode parameter is not specified, both recording and playing (or either of the two modes if the other is not active) will be stopped. Using the parameter enables either recording or playing to be stopped without affecting the other, when both are active.

Example



.STOP

*

Example



. S 07 0 0 26%

*

.STOP PLAY

*

.STATUS

S 05 0 0 26%

*

The current state can be displayed with the status command.

Example



.STATUS

S 01 0 0

*

.STOP

E 02

*


The .STOP command returns an error if the R/R is not in the appropriate state.


6.2.2.38 (O) .STREAM [stream ID] [channel ID list]


The .STREAM command displays specified or all stream channel assignments.

6.2.2.39 (R) .TIME [start-time]

The .TIME command displays or sets the internal system's time. The optional start-time parameter is formatted as shown in the example below. Without a parameter, this command displays the current system time.

Example  **.TIME**
TIME 001-23:59:59.123
*

Example  **.TIME 123-13:01:35**
TIME 123-13:01:35.000
*
To set the time, enter a value expressed in days, hours, minutes, seconds, and milliseconds.

Example  **.TIME 123-**
TIME 123-00:00:00.000
*
.TIME 15:31
TIME 000-15:31:00.000
*
Note: Trailing values and punctuation may be omitted (zero is default).

6.2.2.40 (R) .TMATS {mode} [n]

The .TMATS command provides a vendor-independent mechanism for loading a setup file into the R/R and retrieving a setup file from the R/R. The required mode parameter must be one of the following seven words: WRITE, READ, SAVE, GET, DELETE, VERSION, or CHECKSUM.

Writing or reading a TMATS file transfers the file between the external host and the R/R's internal volatile memory buffer. Saving or getting a TMATS file transfers the file between the R/R's internal volatile memory buffer and the R/R's internal non-volatile setup file storage area. To store a new setup file in the R/R, the .TMATS WRITE command is first used to transfer the file to the recorder, followed by a .TMATS SAVE [n] command to store the file in non-volatile memory. The numeric setup file number parameter is not valid with the .TMATS WRITE command. When saving the file to non-volatile memory, the optional setup file number parameter may be entered to designate a specific setup number (see the .SETUP command). If the setup files number parameter is not specified with the .TMATS SAVE command, the file number defaults to setup 0.

The .TMATS GET [n] command performs the inverse of the .TMATS SAVE command, retrieving the specified or default (0) file from non-volatile to volatile memory within the R/R. If [n] is omitted, it shall retrieve the active TMATS.

The .TMATS READ command transfers the file currently in the R/R's volatile setup file buffer to the host.

Termination of the .TMATS WRITE command string is unique. All other command strings terminate with the first occurrence of a carriage return and line feed sequence. The .TMATS WRITE command string does not terminate until the occurrence of a carriage return and line feed pair followed by the word END and another carriage return and line feed pair.

The .TMATS DELETE mode accepts either a single setup number [n] or the keyword ALL.

The .TMATS VERSION command returns the version attribute from the current setup record.

The .TMATS CHECKSUM [n] command returns a message digest of the entire specified or default (0) TMATS record excluding only the G\SHA code name, if present. The message digest shall be calculated in accordance with algorithm SHA-256 published in Secure Hash Standard.¹ The message digest is a string of 64 lower-case hexadecimal characters, prefixed with the constant string "2-" to designate the algorithm. If the TMATS includes a G\SHA code name, all text between the "G\SHA" and the following semicolon, inclusive, shall be discarded for the purposes of digest calculation.

Example



.TMATS WRITE

```
G\DSI\N=18;
G\DSI-1:TimeInChan1;
G\DSI-2:VoiceInChan1;
G\DSI-3:1553Chan01;
:
:
P-8\IDC8-1:0;
P-8\ISF2-1:ID;
P-8\IDC5-1:M;
END
*
```

The .TMATS WRITE command places the file into the volatile buffer of the R/R and applies the setup.

Example



.TMATS READ

```
G\DSI\N=18;
G\DSI-1:TimeInChan1;
G\DSI-2:VoiceInChan1;
G\DSI-3:1553Chan01;
:
:
P-8\IDC8-1:0;
P-8\ISF2-1:ID;
P-8\IDC5-1:M;
```

¹ National Institute of Standards and Technology. Secure Hash Standard (SHS). Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 180-4. March 2012. May be superseded by update. Available at http://www.nist.gov/customcf/get_pdf.cfm?pub_id=910977.

*

The .TMATS READ command returns the file currently in the volatile buffer.

Example



.TMATS SAVE 3

*

The .TMATS SAVE command stores the file in the volatile buffer to the designated non-volatile file memory in the R/R.

Example



.TMATS GET 3

*

The .TMATS GET command retrieves the designated file from non-volatile file memory in the R/R and puts it in a buffer that can be read by the user. The retrieved setup will also be applied.

NEW

Example



```
COMMENT: * G-Group - General Information *; G\PN:TEST_XYZ;
G\TA:F16; G\106:09; G\OD:10-22-2009;
COMMENT: Contact information;
G\POC\N:1;
G\POC1-1:Wile E. Coyote;
G\POC2-1:ACME Corp;
G\POC3-1:123 Road Runner Way Phoenix AZ 99999; G\POC4-
1:(555)555-5555; G\DSI\N:1; G\DSI-1:RF_DATA_SOURCE;
G\SHA:0; G\DST-1:RF; G\SC:U;
```

.TMATS CHECKSUM 1

```
2-3af058dc20fd35b82a1beba4de0ed6efa6e5e0ebefe8625494359180d8d16c
d
*
```

The .TMATS CHECKSUM [n] command returns the SHA-256 256-bit (32 bytes, 64 hexadecimal characters) message digest of the complete TMATS file stored in position [n] in the recorder.

```
COMMENT: * G-Group - General Information *; G\PN:TEST_XYZ;
G\TA:F16; G\106:09; G\OD:10-22-2009;
COMMENT: Contact information;
G\POC\N:1;
G\POC1-1:Wile E. Coyote;
G\POC2-1:ACME Corp;
G\POC3-1:123 Road Runner Way Phoenix AZ 99999; G\POC4-
1:(555)555-5555; G\DSI\N:1; G\DSI-1:RF_DATA_SOURCE; G\SHA:
2-3af058dc20fd35b82a1beba4de0ed6efa6e5e0ebefe862549435918
0d8d16cd; G\DST-1:RF; G\SC:U;
```

.TMATS CHECKSUM 1

```
2-3af058dc20fd35b82a1beba4de0ed6efa6e5e0ebefe8625494359180d8d16c
d
*
```

Note the addition of the G\SHA entry does not alter the checksum.

6.2.2.41 (O) .VERBOSE [*mode*]

The .VERBOSE command enables or disables verbose mode with the ON or OFF keywords.

6.2.2.42 (O) .VOLUME

The .VOLUME command gives a list of available volumes defined in the TMATS.

6.2.3 Command Validity Matrix

[Table 6-6](#) identifies the R/R states in which each of the serial commands is valid. The legend at the bottom of the table explains the matrix entry codes. Two codes, 3 and 4, identify states in which the associated command may or may not be valid due to system-specific implementation. The R/R users should assume that a command is not supported in a system-specific state (code 3 or 4) unless the specific R/R's interface control document assures that support is provided.

Table 6-6. Command Validity Matrix												
Command	State											
	BUILT-IN TEST	BUSY	DECLASSIFY	ERASE	ERROR	FAIL	FIND	IDLE	PLAY	POWER ON	RECORD	RECORD & PLAY
.ASSIGN					X	X		X			X	
.BBLIST, .BBREAD, .BBSECURE								6				
.BIT					X	X		X				
.CONFIG	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.CRITICAL	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
.DATE	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
.DISMOUNT					2			2				
.DRIVE	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.DUB					X			X			X	
.ERASE					X			X				
.EVENT	3				3	3	3	3	3		3	3
.FILES	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.FIND					X			X			X	
.HEALTH	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.HELP	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.IRIG106	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.LOOP					X			X			X	
.MEDIA	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.MOUNT					2			2				

.PAUSE					X			X			4	
.PLAY					X			X			4	
.PUBLISH					5			5	5		5	5
.QUEUE												
.RECORD					X		4	X	4			
.REPLAY					X			X			X	
.RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.RESUME					X			X			4	
.SANITIZE					X			X			4	
.SETUP	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
.SHUTTLE					X			X			X	
.STATUS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.STOP							X		X		X	X
.STREAM	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
.TIME	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
.TMATS					X			X				
.VOLUME	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Legend												
X = Always valid.												
1 = Query function always valid. Changing masks, setup, or time only valid in IDLE or ERROR.												
2 = MOUNT and DISMOUNT only valid if not mounted or dismounted, respectively.												
3 = Query always valid. Declaring always valid in record, but not recording is system-specific.												
4 = Simultaneous recording and playing is system-specific.												
5 = Simultaneous recording, playing and publishing is system-specific.												
6 = Only valid after declassify command execution has completed												

6.2.4 Required Command Subset

[Table 6-7](#) identifies the minimum subset of commands that must be implemented for each R/R type to be compliant with this standard.

Table 6-7. Required Commands			
Command	Recorder Type		
	Tape	Solid-State	Disk
.BIT	M	M	M
.CRITICAL	M	M	M
.DATE	M	M	M
.DECLASSIFY	O	M	O
.DISMOUNT	M	M	M
.ERASE	M	M	M
.FILES	O	M	M
.HEALTH	M	M	M
.HELP	M	M	M
.IRIG106	M	M	M

.MEDIA	M	M	M
.MOUNT	M	M	M
.RECORD	M	M	M
.RESET	M	M	M
.SETUP	M	M	M
.STATUS	M	M	M
.STOP	M	M	M
.TIME	M	M	M
.TMATS	M	M	M
Legend			
M= Mandatory O = Optional			

6.3 Military Standard 1553 Remote Terminal Command and Control

The MIL-STD-1553 implementation of Chapter 6 commands complies with typical bus controller (BC) operation. Typically, C&C receive messages are aperiodic and are only issued when specific R/R action is required by the BC. The C&C transmit messages are periodic and report status back to the BC.

6.3.1 Receive Messages

[Table 6-8](#) provides a description of the MIL-STD-1553 receive commands defined in the following sections.

Table 6-8. Military Standard 1553 Receive (Bus Controller to Remote Terminal) Command Set		
Command	Subaddress	Description
ASSIGN	1	Selects the input channel to be replayed
BIT	1	Runs all of the built-in tests
ERASE	1	Erases the recording media
EVENT	1	Marks an event
INFO	1	Requests detailed information regarding a specific file or event (see INFO Transmit Command in Table 6-9)
PAUSE	1	Pauses recording of all or specific channels
REPLAY	1	Controls the replay of recorded data
PUBLISH	1	Configures/controls Ethernet interface
QUEUE	1	Sets the replay point in the recorded data to a file or event
RECORD	1	Starts a recording at the current end of data
RESET	1	Performs software-initiated system reset
RESUME	1	Resumes recording of paused channels
SANITIZE	1	Secure-erases the recording media
STOP	1	Stops the current recording, playback, or both
TIME	1	Sets the internal system time

6.3.1.1 Receive Message Length

All R1 (subaddress 1) command (receive) messages have 32 data words. All unused data words are zero-filled. If the R/R receives an improperly formed BC to remote terminal (RT) message (length error, parity error, etc.) it will respond with an error status word (the last word of a BC to RT transaction) and the message will be ignored by the R/R control program. The acceptability of any properly formed BC to RT message received by the R/R is determined by the content of the message and the state of the R/R when the message is received, as identified in this standard. The R2 (subaddress 2) command (receive) message has 1 data word.

6.3.1.2 Assign Command

The Assign command is used to specify the desired channel for replay operations (see Replay command below.)

MESSAGE NAME: Assign

MESSAGE ID:	R1-001	TRANSFER TYPE:	BC-RT
SOURCE:	BC	WORD COUNT:	32
DESTINATION:	R/R		

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Assign Command ID	01	ID of Assign command = 0x0001
Output Channel Number	02	Output Channel
Input Channel Number	03	Input Channel to be replayed
Zero	4-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Assign Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-001-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = 0
3	-----
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = 0
7	-----
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = 0
11	-----
12	MSB
13	-----
14	Hex Digit #4 = 1
15	-----
	LSB

WORD NAME: Output Channel Number

WORD ID:	R1-001-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4
14		
15	LSB	-----

WORD NAME: Input Channel Number

WORD ID:	R1-001-03	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----

5		Hex Digit #2
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4
14		
15	LSB	-----

6.3.1.3 BIT Command

The BIT command is used to start an initiated built-in test (IBIT). While in the BIT state, the percent complete is output via the STATUS transmit command. When the IBIT completes, the state of the R/R as returned by the STATUS transmit command indicates either "IBIT Pass" (state = IDLE) or "IBIT Fail" (state = FAIL). Additional failure details may be obtained from the HEALTH transmit command response. An IBIT requires no more than 10 seconds to complete.

MESSAGE NAME: BIT

MESSAGE ID: R1-002 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT

SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32

DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
BIT Command ID	01	ID of Assign command = 0x0002
Zero	2-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: BIT Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-002-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = 0
3	-----
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = 0
7	-----
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = 0
11	-----
12	MSB

13		Hex Digit #4 = 2
14		
15	LSB	-----

6.3.1.4 Erase Command

The Erase command is used to erase internal recording drive or RMM installed in the R/R. While in the Erase state, the percent complete is output via the STATUS transmit command.

MESSAGE NAME: Erase

MESSAGE ID: R1-004 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Erase Command ID	01	ID of Erase command = 0x0004
Zero	2-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Erase Command ID

WORD ID: R1-004-01 RANGE: N/A
 SOURCE: BC ACCURACY: N/A
 DESTINATION: R/R LSB: N/A
 XMIT RATE: Aperiodic
 SIGNAL TYPE: Discrete
 UNITS: N/A

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	-----
1	Hex Digit #1 = 0
2	
3 LSB	-----
4 MSB	-----
5	Hex Digit #2 = 0
6	
7 LSB	-----
8 MSB	-----
9	Hex Digit #3 = 0
10	
11 LSB	-----
12 MSB	-----
13	Hex Digit #4 = 4
14	
15 LSB	-----

6.3.1.5 Event Command

The Event command is used to mark a specific event occurrence with the insertion of a Chapter 10 event packet in the recording file. The BC programmer can define up to 31 events numbered 1 to 31 in the TMATS packet that is loaded into the recorder from the RMM and written as the first packet in each data file.

MESSAGE NAME: Event

MESSAGE ID: R1-005 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT

SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32

DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Event Command ID	01	ID of Event command = 0x0005
Event Number	02	1-origin number of a defined event
Zero	3-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Event Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-005-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = 0
3	-----
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = 0
7	-----
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = 0
11	-----
12	MSB
13	-----
	Hex Digit #4 = 5

14
15 LSB -----

WORD NAME Event Number

WORD ID:	R1-005-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. DESCRIPTION

0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = 0
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = 0
6		
7	LSB	-----
8		Binary 0
9		Binary 0
10		Binary 0
11	MSB	-----
12		
13		5-bit binary event number from 1 to N where N is the number of defined
14		BC events in the R/R setup record.
15	LSB	-----

6.3.1.6 Info (receive) Command

The Info receive command is used to specify the desired information to be returned to the BC from the R/R by the Info transmit command (see Paragraph [6.3.2.5](#)).

MESSAGE NAME: Info (receive)

MESSAGE ID: R1-007 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Info Command ID	01	ID of Info (receive) command = 0x0007
Info Type and Number	02	Info type and file or event number
Info Event Occurrence	03	Specific occurrence when type = event
Zero	4-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Info Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-007-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	-----
1	Hex Digit #1 = 0
2	
3 LSB	-----
4 MSB	-----
5	Hex Digit #2 = 0
6	
7 LSB	-----
8 MSB	-----
9	Hex Digit #3 = 0
10	
11 LSB	-----
12 MSB	-----
13	Hex Digit #4 = 7
14	

15 LSB -----

WORD NAME Info Type and Number

WORD ID:	R1-007-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. **DESCRIPTION**

0	MSB	Bit 0 is the Info request type: 0 = file, 1 = event
1		Binary 0
2		Binary 0
3		Binary 0
4		Binary 0
5		Binary 0
6		Bit 6 - 15 is the unsigned binary integer file number
7		when Bit 0 = 0 or the unsigned binary integer
8		event number when Bit 0 = 1. Bit 6 is the MSB
9		and Bit 15 is the LSB
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

WORD NAME: Info Event Occurrence

WORD ID:	R1-007-03	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. **DESCRIPTION**

0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer event occurrence number of
1		the event specified in data word 2 bits 6-15 when Bit 0 of data
2		word 2 = 1, otherwise this data word 3 is unused (zero) when

3 Bit 0 of data word 2 = 0. Bit 0 is the MSB and Bit 15 is the LSB
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15 LSB

6.3.1.7 Pause Command

The Pause command is used to instruct the R/R to suspend recording of one or more channels, either by channel type or specific channel IDs.

MESSAGE NAME: Pause

MESSAGE ID: R1-008 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Pause Command ID	01	ID of Pause command = 0x0008
Pause Condition	02	Channel group or individual channels
Pause Channel ID	03-16	Individual Channel ID or zero
Zero	17-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Pause Command ID

WORD ID: R1-008-01 RANGE: N/A
 SOURCE: BC ACCURACY: N/A
 DESTINATION: R/R LSB: N/A
 XMIT RATE: Aperiodic
 SIGNAL TYPE: Discrete
 UNITS: N/A

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	-----
1	Hex Digit #1 = 0
2	
3 LSB	-----
4 MSB	-----
5	Hex Digit #2 = 0
6	
7 LSB	-----
8 MSB	-----
9	Hex Digit #3 = 0
10	
11 LSB	-----
12 MSB	-----
13	Hex Digit #4 = 8
14	

15 LSB -----

WORD NAME: Pause Condition

WORD ID:	R1-008-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0 MSB	Binary 0
------------	----------

Bits 1-3 are a three-bit code that specify the type of pause

Bit No.	123	
	000	= Individual Channel(s)
	001	= All Channels
		Remaining bits reserved

4	Binary 0
5	Binary 0
7	Binary 0
8	Binary 0
9	Binary 0
10	Binary 0
11	Binary 0
12	Binary 0
13	Binary 0
14	Binary 0
15 LSB	Binary 0

WORD NAME: Pause Channel ID

WORD ID:	R1-008-03 to R1-008-16	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer Channel ID number of a channel to be paused when Bits 1-3 of data word 2 equal 110, otherwise these data words 3 to 16 are unused and zero-filled.
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

6.3.1.8 Queue Command

The Queue command is used to specify a recorded data file or defined data event at which to begin the next replay. Replay must be stopped prior to issuing the Queue command.

MESSAGE NAME: Queue

MESSAGE ID: R1-011 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Queue Command ID	01	ID of Queue command = 0x000B
Queue Mode/Number	02	Queue type and file or event number
Queue Event Occurrence	03	Specific occurrence when type = event
Zero	4-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Queue Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-011-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = 0
3	-----
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = 0
7	-----
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = 0
11	-----
12	MSB
13	-----
14	Hex Digit #4 = B

15 LSB -----

WORD NAME: Queue Mode/Number

WORD ID:	R1-011-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0	MSB	Bit 0 is the Queue request type: 0 = file, 1 = event
1		Binary 0
2		Binary 0
3		Binary 0
4		Binary 0
5		Binary 0
6		Bit 6 - 15 is the unsigned binary integer file number
7		when Bit 0 = 0 or the unsigned binary integer
8		event number when Bit 0 = 1. Bit 6 is the MSB
9		and Bit 15 is the LSB
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

WORD NAME: Queue Event Occurrence

WORD ID:	R1-011-03	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer event occurrence number of
1		the event specified in data word 2 bits 6-15 when Bit 0 of data
2		word 2 = 1, otherwise this data word 3 is unused (zero) when

3 Bit 0 of data word 2 = 0. Bit 0 is the MSB and Bit 15 is the LSB
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15 LSB

6.3.1.9 Record Command

The Record command is used to open a new file in the R/R internal memory or RMM file table and start recording data. While in the Record state or Record and Play state, the percent of drive filled (total minus remaining) is output via the STATUS transmit command.

MESSAGE NAME: Record

MESSAGE ID: R1-012 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Record Command ID	01	ID of Record command = 0x000C
Zero	02-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Record Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-012-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	-----
1	Hex Digit #1 = 0
2	
3 LSB	-----
4 MSB	-----
5	Hex Digit #2 = 0
6	
7 LSB	-----
8 MSB	-----
9	Hex Digit #3 = 0
10	
11 LSB	-----
12 MSB	-----
13	Hex Digit #4 = C
14	
15 LSB	-----

6.3.1.10 Replay Command

The Replay command is used to start, pause, continue, and control the speed of replay of the recorded data.

MESSAGE NAME: Replay

MESSAGE ID: R1-009 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT

SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32

DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Replay Command ID	01	ID of Replay command = 0x0009
Replay Type/Speed	02	Start/continue and speed control
Replay Time Word 1	03	Start time seconds/milliseconds
Replay Time Word 2	04	Start time hours/minutes
Replay Time Word 3	05	Start time month/days
Replay Time Word 4	06	Start time year
Zero	07-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Replay Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-009-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = 0
3	-----
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = 0
7	-----
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = 0
11	-----
	LSB

12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

WORD NAME: Replay Type/Speed

WORD ID:	R1-009-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0	MSB	Bits 0-3: A series of binary values representing the type of replay.
---	-----	--

Bit No.	0123
---------	------

0000 = Begin Replay @ Time and Speed¹

0001 = Play Live (ignore bits 4-7)

0010 = Continue Replay @ Speed²

0011 - 1111 = Reserved

		Bits 4-7: A series of binary values indicating replay speed.
--	--	--

Bit No.	4567
---------	------

0000 = Pause (Speed Zero)

0001 = Normal Speed (real-time)

0010 - 1111 per R/R Specification

15	LSB	Bit 8 - 15 Binary 0
----	-----	---------------------

Note 1: Begin Replay @ Time and Speed command option is only valid when replay is currently stopped (see STOP receive command). The Replay message time words (data words 3-6) are used to locate the desired replay point. If the time specified in these replay time words is not found in the recorded data, the R/R will set the Last Receive Command Error bit in the Status transmit message.

Note 2: Continue Replay @ Speed command option is used following a Queue command to initiate replay at the queued replay point. It is also used to change replay speeds or pause and resume replay at the current replay point. The Replay message time words are unused and zero-filled.

WORD NAME Replay Time Word 1

WORD ID:	R1-009-03	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of seconds, binary 0 to 5
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of seconds, binary 0 to 9
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Hundreds of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Tens of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

WORD NAME Replay Time Word 2

WORD ID:	R1-009-04	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of hours, binary 0 to 2 ¹
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of hours, binary 0 to 9 ¹

6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of minutes, binary 0 to 5
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of minutes, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of hours and units of hours) must together be a decimal number from 00 to 23

WORD NAME	Replay Time Word 3		
WORD ID:	R1-009-05	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of months, binary 0 to 1 ¹
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of months, binary 0 to 9 ¹
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of days, binary 0 to 3 ^{2,3}
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of days, binary 0 to 9 ^{2,3}
14		
15	LSB	-----

Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of months and units of months) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 12

- Note 2. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 31
- Note 3. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a valid number of days in the month identified by hex digit #1 and hex digit #2. For example, month 06 may only have a maximum of 30 days.

WORD NAME Replay Time Word 4

WORD ID:	R1-009-06	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Thousands of years, binary 0 to 2
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Hundreds of years, binary 0 to 9
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of years, binary 0 to 9
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of years, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

6.3.1.11 Reset Command

The Reset command is used to start a reset of the R/R. Upon receipt of a valid Reset command, the R/R negates the ready discrete output and all subsequent RT messages addressed to the R/R will be ignored until the ready discrete output is reasserted.

MESSAGE NAME: Reset

MESSAGE ID: R1-013 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Reset Command ID	01	ID of Reset command = 0x000D
Zero	02-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Reset Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-013-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	-----
1	Hex Digit #1 = 0
2	
3 LSB	-----
4 MSB	-----
5	Hex Digit #2 = 0
6	
7 LSB	-----
8 MSB	-----
9	Hex Digit #3 = 0
10	
11 LSB	-----
12 MSB	-----
13	Hex Digit #4 = D
14	
15 LSB	-----

15 LSB -----

WORD NAME: Resume Condition

WORD ID:	R1-014-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0 MSB	Binary 0
------------	----------

Bits 1-3 are three-bit codes that specify the type of resume

000	=	Individual Channel(s)
001	=	All Channels

resv

4	Binary 0
5	Binary 0
7	Binary 0
8	Binary 0
9	Binary 0
10	Binary 0
11	Binary 0
12	Binary 0
13	Binary 0
14	Binary 0
15 LSB	Binary 0

WORD NAME: Resume Channel ID

WORD ID:	R1-014-03 to R1-014-16	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0 MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer Channel ID number of a
------------	---

1 channel to be resumed when Bits 1-3 of data word 2 equal 110,
2 otherwise these data words 3 to 16 are unused and zero-filled.
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15 LSB

6.3.1.13 Sanitize Command

The Sanitize command performs a Chapter 10 sanitization procedure on internal memory or RMM installed in the R/R. While in the Sanitize state, the percent complete is output via the STATUS transmit command. When the Sanitize procedure completes, the state of the R/R as returned by the STATUS transmit command indicates either “pass” (state = SANITIZE PASS) or “fail” (state = SANITIZE FAIL).

MESSAGE NAME: Sanitize

MESSAGE ID: R1-003 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT

SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32

DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Sanitize Command ID	01	ID of Sanitize command = 0x0003
Zero	2-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Sanitize Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-003-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = 0
3	-----
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = 0
7	-----
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = 0
11	-----
12	MSB
13	-----
	Hex Digit #4 = 3

14

15 LSB

6.3.1.14 Stop Command

The Stop command is used to stop recording, replay, or both.

MESSAGE NAME: Stop

MESSAGE ID: R1-016 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Stop Command ID	01	ID of Stop command = 0x0010
Stop Mode	02	One of three possible stop modes
Zero	03-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Stop Command ID

WORD ID: R1-016-01 RANGE: N/A
 SOURCE: BC ACCURACY: N/A
 DESTINATION: R/R LSB: N/A
 XMIT RATE Aperiodic
 SIGNAL TYPE Discrete
 UNITS N/A

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	-----
1	Hex Digit #1 = 0
2	
3 LSB	-----
4 MSB	-----
5	Hex Digit #2 = 0
6	
7 LSB	-----
8 MSB	-----
9	Hex Digit #3 = 1
10	
11 LSB	-----
12 MSB	-----
13	Hex Digit #4 = 0
14	
15 LSB	-----

WORD NAME Stop Mode

WORD ID:	R1-016-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. DESCRIPTION

0	MSB	Two-bit binary code with bit 1
1		Two-bit binary code with bit 0

Bit-0	Bit-1	Description
0	0	Stop Recording and Close File
0	1	Stop Replay ¹
1	0	Stop Recording, Close File, and Stop Replay ¹
1	1	Invalid Command (reserved)

2		Binary 0
3		Binary 0
4		Binary 0
5		Binary 0
6		Binary 0
7		Binary 0
8		Binary 0
9		Binary 0
10		Binary 0
11		Binary 0
12		Binary 0
13		Binary 0
14		Binary 0
15	LSB	Binary 0

6.3.1.15 Time Command

The Time command is used in conjunction with the SYNC command to set the internal Time Channel time in the R/R when the Time Channel health status “synchronization failure” bit equals 1.

MESSAGE NAME: Time

MESSAGE ID: R1-017 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT
 SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00001 binary
Time Command ID	01	ID of Time command = 0x0011
Set Time Valid	02	Indicates when words 4-7 have valid time
Time of Validity	03	Indicates sync time when time was valid
Set Time Word 1	04	Seconds and Milliseconds word
Set Time Word 2	05	Hours and Minutes word
Set Time Word 3	06	Month and Day word
Set Time Word 4	07	Year word
Zero	8-32	Zero-filled
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Time Command ID

WORD ID:	R1-017-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	-----
1	Hex Digit #1 = 0
2	
3 LSB	-----
4 MSB	-----
5	Hex Digit #2 = 0
6	
7 LSB	-----
8 MSB	-----
9	Hex Digit #3 = 1

10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = 1
14		
15	LSB	-----

WORD NAME Set Time Valid

WORD ID:	R1-017-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. DESCRIPTION

0	MSB	Time Valid bit: 1 = time words valid, 0 = time words not valid
1		Binary 0
2		Binary 0
3		Binary 0
4		Binary 0
5		Binary 0
6		Binary 0
7		Binary 0
8		Binary 0
9		Binary 0
10		Binary 0
11		Binary 0
12		Binary 0
13		Binary 0
14		Binary 0
15	LSB	Binary 0

WORD NAME Time of Validity

WORD ID:	R1-017-03	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	50 microseconds
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	
2	
3	Bits 0-15: An unsigned binary integer representing the time at which the Set Time is valid, based on the BC clock synchronization time. The LSB is 50 microseconds.
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	LSB

WORD NAME	Set Time Word 1		
WORD ID:	R1-017-04	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = Tens of seconds, binary 0 to 5
3	LSB
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = Units of seconds, binary 0 to 9
7	LSB
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = Hundreds of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9
11	LSB
12	MSB
13	-----
14	Hex Digit #4 = Tens of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9

WORD ID:	R1-017-05	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of hours, binary 0 to 2 ¹
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of hours, binary 0 to 9 ¹
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of minutes, binary 0 to 5
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of minutes, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of hours and units of hours) must together be a decimal number from 00 to 23

WORD ID:	R1-017-06	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

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0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of months, binary 0 to 1 ¹
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of months, binary 0 to 9 ¹
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of days, binary 0 to 3 ^{2,3}
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of days, binary 0 to 9 ^{2,3}
14		
15	LSB	-----

Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of months and units of months) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 12

Note 2. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 31

Note 3. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a valid number of days in the month identified by hex digit #1 and hex digit #2. For example, month 06 may only have a maximum of 30 days.

WORD NAME Set Time Word 4

WORD ID:	R1-017-07	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. **DESCRIPTION**

0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Thousands of years, binary 0 to 2
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Hundreds of years, binary 0 to 9
6		

7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of years, binary 0 to 9
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of years, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

6.3.1.16 Sync Command

The Sync command is used to send the current value of the BC clock synchronization time to the R/R.

MESSAGE NAME: Sync

MESSAGE ID: R2 TRANSFER TYPE: BC-RT

SOURCE: BC WORD COUNT: 1

DESTINATION: R/R

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00010 binary
Synchronization Time	01	BC Clock Synchronization Time
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word

WORD NAME: Synchronization Time

WORD ID:	R2-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	BC	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	R/R	LSB:	50 microseconds
XMIT RATE	Aperiodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB -----
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	LSB -----

Note: The 50-microsecond count is used to synchronize the internal R/R clock to the BC clock. When a TIME command is received by the R/R, the most recent SYNC command clock synchronization word is used to calculate the correct time to load into the R/R clock based on the time of validity parameter contained in the TIME command.

6.3.2 Transmit Messages

[Table 6-9](#) provides a description of the MIL-STD-1553 transmit commands defined in the following sections.

Table 6-9. Military Standard 1553 Transmit (Remote Terminal to Bus Controller) Command Set		
Command	Subaddress	Description
EVENTS	2	Returns the number of occurrences of defined events
HEALTH	3	Returns detailed R/R health information
INFO	4	Returns detailed information about a specific file or event in response to a received INFO BC to RT message (see Table 6-8)
STATUS	5	Returns the current system status and statistics

6.3.2.1 Transmit Message Length

All response (transmit) messages have 32 data words. All unused data words are zero-filled. If the BC requests less than 32 words in the RT to BC command word, only a valid status word and the requested number of data words will be transmitted.

6.3.2.3 Event Command

Each time the BC sends an Event command (R1-005 above), the R/R will increment the internal occurrence counter for the specified event. This Event command causes the R/R to transmit the number of occurrences of events 1 to 31. Undefined event occurrence counts are 0.

MESSAGE NAME: Events

MESSAGE ID: T3 TRANSFER TYPE: RT - BC
 SOURCE: R/R WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: BC

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00011 binary
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word
Event 1 Occurrences	01	Number of times Event 1 occurred
Event 2 Occurrences	02	Number of times Event 2 occurred
Event 3 Occurrences	03	Number of times Event 3 occurred
Event 4 Occurrences	04	Number of times Event 4 occurred
Event 5 Occurrences	05	Number of times Event 5 occurred
Event 6 Occurrences	06	Number of times Event 6 occurred
Event 7 Occurrences	07	Number of times Event 7 occurred
Event 8 Occurrences	08	Number of times Event 8 occurred
Event 9 Occurrences	09	Number of times Event 9 occurred
Event 10 Occurrences	10	Number of times Event 10 occurred
Event 11 Occurrences	11	Number of times Event 11 occurred
Event 12 Occurrences	12	Number of times Event 12 occurred
Event 13 Occurrences	13	Number of times Event 13 occurred
Event 14 Occurrences	14	Number of times Event 14 occurred
Event 15 Occurrences	15	Number of times Event 15 occurred
Event 16 Occurrences	16	Number of times Event 16 occurred
Event 17 Occurrences	17	Number of times Event 17 occurred
Event 18 Occurrences	18	Number of times Event 18 occurred
Event 19 Occurrences	19	Number of times Event 19 occurred
Event 20 Occurrences	20	Number of times Event 20 occurred
Event 21 Occurrences	21	Number of times Event 21 occurred
Event 22 Occurrences	22	Number of times Event 22 occurred
Event 23 Occurrences	23	Number of times Event 23 occurred
Event 24 Occurrences	24	Number of times Event 24 occurred
Event 25 Occurrences	25	Number of times Event 25 occurred
Event 26 Occurrences	26	Number of times Event 26 occurred
Event 27 Occurrences	27	Number of times Event 27 occurred
Event 28 Occurrences	28	Number of times Event 28 occurred
Event 29 Occurrences	29	Number of times Event 29 occurred
Event 30 Occurrences	30	Number of times Event 30 occurred
Event 31 Occurrences	31	Number of times Event 31 occurred

WORD ID:	T3-01 to T3-31	RANGE:	0 - 65535
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer number of times that the corresponding Event occurred or zero if the corresponding event is undefined.
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

6.3.2.4 Health Command

The Health command returns status bits that indicate warning or error conditions within the R/R. Any non-zero health bit is either a warning condition or an error condition. Detailed health bit descriptions are provided in [Appendix D](#).

MESSAGE NAME: Health

MESSAGE ID: T4 TRANSFER TYPE: RT - BC
 SOURCE: R/R WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: BC

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00100 binary Subaddresses 00111 -10000 binary are used to extend Health command channel health word count.
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word
Recorder Health	01	Recorder and RMM status bits
Channel Health	02-32	Individual channel status bits

Note: Channel health status bits are in accordance with (IAW) the .HEALTH command defined in Paragraph [6.2.2.18](#).

Time Channel Health 02 Time channel status bits

WORD NAME: Recorder Health

WORD ID:	T4-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table (ch6)
1	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
2	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
3	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
4	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
5	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
6	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
7	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
8	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table

9		Drive Full
10		Drive I/O Failure
11		No Drive
12		Unused (zero)
13		Operation Failure
14		Setup Failure
15	LSB	Bit Failure

WORD NAME: Time Channel Health

WORD ID:	T4-02	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
1		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
2		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
3		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
4		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
5		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
6		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
7		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
8		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
9		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
10		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
11		Synchronization Failure
12		Bad External Signal
13		No External Signal
14		Setup Failure
15	LSB	Bit Failure

WORD NAME: Channel (n) Health

WORD ID:	T4-03 - T4-32	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
1		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
2		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
3		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
4		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
5		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
6		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
7		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
8		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
9		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
10		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
11		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
12		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
13		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
14		IAW .HEALTH use of status bits table
15	LSB	Bit Failure

6.3.2.5 Info (transmit) Command

The Info transmit command retrieves internal memory or the RMM data file start and end time or an event occurrence time as requested by the most recent Info receive (R1-007) command. Validity bits in data words 1 and 10 indicate when the specific file or event information is valid.

MESSAGE NAME: Info (transmit)

MESSAGE ID: T5 TRANSFER TYPE: RT - BC
 SOURCE: R/R WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: BC

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00101 binary
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word
File Number	01	Info requested for this file
File Start Time Word 1	02	File start time seconds & milliseconds
File Start Time Word 2	03	File start time hours & minutes
File Start Time Word 3	04	File start time month & days
File Start Time Word 4	05	File start time year
File End Time Word 1	06	File end time seconds & milliseconds
File End Time Word 2	07	File end time hours & minutes
File End Time Word 3	08	File end time month & days
File End Time Word 4	09	File end time year
Event Number	10	Info requested for this event
Event Occurrence	11	Info requested for this occurrence
Event Time Word 1	12	Event time seconds & milliseconds
Event Time Word 2	13	Event time hours & minutes
Event Time Word 3	14	Event time month & days
Event Time Word 4	15	Event time year
Zero	16-32	Zero-filled

WORD NAME: File Number

WORD ID: T5-01 RANGE: see below
 SOURCE: R/R ACCURACY: N/A
 DESTINATION: BC LSB: N/A
 XMIT RATE: Periodic
 SIGNAL TYPE: Discrete
 UNITS: N/A

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0 MSB	Bit 0: File Info Validity; Valid = 1, Invalid = 0

1 Bit 1 - 15 is the unsigned integer file number of the requested file from
 2 1 to the number of files in Status message data word 5 (T6-005)
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15 LSB

Note: File Info Validity applies to the file number in this data word and the start and end times in the next eight data words.

WORD NAME	File Start, File End, or Event Time Word 1		
WORD ID:	T5-02, T5-06, or T5-12	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of seconds, binary 0 to 5
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of seconds, binary 0 to 9
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Hundreds of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Tens of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9
14		

WORD ID:	T5-03, T5-07, or T5-13	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of hours, binary 0 to 2 ¹
2		
3	LSB	
4		MSB
5		
6		
7	LSB	
8		MSB
9		
10		
11	LSB	
12		MSB
13		
14		
15	LSB	-----

Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of hours and units of hours) must together be a decimal number from 00 to 23

WORD ID:	T5-04, T5-08, or T5-14	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

6-84

0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of months, binary 0 to 1 ¹
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of months, binary 0 to 9 ¹
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of days, binary 0 to 3 ^{2,3}
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of days, binary 0 to 9 ^{2,3}
14		
15	LSB	-----

- Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of months and units of months) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 12
- Note 2. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 31
- Note 3. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a valid number of days in the month identified by hex digit #1 and hex digit #2. For example, month 06 may only have a maximum of 30 days.

WORD NAME File Start, File End, or Event Time Word 4

WORD ID:	T5-05, T5-09, or T5-15	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. **DESCRIPTION**

0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Thousands of years, binary 0 to 2
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Hundreds of years, binary 0 to 9
6		

7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of years, binary 0 to 9
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of years, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

WORD NAME: Event Number

WORD ID:	T5-10	RANGE:	see below
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	Bit 0: Event Info Validity; Valid = 1, Invalid = 0
2	Bit 1 - 15 is the unsigned integer event number of the requested event
3	from 1 to the number of defined events in Status message data word 14
4	(T6-014)
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	LSB

Note: Event Info Validity applies to the event number in this data word, the event occurrence number in data word 11, and the event time in data words 12, 13, 14, and 15.

WORD NAME: Event Occurrence

WORD ID:	T5-11	RANGE:	1 - 65535
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer event occurrence number of the requested BC event
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	LSB

6.3.2.6 Status Command

The Status command retrieves R/R status and configuration information. A validity bit in data word 1 indicates when the status and configuration information is valid.

MESSAGE NAME: Status

MESSAGE ID: T6 TRANSFER TYPE: RT - BC
 SOURCE: R/R WORD COUNT: 32
 DESTINATION: BC

WORD NAME	WORD NO.	DESCRIPTION
Command Word	CW	Subaddress 00110 binary
Status Word	SW	MIL-STD-1553 Status Word
State/Speed/Video/Error	01	Multiple system status fields
Command Percent Complete	02	Record/BIT/Erase/Sanitize % complete
Internal Memory/RMM Size	03	Internal Memory/RMM capacity in gigabytes
Memory Percent Available	04	Amount (%) of unused memory
Number of Files	05	Number of used file table entries
System Time Word 1	06	System time seconds & milliseconds
System Time Word 2	07	System time hours & minutes
System Time Word 3	08	System time month & days
System Time Word 4	09	System time year
Replay Time Word 1	10	Current replay time seconds & milliseconds
Replay Time Word 2	11	Current replay hours & minutes
Replay Time Word 3	12	Current replay month & days
Replay Time Word 4	13	Current replay year
Number of Defined Events	14	Number of BC events in TMATS file
Firmware Version	15	Firmware version numbers
TMATS File Revision	16	TMATS Setup File revision number
Zero	17-32	Zero-filled

WORD NAME State/Speed/Error

WORD ID:	T6-01	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0	MSB	Bit 0 - 3 = one of the following state codes
	Bit	0123
		0000 = FAIL
		0001 = IDLE
		0010 = BIT
		0011 = ERASE
		0100 = SANITIZE
		0101 = RECORD
		0110 = PLAY
		0111 = RECORD & PLAY
		1000 = QUEUE (FIND)
		1001 = BUSY
		1010 = COMMAND ERROR
		1011 = SANITIZE ERROR
		1100 = SANITIZE PASS
		1101-1111 = Reserved
		Bit 4 - 7 = binary value representing current replay speed
	Bit	4567
		0000 = Pause (Speed Zero)
		0001 = Normal Speed (Real-Time)
		0010- 1111 = User Defined
		Bits 8-10: Reserved
		Bit 11: Last Receive Command Error
		0 = Last BC to RT command was valid and accepted
		1 = Last BC to RT command was illegal/invalid and rejected
		Bit 12: Status message validity
		0 = All message words are invalid
		1 = All message words are valid
		Bits 13-14: Queue command status
	Bit	13 14
		0 0 = No queue command status
		0 1 = Queue command passed
		1 0 = Queue command failed
		1 1 = Queue command in progress
15	LSB	Play Live Mode status ¹
		0 = Not in Play Live mode
		1 = In Play Live mode

Note 1. Play Live Mode status is cleared by the Stop Replay command.

WORD NAME: Command Percent Complete

WORD ID:	T6-02	RANGE:	0 - 100
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer percent complete for the Record,
1		Record & Play, BIT, Erase, or Sanitize command when the
2		R/R is in the corresponding state as specified
3		by data word 1 (T6-01) bits 0-3. In the Record & Play state, the
4		percent complete applies to the recording.
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

WORD NAME: Internal Memory/RMM Size

WORD ID:	T6-03	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer capacity of the
1		Internal Memory/RMM in Gigabytes
2		(example: 64 = 64,000,000,000 bytes)

3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15 LSB

WORD NAME: Memory Percent Available

WORD ID:	T6-04	RANGE:	0 - 100
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer percent of unused (available)
1		storage capacity from 0 to 100 (0 = full, 100 = empty)
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

WORD NAME: Number of Files

WORD ID:	T6-05	RANGE:	0 - 512
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer number of files
1		or zero if no RMM is mounted in the R/R
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

WORD NAME System or Replay Time Word 1

WORD ID:	T6-06 or T6-10	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of seconds, binary 0 to 5
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of seconds, binary 0 to 9

6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Hundreds of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Tens of milliseconds, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

WORD NAME System or Replay Time Word 2

WORD ID:	T6-07 or T6-11	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of hours, binary 0 to 2 ¹
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of hours, binary 0 to 9 ¹
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of minutes, binary 0 to 5
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of minutes, binary 0 to 9
14		
15	LSB	-----

Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of hours and units of hours) must together be a decimal number from 00 to 23

WORD NAME System or Replay Time Word 3

WORD ID:	T6-08 or T6-12	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO. DESCRIPTION

0	MSB	-----
1		Hex Digit #1 = Tens of months, binary 0 to 1 ¹
2		
3	LSB	-----
4	MSB	-----
5		Hex Digit #2 = Units of months, binary 0 to 9 ¹
6		
7	LSB	-----
8	MSB	-----
9		Hex Digit #3 = Tens of days, binary 0 to 3 ^{2,3}
10		
11	LSB	-----
12	MSB	-----
13		Hex Digit #4 = Units of days, binary 0 to 9 ^{2,3}
14		
15	LSB	-----

Note 1. Hex digit #1 and hex digit #2 (tens of months and units of months) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 12

Note 2. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a decimal number from 01 to 31

Note 3. Hex digit #3 and hex digit #4 (tens of days and units of days) must together be a valid number of days in the month identified by hex digit #1 and hex digit #2. For example, month 06 may only have a maximum of 30 days.

WORD NAME System or Replay Time Word 4

WORD ID:	T6-09 or T6-13	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	-----
2	Hex Digit #1 = Thousands of years, binary 0 to 2
3	LSB
4	MSB
5	-----
6	Hex Digit #2 = Hundreds of years, binary 0 to 9
7	LSB
8	MSB
9	-----
10	Hex Digit #3 = Tens of years, binary 0 to 9
11	LSB
12	MSB
13	-----
14	Hex Digit #4 = Units of years, binary 0 to 9
15	LSB

WORD NAME: Number of BC Events

WORD ID:	T6-14	RANGE:	0 - 31
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
0	MSB
1	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer number of defined BC events
2	from 0 to 31
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

14
15 LSB

WORD NAME: Firmware Version

WORD ID:	T6-15	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0	MSB	Bit 0 - 7 is the unsigned integer firmware version (major) number
1		Bit 0 is MSB, Bit 7 is LSB
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		Bit 8 - 15 is the unsigned integer firmware revision (minor) number
9		Bit 8 is MSB, Bit 15 is LSB
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	LSB	

WORD NAME: TMATS File Revision

WORD ID:	T6-16	RANGE:	N/A
SOURCE:	R/R	ACCURACY:	N/A
DESTINATION:	BC	LSB:	N/A
XMIT RATE	Periodic		
SIGNAL TYPE	Discrete		
UNITS	N/A		

BIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
---------	-------------

0	MSB	Bit 0 - 15 is the unsigned integer TMATS file revision number
1		

2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	LSB

6.3.3 Command Acceptability and Validity

After boot-up, the R/R is always operating in one of the states defined herein. The current state of the R/R is returned in the STATUS transmit command. The acceptability (receive) and validity (transmit) of each of the commands are defined in [Table 6-10](#) as follows.

- A Always acceptable (receive) or valid (transmit)
- 1 Only acceptable when a volume is mounted in the R/R
- 2 INFO (transmit) validity is identified by the validity bits in word 1 and word 10. STATUS validity is identified by the validity bit in word 1.
- 3 The R/R time will only be updated by the TIME command when the Time Channel synchronization status as indicated by the HEALTH command Time Channel status word (Health command data word 2 bit 11) is “synchronization failure.”
- 4 Applies to Stop Command with Stop Replay option only when Play Live Data is active
- 5 Applies to Replay Command with Play Live option only when Play Live Data is not active
- N Never acceptable (receive) or valid (transmit)

When the R/R receives an invalid command, it will remain in its current state and only set the “Last Receive Command Error” bit in the STATUS command transmit message (T6-01 bit 11).

Table 6-10. Military Standard 1553 Command Acceptability and Validity													
Command	State												
	BIT	BUSY	COMMAND ERROR	DECLASSIFY	DECLASSIFY ERROR	DECLASSIFY PASS	ERASE	FAIL	IDLE	PLAY	QUEUE (FIND)	RECORD	RECORD & PLAY
ASSIGN	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
BIT	N	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	A	N	N	N	N
DECLASSIFY	N	N	1	N	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	N
ERASE	N	N	1	N	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	N
EVENT (RECV)	N	A	A	N	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	A	A
EVENTS (XMIT)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
HEALTH	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
INFO (RECV)	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
INFO (XMIT)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
PAUSE	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
QUEUE	N	1	1	N	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	N

RECORD	N	1	1	N	1	1	N	1	1	1	1	N	N
REPLAY	N	1	1	N	1	1	N	1	5	5	N	1	5
RESET	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
RESUME	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
STATUS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
STOP	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4	A	N	A	A
SYNC	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
TIME	N	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

6.4 Discrete Command and Control

Any R/R that implements discrete C&C shall implement the functions described herein. Required discrete control functions are noted in [Figure 6-9](#).

Description
RECORD
ERASE
DECLASSIFY
ENABLE
BIT

Figure 6-9. Required Discrete Control Functions

6.4.1 Control and Status Lines

Five contacts for discrete control and five lines for indicating status shall be provided. Grounding a control line (or causing the indicator line to go to ground) referenced to the recorder's ground completes the circuit to activate a function as shown in [Figure 6-10](#). Although a ground is the mandatory default, circuitry required by the end user may opt for a different state to be provided.

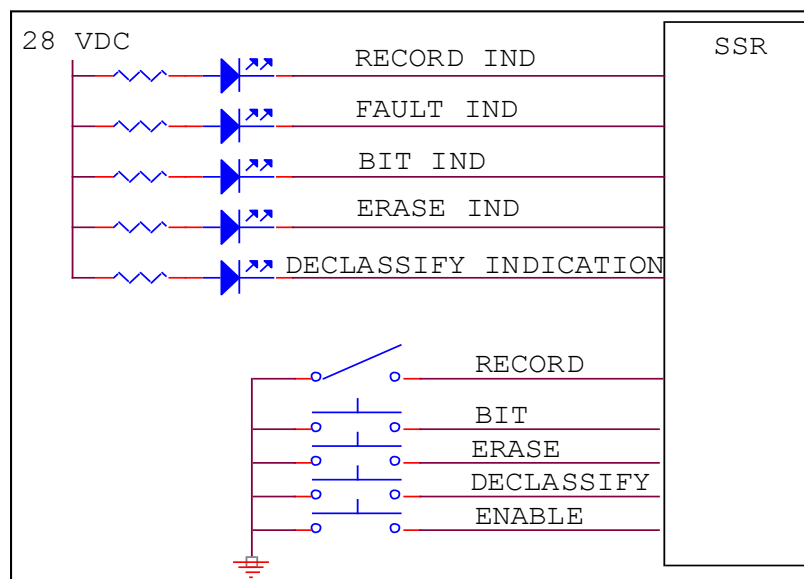


Figure 6-10. Discrete Control and Indicator Functional Diagram

BIT Command: Activated by momentary switch (0.55 volts [V] or less), this discrete control commands the recorder to start the BIT procedure.

Command Enable: Activated by a momentary switch (0.55 V or less for minimum duration of 0.5 seconds), this discrete control must be asserted simultaneously for either the ERASE or DECLASSIFY discrete control to operate.

Erase Command: Activated by momentary switch (0.55 V or less, minimum duration of 0.5 seconds), this discrete control commands the recorder to erase its user data and file directory memory provided the ENABLE switch is also activated simultaneously for 0.5 seconds.

Record Command: Activated by toggle switch (normally closed position 0.55 V or less), this discrete control commands the recorder to start recording. Recorder will remain in this mode until such time as the switch is set to normally open position. The record command may also be utilized by employing 28 V direct current (VDC).

Declassify Command: Activated by momentary switch (0.55 V or less, minimum duration of 0.5 seconds), this discrete control causes the recorder to start the Declassify procedure provided the ENABLE switch is also activated simultaneously for 0.5 seconds.

BIT Status: A BIT indication (ON) shall be 0.55 V or less. A Non-BIT indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps (mA).

Erase Status: An Erase indication (ON) shall be 0.55 V or less. A Non-Erase indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps (mA).

Fault Status: A Fault indication (ON) shall be 0.55 V or less. A Non-Fault indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps (mA).

Record Status: A Record indication (ON) shall be active low 0.55 V or less. A Non-Record indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps (mA).

Declassify Status: A Declassify indication (ON) shall be 0.55 V or less. A Non- Declassify indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. No discrete control line shall be available at the Download port. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps (mA).

6.4.2 Voltage

28-VDC auxiliary voltage output shall be provided from the discrete/control port (250 mA max, short circuit protection).

6.4.3 Light-Emitting Diode Status Updates

Status updates shall be limited to intervals not to exceed 2 seconds. Whenever a status light-emitting diode (LED) is lit, it shall remain lit for a minimum interval not less than one second. [Table 6-11](#) describes the meanings associate with each LED.

Table 6-11. Recorder Light-Emitting Diode States			
LED	On	Flash	Off
ERASE	Drive erased.	Drive erasing is in progress.	Not erased drive.
RECORD	In recording.	-	Not in recording.
FAULT	Recorder is not ready, or any of the critical warning exists.	-	Recording is running properly. No critical warning.
BIT	Built-in test running.	-	Built-in test is not running.
DECLASSIFY	Drive declassified.	Drive declassification is in progress.	Not declassified drive.

Flashing is defined as On: 500 ms, Off: 500 ms

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Appendix 6-A. Definitions

Broadcasting: Transmits live or recorded Chapter 10 data packets over an Ethernet interface using UDP as specified by Section 10.3 of [Chapter 10](#).

Channel: A path for an electrical signal interface to or from an R/R. Data transported into or out of an R/R on a channel are not in Chapter 10 packets.

Command processor: The functional part of an R/R that accepts operational commands into its single command sequence.

Command sequence: A single sequence of Chapter 6 commands as defined in this standard.

C&C: Abbreviation for command and control of an R/R and includes status reporting and monitoring of the R/R.

Downloading: Transfers data from the drive attached to and controlled by an R/R to a host computer system.

Drive: An electronic or electro-mechanical drive interface used to transfer data to or from a single data storage device, such as a flash disk, rotating disk, CD, or DVD. Supports a single fixed or removable recording medium.

Feature: A data input or output channel, a packet input or output port, a drive, or the R/R itself. The Chapter 6 health monitoring system described below reports information about each feature.

File: A sequence of Chapter 10 packets stored on a storage device IAW the requirements of [Chapter 10](#).

Looping: An operation in which the signals connected to the input channels are reproduced on the output channels of the R/R. During looping the same time base is used to receive and subsequently transmit one or more data streams.

Circuit-looping: Mode of operation where data is moved from the input channels directly to the output channels with minimum latency between data reception and data transmission.

Drive-looping: Mode of operation where received data is first written to one or more drives and subsequently read back from the drive. Drive-looping may or may not include a fixed or programmable delay between the time data is written to and read from drive.

Health attribute: Each feature of an R/R has one or more status words that are monitored through the health reporting system described in this standard.

Recording drive: A recording medium is a physical unit of data storage, such as a flash disk, card, DVD, or CD. Recording drives may or may not be removable from the support electronics that connect them to an R/R. A removable drive is referred to as RMM in [Chapter 10](#).

Optional (O): Optional requirements are not mandated by the standard and are not necessary for Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) interoperability.

Port: A control and/or data electrical interface to an R/R. Data transported into or out of an R/R on a port is wrapped in Chapter 10 packets.

Pull-mode: An operational mode where the rate at which data is received and processed is determined and controlled by the processing algorithm. A pull-mode operation typically reads previously recorded data from a drive device at the rate it establishes and can support.

Push-mode: An operational mode where the rate at which the data, usually live, is received and processed is not determined or controllable by the processing algorithm. A push-mode algorithm must “keep up” with the data or drop-outs will occur.

R/R: Recorder and/or reproducer that supports a single command sequence.

Recorder Configuration File: Defines the structures and their relationships within the R/R and to configure the R/R for a specific operational scenario. The recorder configuration file contains the payload of the Chapter 10 computer-generated data packet, Format 1 setup record that is recorded as the first packet of each compliant Chapter 10 data file.

Read-after-write: An operation in which the same time base is used to write data to one or more drives while simultaneously reading all or a subset of the written data from the same drives. Read-after-write is synonymous with drive-looping. Read-after-write can be used to verify accuracy of the stored data. Data recorded erroneously can then be rewritten at another location.

Read-while-write: An operation in which separate time bases are used to write data to one or more drives while simultaneously reading all or a subset of the written data from the same drives from random locations.

Recording: Writes live push-mode data to one or more recording drives.

Reproducing: Retrieves previously recorded data from one or more drives and outputs the data in its original or modified format.

Required (R): Required capability is the minimum necessary for MRTFB interoperability. Units that do not meet required capability are not compliant.

Stream (or Channel ID Group): The set or a named subset of compliant Chapter 10 packets produced within an R/R. A single stream may contain either live or recorded packets, but not both. The default stream is the set of packets produced by any enabled data input channel in the applicable recorder configuration file. A named stream may be the packets from any or a defined subset of enabled input channels in the applicable configuration.

Uploading: Transfers data from a host computer system into the drive controlled by an R/R.

Volume: A logical unit of data storage IAW [Chapter 10](#). Each volume must have at least one compliant directory block and zero or more compliant data files. A single drive may contain one or more volumes (see [Chapter 10](#), Subsection 10.5.1.1).

Appendix 6-B. References

National Institute of Standards and Technology. Secure Hash Standard (SHS). Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 180-4. March 2012. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://www.nist.gov/customcf/get_pdf.cfm?pub_id=910977.

****** END OF CHAPTER 6 ******



CHAPTER 7

Packet Telemetry Downlink

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Acronyms

FCS	frame check-sum
IAW	in accordance with
iNET	integrated Network Enhanced Telemetry
IP	internet protocol
LLP	low-latency packet
MAC	media access control
PCM	pulse code modulation
TmNS	Telemetry Network System

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CHAPTER 7

Packet Telemetry Downlink

This standard defines a pulse train structure in accordance with (IAW) [Chapter 4](#) to transport variable-length known-format packets. This standard defines the method to incorporate Chapter 10 packets, integrated Network Enhanced Telemetry (iNET) Telemetry Network System (TmNS) packets, and Ethernet data packets into the pulse code modulation (PCM) stream.

7.1 Packet Telemetry

Packets are inserted asynchronously into a PCM stream minor frame. Data information is encapsulated in type-specific variable-size packets that support multiplexing and telemetering of different types of packets simultaneously in a single PCM stream. Packet types such as Chapter 10 packets, TmNS data messages, and Ethernet data are identified in the packet header.

7.2 Minor Frame Format

The minor frame is a fixed-length PCM frame. Transmission is most significant bit first.

7.2.1 Minor Frame Sync Word

The minor frame uses a 32-bit sync word. The sync word shall be 0xFE6B2840 if no error correction is used. A sync word 0x1ACFFC1D is used if the optional Reed-Solomon error correction is applied to the PCM stream.

7.2.2 Minor Frame Data Words

The size of data words is 8-bit (referenced hereafter as byte). All included structures are byte aligned and their placement in the minor frame is big-endian.

The number of data words in the minor frame size shall be $N \times 223$ bytes, where N is between 1 and 8. This length supports the optional Reed-Solomon error correction without additional overhead.

The minor frame structure is presented as a series of serial bytes in [Figure 7-1](#).

	7	0
1	SYNC WORD (bits 31..24)	
2	SYNC WORD (bits 23..16)	
3	SYNC WORD (bits 15..8)	
4	SYNC WORD (bits 7..0)	
5	DATA BYTE 1	
	...	
	...	
4+N*223	DATA BYTE N*223	

Figure 7-1. Minor Frame Illustration as a Series of Bytes

7.2.3 Golay Code Protection

A single-bit transmission error may cause excessive data loss in packet telemetry. If the error occurs in identification or structure length fields, it can lead to misinterpretation of the packet or a loss of a series of packets.

This is why a self-correcting coding called extended binary Golay code (hereafter called simply Golay code) is applied to structure-critical elements in the PCM stream. This additional coding allows protecting the packet identification and packet length information and supports correction of up to 3-bit transmission errors in a 24-bit sequence. This is accomplished by encoding 12-bit words into 24-bit words. The coding and decoding of the Golay code is illustrated in [Figure 7-2](#).

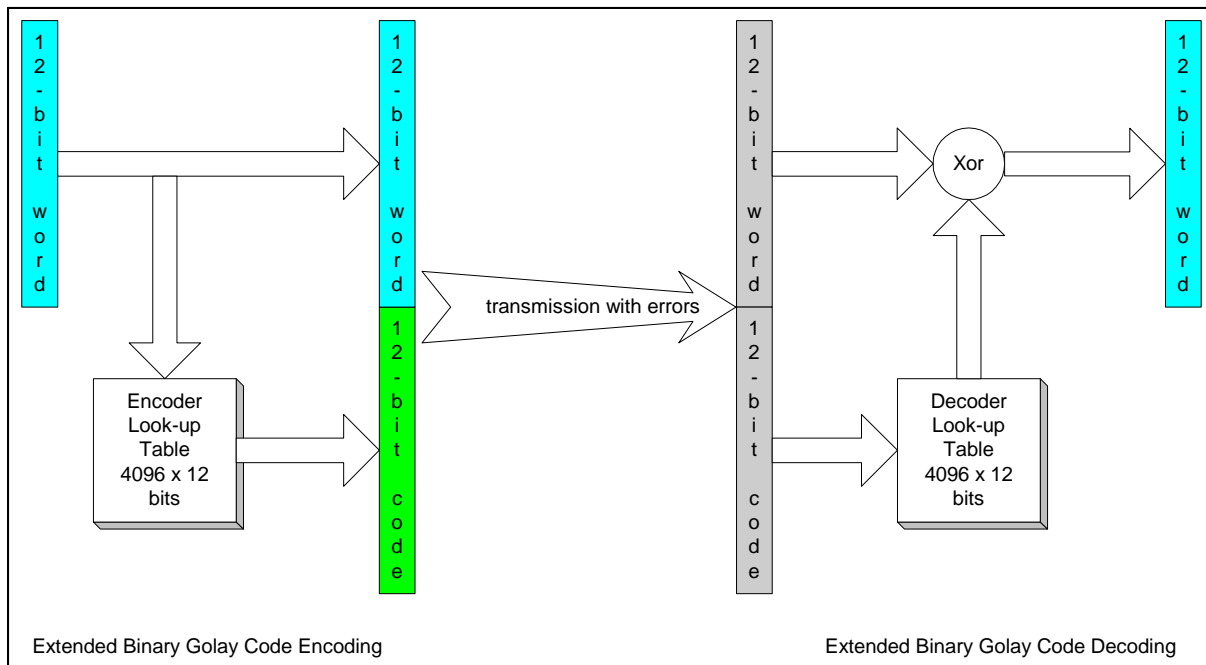


Figure 7-2. Golay Code Encoding and Decoding

Golay encoding shall be carried out IAW [Appendix Q](#).

The Golay code protection method is applied on the structure-critical elements that are explicitly indicated in the following paragraphs. Elements such as structure length and type information fields are Golay code protected.

7.3 Asynchronous Packet Multiplexing

The minor frame contains asynchronously inserted packets. To keep the overhead low, the size of the packets can be longer than the minor frame – so one packet may span over several minor frames. Packets are transmitted seamlessly; a new start of packet must follow immediately after the last byte of a packet.

7.3.1 Standard Packet Encapsulation

In order to find the start of a packet, a fixed-length minor frame header is placed at the beginning of the minor frame. The minor frame header contains an offset to the first byte of the first packet in the minor frame – provided there is at least one start of packet in this minor frame.

It is not necessary to have one or more start of packet in every minor frame. One packet may span over multiple minor frames (see Packet N+1 in [Figure 7-3](#)). When a packet spans multiple minor frames, the start of the packet exists only in the first minor frame (including the packet header and any content headers). The continuation parts of the packet in the consecutive minor frame(s) are not considered as the start of a packet, so there will be neither packet header included, nor will be offset to the first start of a packet stored for these parts in the minor frame header. The overview of the packet encapsulation mechanism is shown in [Figure 7-3](#).

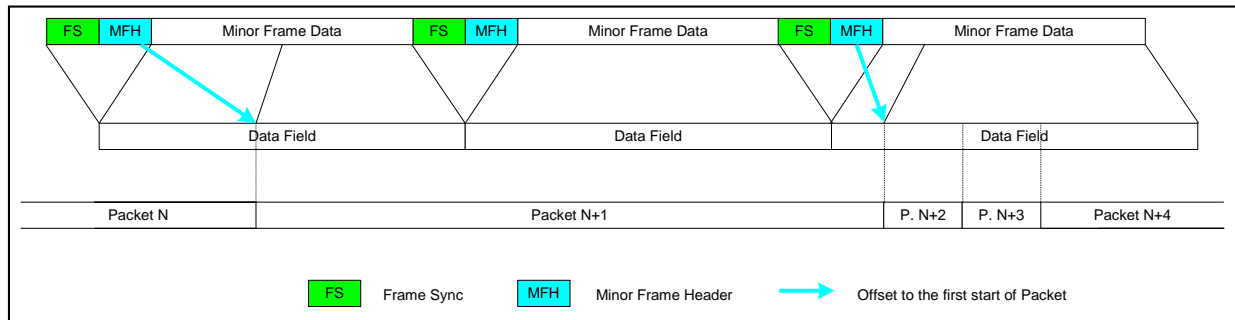


Figure 7-3. Overview of the Packet Encapsulation Mechanism

7.3.2 Low-Latency Packet Encapsulation

The transmission of a long packet may cause too long latency for some critical data; therefore, a low-latency packet (LLP) mechanism is provided, allowing the insertion of one or more packets with low-latency requirements within the transmission of a long packet. The interrupted long packet is resumed immediately after the LLP part of the minor frame.

One or more LLPs are allowed to be placed in the minor frame immediately following the minor frame header. An LLP end byte immediately follows each LLP. The LLP end byte identifies if more LLPs follow or if this LLP is the last LLP in the minor frame.

The LLPs shall not span multiple minor frames. The size of the LLP and its following LLP end byte together shall be less than or equal to the remaining space in the minor frame.

The minor frame structure with LLPs is shown in [Figure 7-4](#).

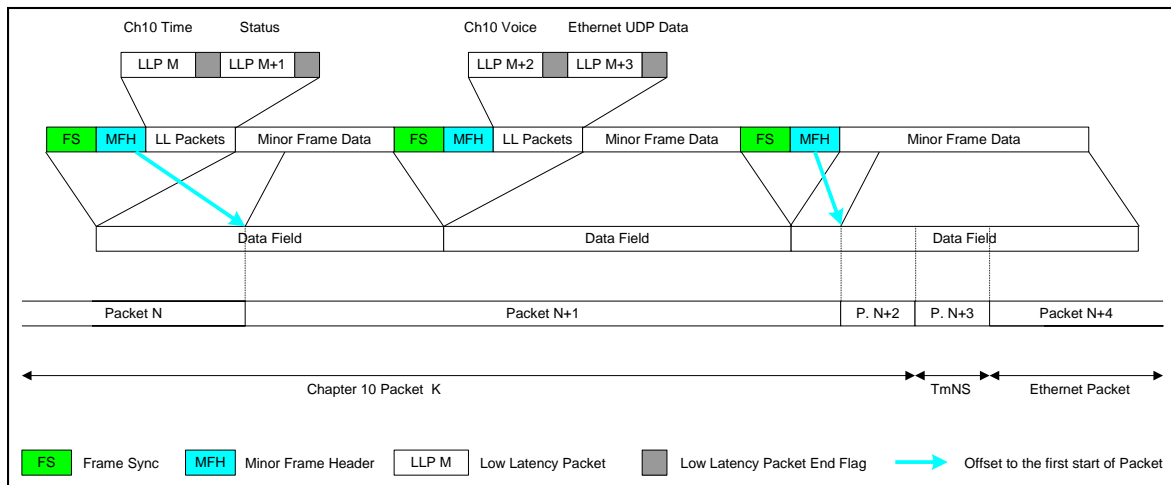


Figure 7-4. Packet Encapsulation Mechanism with Low-Latency Packets

Data belonging to the normal packets continues in the next minor frame immediately after the header and any optional LLPs. Please note: the offset in the minor frame header is not necessarily pointing immediately after the LLP.

7.3.3 Packet Encapsulation Structure

The final structure can be seen in [Figure 7-5](#).

FRAME SYNC
MINOR FRAME HEADER, Unprotected Part (1 byte)
MINOR FRAME HEADER, Golay Code Protected Part (3 bytes)
(OPTIONAL) LLP 1 (variable size)
(OPTIONAL) LLP END BYTE 1 (1 byte)
...
(OPTIONAL) LLP M (variable size)
(OPTIONAL) LLP END BYTE M (1 byte)
PACKET PART 1 (variable size)
...
PACKET PART N (variable size)

Figure 7-5. Minor Frame Structure

- Frame Sync (bits 31-0). The minor frame sync word is according to Subsection [7.2.1](#).
- Minor Frame Header Unprotected Part. The minor frame header has a one-byte-long unprotected part. This byte is static for each PCM stream. The minor frame header, unprotected part can be seen in [Figure 7-6](#).

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Stream ID				Reserved		Version	

Figure 7-6. Minor Frame Header, Unprotected Part

- Stream ID (bits 7..4). The stream ID can identify up to 16 different streams. Its usage is application-specific.
- Reserved (bits 3..2). These bits are reserved, and shall be set to 0.
- Version (bits 1..0). These bits are coding the Chapter 7 version:

00: Version 1
 01: reserved
 10: reserved
 11: reserved

- Minor Frame Header Golay Code Protected Part. A minor frame header immediately follows the minor frame sync. The size of the minor frame header is 12 bits, coded and transmitted as a 24-bit Golay code word; it occupies the first 3 bytes of the minor frame. The minor frame header, Golay code protected part, [Figure 7-7](#), is structured as follows.

11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LL	Offset to First Packet Header (bits 10.. 0)										

Figure 7-7. Minor Frame Header, Golay Code Protected Part

- **LL: LLP Exists (bit 11)**
 - = 1 indicates if the minor frame data part contains one or more optional LLPs and the closing LLP end byte.
 - = 0 means that no LLP and no LLP end byte exists.
 - **Offset to First Packet Header (bits 10..0).** These bits provide a byte offset to the first byte of the first start of packet in this minor frame – provided a start of packet exists in this minor frame. The value is relative to the first data byte following the packet header (the value of 0 represents the first byte following the header.)
If there is no start of packet in this minor frame, all bits shall be set to 1 (binary 1111111111).
 - d. **LLP 1..M (Optional).** If one or more LLPs exist, the first LLP is placed immediately after the minor frame header.
 - e. **LLP End Byte 1..M (Mandatory after every optional LLP).**
 - = 0xFF indicates that another LLP immediately follows this byte.
 - = 0x00 indicates there are no more LLPs in this minor frame. The byte following this end byte is the first byte of the packet part 1 (except the LLP end byte is placed at the last byte of the minor frame).
 - f. **Packet Part 1..N.** Packet part 1..N can be a middle or end segment of a packet started in the previous minor frames, a full packet, or a starting segment of the packet that continues in the following minor frames.
- No gaps are allowed between the packet parts. If no packets are available for transmission, fill packets shall be inserted into the minor frame.

7.4 Packet Format

The packet consists of a packet header and a packet data part as shown in [Figure 7-8](#).

PACKET HEADER, Golay Coded (3 bytes)
PACKET DATA 1
...
PACKET DATA N

Figure 7-8. Packet Structure

- a. **Packet Header.** The size of the packet header is 24 bits and coded as 2 x 12 bit parts. It is coded and transmitted on 2 x 24-bit Golay code words. The order is first the bits 23..12, then the bits 11..0. Packet header, protected bytes can be seen in [Figure 7-9](#).

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
Reserved				Content				Fragment		Length (15..12)	
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Length (11..0)											

Figure 7-9. Packet Header, Protected Bytes

The packet header consists of the following.

- Reserved (bits 23..22). These bits are reserved and shall be set to 00.
- Content: Packet Content (bits 21..18). These bits are identifying the content of the packet. The following values assigned:

0000: Fill Packet
 0001: Application Specific Packet
 0010: Test Counter Packet
 0011: Chapter 10 Packet
 0100: Raw Ethernet Media Access Control (MAC) Frame Packet
 0101: Ethernet Internet Protocol (IP) Packet
 0110: iNET TmNS Packet
 0111 – 1111: reserved

- Fragment: Packet Fragmentation. (bits 17..16).

00: Complete Packet
 01: First Fragment of a Packet
 10: Middle Fragment of a Packet
 11: Last Fragment of a Packet

If a packet fragmentation is required, the first, middle, and last fragments are transmitted in the original sequence; they are not mixed with other fragmented packets – only LLPs can be inserted in between by using the LLP encapsulation mechanism.

Fragmentation is necessary if the information to be transmitted is larger than or equal to 64 kilobytes; however, its usage is allowed on smaller packets as well. When a packet is fragmented, any content header only exists in the complete packet or first fragment of a packet.

- Length: Packet Length. (bits 15..0). Packet length contains the number of bytes of the packet data part. The length of the packet header is not included in the packet length. The packet length is limited to 0xFFFF bytes. If longer information shall be telemetered, the fragmentation method shall be used.

- b. Packet Data 1..N. The data part contains the data bytes of the given type of packets defined by the Content field. A detailed description of the data bytes can be found in Subsection [7.4.1](#) through [7.4.7](#).

7.4.1 Fill Packet

If no data is available to be transferred, fill packets shall be inserted. The fill packet size is arbitrary within the allowed sizes. The fill packets shall be filled by 0xAA data bytes.

7.4.2 Application-Specific Packet

The format of these packets is not defined by this standard. Application-specific packets are allowed; however, they shall not be employed to carry data that conforms to another defined format. Specifically, application-specific packets shall not be used to carry Chapter 10, iNET TmNS message data, or Ethernet data.

7.4.3 Test Counter Packet

The test counter packet is defined as a free-running 12-bit counter encoded by Golay coding on 24-bit. Its usage is optional, and the transmission rate is not specified by this standard.

7.4.4 Chapter 10 Packet

The Chapter 10 packet contains the Chapter 10 header, secondary header (if one exists), channel-specific data word, data, filler, and checksum. Structure-critical header information is protected by Golay code as described in below. The final packet structure can be seen in [Figure 7-10](#).

Protected Part of the Header
Unprotected Part of the Header
Secondary Header (optional)
Channel Specific Data Word
Data
Packet Trailer (optional fill and checksum)

Figure 7-10. Chapter 10 Packet with Protected Header

When a Chapter 10 packet is transmitted by using the packet fragmentation method described in Section [7.4](#) item [a](#), only the first fragment will start with the Chapter 10 header; it will not be repeated in every fragment.


Chapter 10 packet headers are protected as follows. The first 12 bytes of the header shall be the Channel ID, Data Length, and Packet Length fields from the Chapter 10 header. These important fields will be called the protected part of the Chapter 10 header.

This 4 x 12 bit structure is Golay coded and transmitted as 4 x 24 bits (12 bytes) that replace the first 12 bytes of the standard Chapter 10 header (Packet Sync Word, Channel Id, Packet Length, and Data Length fields).

The structure of the protected part of the Chapter 10 header before the Golay coding can be seen in [Figure 7-11](#).

11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved (0)								Channel ID (15..12)			
Channel ID (11..0)											
Packet Trailer Bytes (4..0)					Data Length (18..12)						
Data Length (11..0)											

Figure 7-11. Protected Part of the Chapter 10 Header

 NOTE	The 19 bits of data length size is sufficient for all Chapter 10 packet sizes, except Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 setup record. If the size of this packet exceeds the 19-bit limit, the setup record shall use the fragmentation method according to Section 7.4 item a
---	---

The packet trailer bytes is the sum of the length of the secondary header, fill bytes, and Chapter 10 packet checksum. The number of fill bytes inserted in the Chapter 10 packets is restricted to maximum 3 bytes. If the original Chapter 10 packet contains more than 3 bytes, it shall be compressed before transmission.

The rest of the Chapter 10 header will be transmitted in its original form, as shown in [Figure 7-12](#)

31	24	23	16	15	8	7	0
Data Type		Packet Flags		Sequence Nr.		Data Type Ver.	
Relative Time Counter (low)							
Header Checksum				Relative Time Counter (high)			

Figure 7-12. Unprotected Part of the Chapter 10 Header

7.4.5 Raw Ethernet Media Access Control Frame Packet

The raw Ethernet MAC frame packet contains one physical layer MAC frame, starting with the MAC destination address and ending with the frame check-sum (FCS) bytes inclusive. The raw Ethernet MAC frame packet can contain any kind of message data, IPv4, IPv6, and Jumbo messages included. No extra protection is used for the raw Ethernet MAC frame packet.

7.4.6 Ethernet Internet Protocol Packet

The Ethernet IP packet contains one Ethernet message starting with the IP header (inclusive) and ending with the last byte before the FCS bytes. The FCS is excluded. No extra protection is used for the Ethernet IP packet.

7.4.7 iNET TmNS Packet

The iNET TmNS packet contains one TmNS data message structure captured by User Datagram Protocol/IP or Transmission Control Protocol/IP protocol.

The iNET TmNS packet contains only the TmNSDataMessageHeader and the TmNSDataMessagePayload. The Ethernet protocol headers are removed.

In general, the structure follows the TmNS message definition, with Golay code protected fields for the structure-critical fields in [Figure 7-13](#).

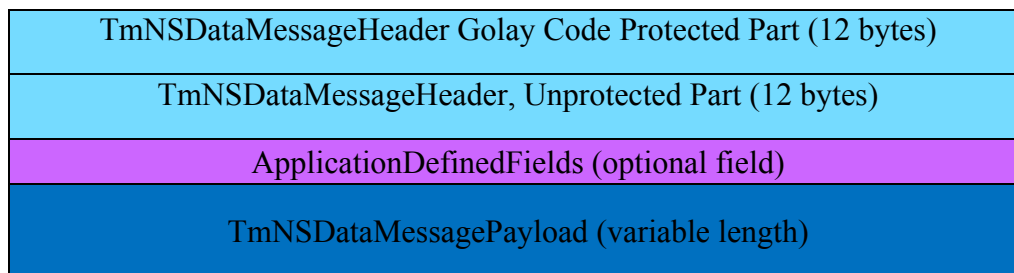


Figure 7-13. iNET TmNS Packet Structure

The TmNSDataMessageHeader Golay code protected part consists of 8 x 12 bit Golay coded words, which are coded and transmitted as 16 x 12 bits (24 bytes). [Figure 7-14](#) shows the Golay coded part, as well as the TmNSDataMessageHeader unprotected part.

11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Message Version				OptionWordCount				MessageFlags(3..0)			
MessageFlags (15..4)											
Reserved(0)				MessageDefinitionID(31..24)							
MessageDefinitionID(23..12)											
MessageDefinitionID(11..0)											
Reserved (0)				MessageLength (31..24)							
MessageLength (23..12)											
MessageLength (11..0)											

Figure 7-14. TmNSDataMessageHeader Golay Coded Part

The TmNSDataMessageHeader unprotected part consists of 12 bytes as shown in [Figure 7-15](#).

31	0
MessageDefinitionSequenceNumber (32 bits)	
MessageTimestamp (64 bits)	

Figure 7-15. TmNSDataMessageHeader Unprotected Part

All the fields in the TmNSDataMessageHeader Golay code protected part and in the TmNSDataMessageHeader unprotected part are identical with the ones defined in the iNET TmNS message definition.

7.5 Randomization, Encryption, and Error Correction.

With telemetry transmission in most of the cases, randomization (R-NRZ, CCSDS), encryption, and error correction (LDPC, Reed-Solomon) techniques are used. The usage of these techniques is outside of the scope of this chapter.

***** END OF CHAPTER 7 *****

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Acronyms

ARINC	Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
FCS	frame check sequence
HDDR	high-density digital recording
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MSB	most significant bit
PCM	pulse code modulation
RNRZ-I	randomized non-return-to-zero-level

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CHAPTER 8

Digital Data Bus Acquisition Formatting Standard

8.1 General

This standard describes output data formats for the acquisition of all the traffic flowing on various digital data buses. The formats permit the capture of data from multiple data buses within a single system. Other constraints, such as radio frequency bandwidth and tape recording time, will dictate the actual number of buses processed by a single system. Standards for both composite telemetry pulse code modulation (PCM) and tape recorder PCM formats are presented.

Although specifically designed to satisfy the requirements of 100 percent Military Standard (MIL-STD) 1553 bus and Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated (ARINC) 429 channel acquisition, the formatting provisions of this standard may be used in other applications when the data source and content are similar enough to permit easy adaptation. Users should contact the appropriate range to ensure any adaptations are compatible with that range.

In addition to the total data capture technique and format presented in this chapter, “Selected Measurement” methods are available to acquire less than 100 percent of bus data. Selected Measurement methods result in PCM formats conforming to [Chapter 4](#) of this standard and fall outside the scope of this chapter.

This chapter presents the general requirements for data formatting followed by individual sections addressing specifics pertaining to MIL-STD-1553 and ARINC 429 respectively.

8.2 Word Structure

The following subparagraphs describe the general word structure to be used for the formatted output. Specific word structures and definitions are provided as part of each bus/channel subsection.

8.2.1 Field Definition

The formatted data shall be a 24-bit word constructed as shown in [Table 8-1](#).

Table 8-1. Word Construction																			
Bit Position																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	•	•	•	21	22	23	24	
P	Bus /			Content															
A	Group			Ident															
R	Ident			Label															
I	Label																		
T																			
Y																			
	Or																		
	Bus Ident Label																		
A. Field Definition																			

Bit				Bit			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bus / Group 1				Bus /Group 9			
Bus / Group 2				Bus /Group 10			
Bus / Group 3				Bus /Group 11			
Bus / Group 4				Bus /Group 12			
Bus / Group 5				Bus /Group 13			
Bus / Group 6				Bus /Group 14			
Bus / Group 7				Bus /Group 15			
Bus / Group 8				Bus /Group 16			
B. Bus/Group Identification Label Definition; Bits (1) 2, 3, & 4							

Bit				Bit			
5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<div>The function of these codes is dependent on the bus type being monitored.</div>				Time - High Order			
				Time - Low Order			
				Time - Microsecond			
				Application Specific			
				User Defined			
				User Defined			
				Fill Word			
				Buffer Overflow			
C. Content Identification Label Definition; Bits 5, 6, 7, & 8							

8.2.2 Most Significant Bit

The most significant bit (MSB) (bit 1) of each formatted word may optionally be an odd parity bit generated for the resulting formatted word or an additional bit appended to the bus/group identification label as described in Paragraph [8.2.3](#).

8.2.3 Bus/Group Identification Label

Each word shall also carry a bus or group identification label as shown in [Table 8-1](#). For this application, a bus refers to a MIL-STD-1553 bus (or dual redundant bus pair) and a group refers to a collection of up to four ARINC 429 channels. The bus/group identification label may optionally be three or four bits in length dependent on the exercise of the option to use or not use a parity bit. If not used, the parity bit, or bit 1, is appended to the bus/group identification label to increase the bus count from a maximum of eight (3 bits) to a maximum of 16 (4 bits).

8.2.4 Content Identification Label

Each incoming bus word, auxiliary/user input, or time word shall be appropriately labeled with a 4-bit content identification label (see [Table 8-1](#)). Content identification labels are specific to each bus type and are detailed in later sections.

8.2.5 Information Content Field

Data extracted from the data bus shall maintain bit order integrity and be inserted into the information content field as specified for each bus type. Transposing or reordering of the bits is not permitted.

8.2.6 Fill Words

Fill words, required to maintain continuous PCM output, shall have the following sequence as the information content pattern:

1010 1010 1010 1010 (AAAA hexadecimal)


8.2.7 Content Identification Label

The content identification label indicating buffer overflow (0000) and appropriate bus/group identification label tag shall be appended to the first word placed into the buffer after the buffer becomes available for data storage. This word should be an extra word, not the next available piece of data. Bits 9 through 24 are available for system level diagnostics and are not specified here. Tagging in this manner marks the point of data discontinuity and preserves the integrity of the next piece of data.

8.2.8 Cyclic Redundancy Check

Cyclic redundancy check (CRC) is a very powerful technique for obtaining data quality. An optional CRC word may be appended as the last positional word of each PCM frame (see [Figure 8-2](#)). The CRC word shall be composed of parity and/or bus/group identification label, content identification label, and 16 bits of a frame check sequence (FCS). The FCS shall fill the information content field (bits 9 - 24). The following CRC-16 polynomial shall be used to generate the FCS. None of the 24 bits making up the entire CRC word shall be used in the calculation of the 16-bit FCS.

CRC-16 polynomial: $X^{16} + X^{15} + X^2 + 1$

 NOTE	<p>Exercise care when assigning bus identification and content identification label codes to the CRC word. Although a positional word in the frame, legacy-processing algorithms may falsely identify the information if one of the bus data labels (1111 - 1000) is used as the content identification label.</p>
---	--

8.3 **Time Words**

The following describes the structure and use of time words within the formatted output.

The time words dedicated to providing timing information are defined in [Chapter 4](#). These time words are designated as high order time, low order time, and microsecond time. The MIL-STD-1553 bus data acquisition applications use an optional fourth time word, designated as response time. The response time word has the same structure as the microsecond time word. Time word structure shall follow the 16-bit per word format shown in [Chapter 4](#), Figure 4-3, and be placed into the information content field (bits 9 through 24) in bit order.

8.4 **Composite Output**

8.4.1 Characteristics of a Singular Composite Output Signal

The following subparagraphs describe the characteristics for a singular composite output signal.

- a. The composite, continuous output shall conform to the requirements for Class 2 PCM as stated in [Chapter 4](#) of this standard.
- b. The data shall be transmitted MSB (bit 1) first.
- c. The bit rate is dependent on several factors including bus loading and auxiliary inputs and shall be set to a fixed rate sufficient to preclude any loss of data.
- d. The order of bus words must remain unaltered except in the case of a buffer overflow.
- e. The frame length shall be fixed using fill words as required and shall be > 128 words and < 512 words including the frame synchronization word.
- f. The frame synchronization word shall be fixed and 24 consecutive bits in length. The pattern, also shown in [Appendix C](#), Table C-1, is:

1111 1010 1111 0011 0010 0000 (FAF320 hexadecimal).

- g. A frame structure employing frame time is recommended but optional. If frame time is used, the frame structure shall consist of the frame synchronization word, followed by the high order time word, followed by the low order time word, followed by the microsecond time word, followed by the data words from all sources making up the composite signal up to the frame length specified in item [e](#) above (also see [Figure 8-1](#)). If frame time is not used, the frame synchronization word shall be followed immediately by the data words. If a CRC word is not used, the last word in the frame is data word N.

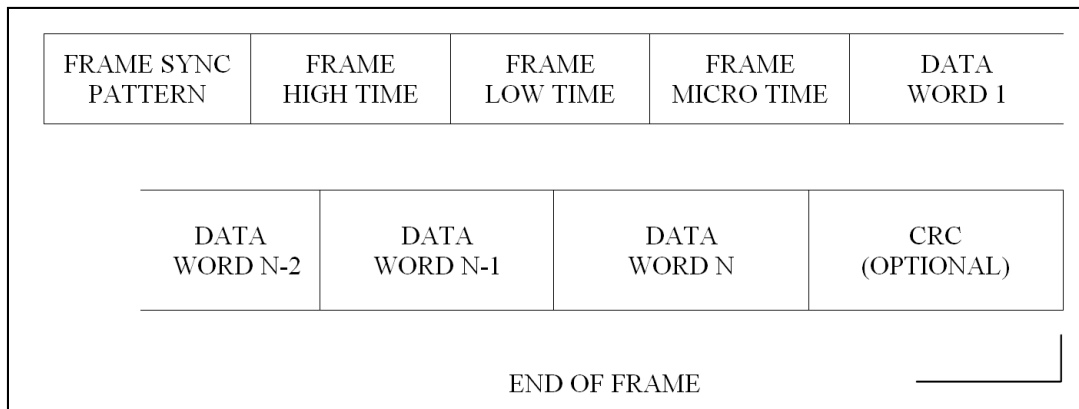



Figure 8-1. Composite Frame Structure

- h. The following describes the recommended techniques for recording the composite output signal.
 - (1) Longitudinal recording shall conform to the PCM recording provisions [Appendix D](#) of this standard.
 - (2) Recording using parallel high-density digital recording (HDDR) or rotary head recorders offers the advantage of inputting a single high bit rate signal to the recording system. The input PCM signal shall conform to the appropriate sections of this standard.

- (3) If recording using digital recorders or other non-continuous recording processes with buffered inputs, the fill words, inserted to provide a continuous output stream, may be eliminated.


NOTE 	Additional care must be exercised in data processing and reduction if the last word in a composite stream is a MIL-STD-1553 command word. The associated message time tag will not appear until <u>after</u> the synchronization and time words in the next frame.
---	--

8.5 Single Bus Track Spread Recording Format


8.5.1 Single Bus Recording Technique Characteristics

The following subparagraphs describe the characteristics of a single bus recording technique using a multiple tape track spread output format.

- a. The target tape recorder/reproducer for a track spread format is a longitudinal fixed-head machine described in [Appendix D](#) of this standard and not one employing parallel HDDR or rotary head recording characteristics.
- b. The code generated for longitudinal tape recording shall be randomized non-return-to-zero-level (RNRZ-L) or bi-phase-level as described in [Chapter 4](#) and [Appendix D](#) of this standard.

NOTE 	Bit rates less than 200,000 bits per second are not recommended when using RNRZ-L.
--	--

- c. To extend recording time while still acquiring 100 percent of bus data, a multiple track spread recording technique is presented as follows.
 - (1) When necessary to use more than one tape recording track (to extend record time), separate PCM streams shall be created and delayed by 24/TK bits with respect to each other, where TK represents the number of tape tracks used for a given bus.
 - (2) When multiple track-spread recording is required, the track spread shall be on a bus basis such as bus number 1 spread over four tracks, and bus number 2 spread over two tracks. The maximum number of tracks per bus shall be limited to four.

NOTE 	Consideration should be given to spread track assignment. All tracks associated with a given bus should be recorded on the same head stack.
---	---

- (3) Each stream shall have a frame synchronization pattern 24 bits in length, conforming to item [f](#) of Subsection [8.4.1](#).
- (4) The word structure shall be identical to that described in Paragraph [8.2](#).
- (5) The frame length shall be fixed and shall be the same for each track used for a given bus. The frame length shall conform to the requirements of item [e](#) in Subsection [8.4.1](#).

- (6) The data shall be formatted such that it is transmitted (recorded) MSB (bit 1) first.
- (7) The use of a CRC word as described in Subparagraph 8.2.8 is optional. If used in the track spread application, a CRC word must be generated and appended to each of the PCM frames for that bus.
- (8) A structure employing frame time is recommended but optional. The following describes a four-track spread example using frame time.
 - TK1. The PCM stream designated TK1 shall be constructed as the frame synchronization word, followed by the high order frame time word, followed by data words (see [Figure 8-2](#)).

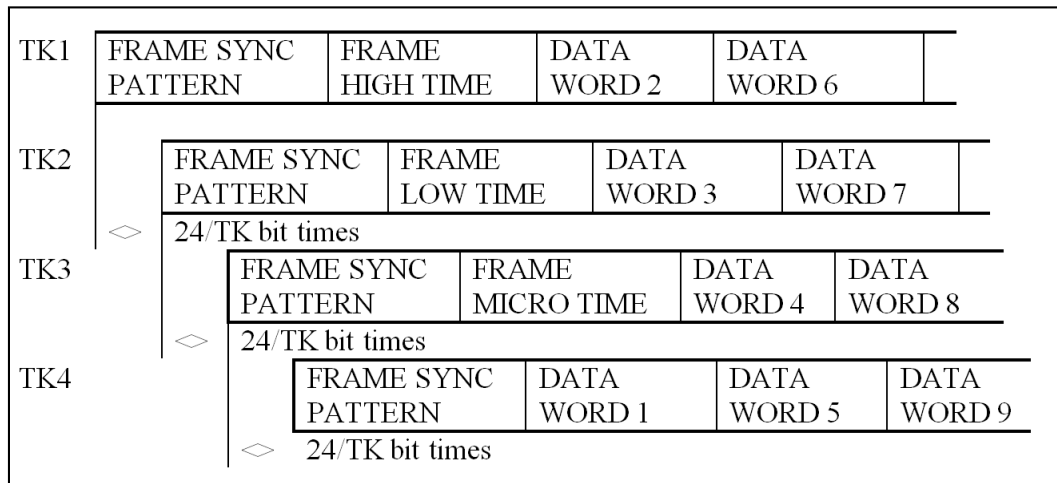




Figure 8-2. Multiple Tape Track Spread Format (4-Track Spread Example)

- TK2. The PCM stream designated TK2 shall be constructed as the frame synchronization word, followed by the low order frame time word, followed by data words.
- TK3. The PCM stream designated TK3 shall be constructed as the frame synchronization word, followed by the microsecond frame time word, followed by data words.
- TK4. The PCM stream designated TK4 shall be constructed as the frame synchronization word, followed by the first data word, followed by other data words.

NOTE 	Schemes using one, two, or three tracks for a given bus shall follow like construction; that is, sequencing through the data track by track. If frame time is not used, data words shall immediately follow the frame synchronization patterns.
--	---

NOTE 	Additional care must be exercised in data processing and reduction if the last word in the final track spread stream is a MIL-STD-1553 command word. The associated message time tag will not appear until after the synchronization and time words in the next frame.
--	--

8.6 MIL-STD-1553

The following subsections describe specific formatting requirements for the 100 percent acquisition of MIL-STD-1553 bus information.

8.6.1 Definitions

- Bus Monitor.** The terminal assigned the task of receiving bus traffic and extracting all information to be used at a later time.
- Data Bus.** All hardware including twisted shielded pair cables, isolation resistors, and transformers required to provide a single data path between the bus controller and all associated remote terminals.
- Dual Redundant Data Bus.** The use of two data buses to provide multiple paths between the subsystems.
- Bus Loading.** The percentage of time the data bus is active.
- Maximum Burst Length.** The maximum length of a continuous burst of messages with minimum length message gaps.
- Bus Error.** A condition that violates the definition of MIL-STD-1553 word structure. Conditions such as synchronization, Manchester, parity, non-contiguous data word, and bit count/word errors are all considered word type errors. System protocol errors such as incorrect word count/message and illegal mode codes are not considered bus errors.

8.6.2 Source Signal

The source of data is a signal conforming to MIL-STD-1553. Format provisions are made for a dual redundant data bus system. The interface device performing the data acquisition shall be configured as a bus monitor. [Figure 8-3](#) depicts in block diagram form the concept of 100 percent MIL-STD-1553 bus data acquisition.

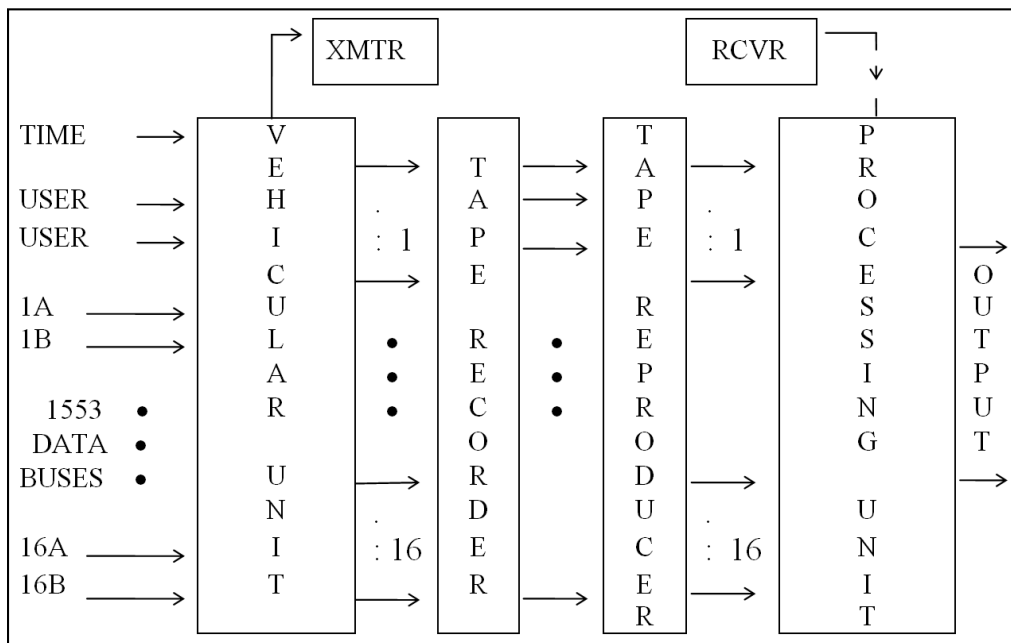


Figure 8-3. System Block Diagram

NOTE

In the design of the interface to the MIL-STD-1553 bus, it may be necessary to include buffers to prevent loss of data and to conserve bandwidth. The buffer size is influenced by bus loading, maximum burst length, output bit rate, tape recording speed, time tagging, and auxiliary inputs.

8.6.3 Word Structure

The specific word structure provisions to be used for MIL-STD-1553 bus formatted output are described below.

- The formatted data shall be a 24-bit word constructed as shown in [Table 8-1](#) and [Table 8-2](#).
- The information extracted from the MIL-STD-1553 bus shall have the synchronization pattern and parity bit removed.
- Each incoming MIL-STD-1553 word (Command, Status, or Data), auxiliary input, or time word shall be appropriately labeled with a 4-bit Content Identification Label as described in [Table 8-1](#) and [Table 8-2](#).
- Data extracted from the MIL-STD-1553 bus shall maintain bit order integrity in the information field for a command, status, data, and error word. Bit position 4 in the MIL-STD-1553 bus word shall be placed into bit position 9 in the formatted data word. The remaining bits of the MIL-STD-1553 bus word shall be placed in successive bit positions in the formatted data word. Transposing or reordering of the bits is not permitted.
- For bus errors as defined in item [f](#) of Subsection [8.6.1](#) (Error A - 1100 or Error B - 1000), the synchronization pattern and the parity bit are removed as stated in item [b](#) above. The Information Content bits, 9 - 24, of the formatted word shall contain the resulting 16-bit pattern extracted from the bus.

Table 8-2. MIL-STD-1553 Formatted Word Construction

BIT POSITION																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	.	.	.	21	22	23	24					
P	BUS			CONTENT																			
A	IDENT			IDENT												I N F O R M A T I O N							
R	LABEL			LABEL												C O N T E N T							
I																							
T																							
Y																							
	OR																						
	BUS IDENT																						
	LABEL																						
a. Field Definition																							

BIT					BIT				
1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
0	0	0	0	BUS 1	1	0	0	0	BUS 9
0	0	0	1	BUS 2	1	0	0	1	BUS 10
0	0	1	0	BUS 3	1	0	1	0	BUS 11
0	0	1	1	BUS 4	1	0	1	1	BUS 12
0	1	0	0	BUS 5	1	1	0	0	BUS 13
0	1	0	1	BUS 6	1	1	0	1	BUS 14
0	1	1	0	BUS 7	1	1	1	0	BUS 15
0	1	1	1	BUS 8	1	1	1	1	BUS 16

b. MIL-STD-1553 Bus/Group Identification Label Definition; Bits (1) 2, 3, & 4

BIT					BIT				
5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8	
1	1	1	1	COMMAND A	0	1	1	1	TIME - HIGH ORDER
1	1	1	0	STATUS A	0	1	1	0	TIME - LOW ORDER
1	1	0	1	DATA A	0	1	0	1	TIME - MICROSECOND
1	1	0	0	ERROR A	0	1	0	0	TIME - RESPONSE
1	0	1	1	COMMAND B	0	0	1	1	USER DEFINED
1	0	1	0	STATUS B	0	0	1	0	USER DEFINED
1	0	0	1	DATA B	0	0	0	1	FILL WORD
1	0	0	0	ERROR B	0	0	0	0	BUFFER OVERFLOW

NOTE:
A = primary channel of the dual redundant bus; B = secondary channel

c. MIL-STD-1553 Content Identification Label Definition; Bits 5, 6, 7, & 8


8.6.4 Time Words

8.6.4.1 Time Tagging

If time tagging of the occurrence of MIL-STD-1553 messages is necessary to satisfy user requirements, the first command word of the message shall be time tagged. The time words shall immediately follow the first command word in the following order: high order time, low order time, and microsecond time.

8.6.4.2 Response Time Word

The optional response time word shall have one-microsecond resolution and shall indicate the response time of the data bus. The response time word shall immediately precede the status word associated with it.

 NOTE	If the response time function is not used, Content Identification Label 0100 may be assigned to user-defined inputs.
---	--

8.7 ARINC 429

The following subsections describe specific formatting requirements for the 100 percent acquisition of ARINC 429 channel information.

8.7.1 Definitions

- a. Monitor. The receiver or sink assigned the task of receiving bus traffic and extracting all information to be used at a later time.
- b. Data Bus. All hardware including twisted shielded pair cables, required to provide a single data path between the transmitter or source and the associated receivers or sinks.
- c. Channel Error. Conditions detected which violate the definition of ARINC 429 word structure as specified in ARINC specification 429P1, 429P2, and 429P3. Conditions such as parity and bit count/word errors are all considered among word type errors. System protocol errors are not considered bus errors.

8.7.2 Source Signal

The source of data is a signal conforming to ARINC 429. Format provisions are made for up to 64 channels. The interface device performing the data acquisition shall be configured as a monitor. In principle, [Figure 8-3](#) depicts in block diagram form the concept of 100 percent bus data acquisition.

8.7.3 Word Structure

The following descriptions contain specific word structure provisions to be used for the ARINC 429 formatted output.

- a. The formatted data shall be a 24-bit word constructed as shown in [Table 8-1](#) and [Table 8-3](#).
- b. Each incoming ARINC 429 word, auxiliary input, or time word shall be appropriately labeled with a 4-bit Content Identification Label as described in [Table 8-1](#) and [Table 8-3](#).
- c. The format provides for addressing of up to 64 channels. Each Bus/Group Identification Label (designated GROUP X) may be associated with up to 4 independent ARINC 429 channels through the use of a High and Low Syllable technique described in item [d](#) below and shown in [Table 8-4](#).
- d. Data extracted from the ARINC 429 channel shall maintain bit order integrity in the Information Content field. Each ARINC 429 word is 32 bits in length. To accommodate this word length within the described format, each ARINC word is divided into two segments, each 16 bits in length. These segments will be referred to as ARINC High Syllable and ARINC Low Syllable. [Table 8-4](#) describes the mapping of the 32-bit ARINC 429 word into the Information Content bits (9 -24) of the ARINC High and Low Syllable words. Transposing or reordering of the bits is not permitted.
- e. For channel errors defined in item [c](#) of Subsection [8.7.1](#), the following procedure shall be followed. An error word shall be generated using the appropriate bus/group identification label and 0100 as the content identification label. Bits 9-12 shall contain the content identification label code associated with the appropriate ARINC high syllable

channel, bits 13 - 16 shall contain the content identification label for the ARINC low syllable associated with that channel, and bits 17 - 24 are available for system level diagnostics and are not specified here. The next occurrence of that bus/group identification label coupled with those ARINC high and low syllable content identification labels shall contain the respective data extracted from the channel that was deemed to be in error. The information content bits, 9 - 24, of the formatted word shall contain the resulting 16-bit pattern syllables as extracted from the channel.

Table 8-3. ARINC 429 Formatted Word Construction

BIT POSITION																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	•	•	•	21	22	23	24	
P A R I T Y	GROUP IDENT LABEL			CONTENT IDENT LABEL				I N F O R M A T I O N C O N T E N T											
OR																			
GROUP IDENT LABEL																			
a. Field Definition																			
BIT				BIT															
1	2	3	4	1 2 3 4															
0	0	0	0	GROUP 1				1	0	0	0	GROUP 9							
0	0	0	1	GROUP 2				1	0	0	1	GROUP 10							
0	0	1	0	GROUP 3				1	0	1	0	GROUP 11							
0	0	1	1	GROUP 4				1	0	1	1	GROUP 12							
0	1	0	0	GROUP 5				1	1	0	0	GROUP 13							
0	1	0	1	GROUP 6				1	1	0	1	GROUP 14							
0	1	1	0	GROUP 7				1	1	1	0	GROUP 15							
0	1	1	1	GROUP 8				1	1	1	1	GROUP 16							
b. ARINC 429 Bus/Group Identification Label Definition; Bits (1) 2, 3, & 4																			

BIT					BIT				
5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8	
1	1	1	1	High Syllable #4	0	1	1	1	TIME - HIGH ORDER
1	1	1	0	Low Syllable #4	0	1	1	0	TIME - LOW ORDER
1	1	0	1	High Syllable #3	0	1	0	1	TIME - MICROSECOND
1	1	0	0	Low Syllable #3	0	1	0	0	ERROR
1	0	1	1	High Syllable #2	0	0	1	1	USER DEFINED
1	0	1	0	Low Syllable #2	0	0	1	0	USER DEFINED
1	0	0	1	High Syllable #1	0	0	0	1	FILL WORD
1	0	0	0	Low Syllable #1	0	0	0	0	BUFFER OVERFLOW

c. ARINC 429 Content Identification Label Definition; Bits 5, 6, 7, & 8

Table 8-4. ARINC Bit to Formatted Word Bit Mapping

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

a. Information Content field bits

32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

b. ARINC High Syllable bit mapping

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

c. ARINC Low Syllable bit mapping

8.7.4 Time Words

If time tagging of the occurrence of ARINC 429 messages is necessary to satisfy user requirements, the time words shall immediately follow the ARINC Low Syllable word in the following order:

- High-order time
- Low-order time
- Microsecond time.

****** END OF CHAPTER 8 ******



CHAPTER 9

Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard

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Acronyms

API	application programming interface
ARINC	Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CR	carriage return
dB	decibel
DDML	Data Display Markup Language
FFI	frame format identification
FM	frequency modulation
HTML	hypertext markup language
Hz	hertz
IAW	in accordance with
IHAL	Instrumentation Hardware Abstraction Language
iNET	integrated Network Enhanced Telemetry
kHz	kilohertz
LF	line feed
MDL	Metadata Description Language
MHz	megahertz
MIL-STD	Military Standard
ODBC	open database connectivity
PCM	pulse code modulation
PM	phase modulation
RF	radio frequency
SST	serial streaming telemetry
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics
TMATS	Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard
TmNS	telemetry network system
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
XidML	eXtensible Instrumentation Definition Markup Language
XML	extensible markup language
XSD	XML schema document

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CHAPTER 9

Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard

9.1 General

Telemetry attributes are those parameters required by the receiving/processing system to acquire, process, and display the telemetry data received from the test item/source. The telemetry attributes defined in this chapter provide the information required to set up the telemetry receiving and processing equipment. The format, while not necessarily compatible with any receiving/processing system, will allow test ranges or other receiving systems to develop a computer conversion program to extract the information and to set up data required for their unique equipment configuration.

The intent of this chapter is to cover, primarily, attributes and terminology included in or consistent with the other chapters within this telemetry standards document. For example, pulse code modulation (PCM) format attributes should comply with the PCM standards as given in [Chapter 4](#). Other attributes are sometimes included for service and utility, but should not be construed as endorsements apart from the other chapters.

9.2 Scope

The TMATS provides the definition of the telemetry attributes and specifies the media and data format necessary to permit the transfer of the information required to set up the telemetry receiving/processing functions at a test range. The standard does not conform to, nor does it define, existing or planned capabilities of any given test range. The parameters included in this document are defined by specific reference. Other nonstandard parameter values/definitions may be included in the comments section of each group.

9.3 Purpose

The TMATS provides a common format for the transfer of information between the user and a test range or between ranges (see [Appendix H](#)). This format will minimize the “station-unique” activities that are necessary to support any test item. In addition, TMATS is intended to relieve the labor-intensive process required to reformat the information by providing the information on computer-compatible media, thereby reducing errors and requiring less preparation time for test support.

9.4 Media and Data Structure

A variety of physical and electronic media is available for use in exchanging attribute information. The most important factor in selecting a medium is that the parties involved agree to use that specific medium. If any data compression (such as backup/restore or zip/unzip) will be used, both parties should agree to its use.

A cover sheet describing the system that produced the attribute medium should accompany the attribute information. A recommended format for the cover sheet is given in [Appendix I](#).


9.4.1 Physical Format

Attributes for each mission configuration are to be supplied in a single physical file with contents as 7-bit American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) coded characters. Line feed (LF) and carriage return (CR) may be used to improve readability of the information. Nonprintable characters will be discarded by the destination agency prior to translating the attributes into telemetry system configuration information.

Multiple mission configurations may be provided on a single disk; however, each configuration must be in a separate file identified in the disk directory. File names should use the file extensions “.TXT” to indicate a text file or “.TMT” or “.TMA” to indicate a TMATS file. A stick-on label and the accompanying cover sheet identify the file names corresponding to the mission configuration used for each mission.

9.4.2 Logical Format

Each attribute appears in the file as a unique code name and as a data item. The code name appears first, delimited by a colon. The data item follows, delimited by a semicolon. Thus, an attribute is formatted as A:B; - where A is the code name and B is the data item, in accordance with (IAW) the tables in Section 9.5. Numeric values for data items may be either integer or decimal. Scientific notation (see note below) is allowed only for the specific data items defined for its use in the tables in Section 9.5. For alphanumeric data items, including keywords, either upper or lower case is allowed; TMATS is not case sensitive. All defined keyword values are shown as upper case and enclosed in quotes in the tables in Section 9.5. Leading, trailing, and embedded blanks are assumed to be intentional; they can be ignored in most cases but should not be used in code names, keywords, and data items used as links, such as measurement name. Semicolons are not allowed in any data item (including comment items). Any number of attributes may be supplied within a physical record; however, the number of attributes supplied is subject to the 2048-byte maximum length limitation of a single physical record (see Subsection 9.4.1 above). Attributes may appear in any order.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Any numeric data item expressed in scientific notation must conform to the following regular expression:</p> $([+-]?(((0-9)+\.[0-9]*)|([0-9]*\.[0-9]+)))([eE][+-]?[0-9]{1,3})$ <p>This expression limits the number of digits in the exponent to three or less, but allows any number of digits (including none) both before and after the decimal point in the fraction. Also, the decimal point can be omitted (for example, “3E5” is valid).</p>
--	--

The two basic types of attribute code names are single-entry and multiple-entry. Single-entry attributes are those for which there is only one data item. Multiple-entry attributes appear once in the definition tables in Section 9.5 but have multiple items; these items are assigned a number. The number appears in the code name preceded by a hyphen. For example, data source identifiers might have the following entries:

G\DSI-1:Aircraft;


G\DSI-2:Missile;

G\DSI-3:Target;

The code name COMMENT may be used to interject comments to improve readability. The comment data items, such as G\COM, are intended to convey further details within the TMATS file itself. Comments must follow the attribute logical format, as shown below:

COMMENT: This is an example of a comment;

Refer to Section [9.5](#) for detailed definitions of code names and attributes and [Appendix J](#) for an example application of this standard.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>It is recommended that data source/link names and measurement names consist of only the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalized alphabetic characters • Numeric characters • The underscore symbol (“_”) <p>Specifically, it is recommended to avoid the use of embedded spaces and other special characters in data source/link names and measurement names.</p>
--	---

9.4.3 Extensible Markup Language Format

In addition to the code name format described in Subsection [9.4.2](#), TMATS attributes can also be expressed in extensible markup language (XML). The TMATS XML format is implemented as a standard XML schema consisting of a collection of XML schema document (XSD) files, which can be found [here](#). Additionally, a graphical depiction of the schema in HTML format is available [here](#). The HTML files are very large and will take time to download.


The TMATS XML schema is identical in content to the telemetry attributes described in Section [9.5](#) below, with the exceptions shown in the following list.

- There is a C group for each data link instead of only one C group in the TMATS file.
- The schema has no counter (“N”) attributes; they are not needed in XML.
- Keyword attribute values are expanded for readability in the schema.
- Date and time formats are different; the schema uses the XML standard date and time formats (not the ones in Section [9.5](#)).
- Text entries in the XML schema may contain semicolons; the code name format uses the semicolon as a delimiter.
- The inherent structure of an XML schema implies order, while the code name format allows the attributes to be given in any order.

In addition to the TMATS XML schema, there are two other XML schemas that describe related areas of information. The first one, Data Display Markup Language (DDML), covers commonly used types of data displays. Refer to Section [9.6](#) for a full description of this standard format for data display definitions. The other one, Instrumentation Hardware Abstraction Language (IHAL), deals with the instrumentation hardware configuration on a test item. See Section [9.7](#) for a full description of this standard format for describing instrumentation hardware.

9.5 Telemetry Attributes

The description of the mission configuration includes all potential sources of data; these sources are radio frequency (RF) links, pre- or post-detected tapes, and onboard recorded tapes and storage media. Each of these data sources has unique characteristics that must be defined. Each source is given a unique identity and its characteristics are specifically defined in associated attribute fields. In multiplexed systems, each data stream is uniquely identified by a data link name, which is related to the data source name.

 NOTE	Only the information that is essential to define the attributes of a system is required. Non-applicable information does not need to be included in the file; however, all attribute information given is to be provided in the specified format.
---	---

The attributes defined in this section proceed from the general level to the detailed level. The groups, defined in terms of data to be entered, are:

- a. General Information: Establishes the top-level program definition and identifies the data sources.
- b. Transmission Attributes: Defines an RF link. There will be one group for each RF link identified in the General Information group.
- c. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes: Identifies a tape or storage data source.
- d. Multiplex/Modulation Attributes: Describes the FM/FM (frequency modulation), FM/PM (phase modulation), or PM/PM multiplex characteristics. Each multiplexed waveform must have a unique set of attributes. For the analog measurement, the tie to the engineering units conversion is made in this group.
- e. Digital Data Attributes: Divided into four groups: the PCM Format Attributes, the PCM Measurement Description, the Bus Data Attributes, and the Message Data Attributes.
 - (1) PCM Format Attributes: Defines the PCM data format characteristics, including embedded formats. Each PCM format will have a separate format attributes group.
 - (2) PCM Measurement Descriptions: Defines each PCM measurement within the overall PCM format.
 - (3) Bus Data Attributes: Specifies the PCM-encoded Military Standard (MIL-STD) 1553 or Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated (ARINC) 429 bus format characteristics or the direct recorder track/channel MIL-STD-1553 or ARINC 429 bus format characteristics.
 - (4) Message Data Attributes: Specifies the message-based data streams.
- f. Pulse Amplitude Modulation Attributes: As of RCC IRIG 106-13, this section has been removed. See [Appendix K](#) for applicable Pulse Amplitude Modulation data standards.
- g. Data Conversion Attributes: Contains the data conversion information for all measurements in this telemetry system. The calibration data and conversion definition of raw telemetry data to engineering units is included. The tie to the measurands of the telemetry systems defined in the previous groups is via the measurement name.

- h. Airborne Hardware Attributes: Defines the configuration of airborne instrumentation hardware in use on the test item.
- i. Vendor-Specific Attributes: Provides information that is specific to a vendor.

9.5.1 Contents

The following subparagraphs discuss the organization of the attributes and their relationships with the various groups.

- a. Organization. Attribute information is organized according to a hierarchical structure in which related items are grouped and given a common heading. The number of levels varies within the overall structure and is a function of the logical association of the attributes. At the highest level, the telemetry attributes are defined for the groups displayed in [Table 9-1](#).

Table 9-1. Telemetry Attribute Groups	
Identifier	Title
G	General Information
T	Transmission Attributes
R	Recorder-Reproducer Attributes
M	Multiplex/Modulation Attributes
P	PCM Format Attributes
D	PCM Measurement Description
B	Bus Data Attributes
S	Message Data Attributes
C	Data Conversion Attributes
H	Airborne Hardware Attributes
V	Vendor-Specific Attributes

Within the structure, a lower-case letter, for example, n, p, or r, indicates a multiple-entry item with the index being the lower-case letter. The range of these counters is from one to the number indicated in another data entry, usually with the appendage \N.

The Usage Attributes column within each table describes how a particular attribute is to be used, when it is allowed, etc. If there are enumerations for the attribute, the enumeration values and their descriptions will appear in this column. There are 7 possible fields within this column for each attribute.

- **R/R Ch 10 Status**: This describes special rules for creating TMATS files to support setup of a Chapter 10 recorder. A value of “R” requires that the attribute be specified in the TMATS file whenever the attribute is allowed. A value of “RO” indicates that when an applicable data type or group is used, the attribute must be specified in the TMATS file. A value of “RO-PAK” indicates the attribute must be specified when the Data Packing Option (R-x\PDP-n) is either UNPACKED (UN) or PACKED (PFS). If the attribute is specified in the TMATS file, it must contain valid information.




- Allowed when: This describes when an attribute is allowed to be specified inside of a TMATS file.
- Required when: This describes when an attribute must be specified inside of a TMATS file. If the Required condition is “When Allowed”, then it must be specified when the “Allowed when” condition is met.
- Links to: Specifies a list of attributes that the attribute links to by value.
- Links from: Specifies a list of attributes that link to this attribute by value. Any attribute with a Links from: is a key and must be unique in the TMATS file.
- Range: This describes the values or ranges that may be specified. A range might be specified with exact values or may reference the value of another TMATS attribute. The range may also be simply a number of characters that represents the recommended maximum length of the value. Where possible, the valid ranges for numbers are specified, however each range should be consulted as to their specific capabilities. There are several special values for Range:
 - Enumeration: This specifies that the value must be one of the values listed in the description column of the attribute. The enumerations will follow.
 - Floating Point: This specifies a legal floating point, integer, or scientific notation value.
 - xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: This specifies an Internet Protocol (IP) address where each “xxx” is a value from 0-255.
 - Hexadecimal: A numeric value base 16 containing 0-9 and A-F or a-f.
 - Binary: A numeric value base 2 containing 0-1
 - Binary pattern: A binary numeric pattern consisting of 0, 1, or “X” for don’t care.
 - “X”: the character “X”
 - MM-DD-YYYY-HH-MI-SS: This specifies a date and time. MM is the month from 01 to 12. DD is the day of the month from 01 to 31. YYYY is the 4 digit year. HH is the hour of the day from 00 to 23. MI is the minute of the hour from 00 to 59. SS is the second from 00 to 59.
- Default: This identifies the default value required to process a TMATS file when the file itself does not contain the attribute.

NOTE



In previous versions of this document, there existed code name tags *R-CH10*, *RO-CH10* and *RO-CH10-PAK*. These have been removed in favor of the above attribute column. If the R/R Ch10 Status field is “R”, then the attribute must be included in the TMATS file if all other conditions apply even if it has a default.

- b. Group Relationships. Representative interrelationships between the various groups are shown pictorially in [Figure 9-1](#). Not all valid paths are shown. All valid paths are documented in “Links to:” and “Links from:” attributes.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Data Source ID is unique within a General Information group (G). It ties the Transmission group (T) or the Recorder-Reproducer group (R) or both to the G group and to the Multiplex/Modulation group (M). b. The tie from the M group to a PCM group (P) is the Data Link Name. c. The tie from the P group to an embedded P group is another Data Link Name. d. The tie from the M group to the Data Conversion group (C) for an analog measurement is the Measurement Name. e. The tie from the P group to the PCM Measurement Description group (D) or Bus group (B) is the Data Link Name. f. The tie from the R group to the P group is from the Channel Data Link Name (R) to the Data Link Name (P). g. The tie from the R group to the B group is from the Channel Data Link Name or Sub-Channel Name (R) to the Data Link Name (B). h. The tie from the R group to the Message Data group (S) is from the Channel Data Link Name, Sub-Channel Name, or Network Name (R) to the Data Link Name (S). i. The tie from either the R, D, B, or S group to the Data Conversion group is the Measurement Name.
--	--

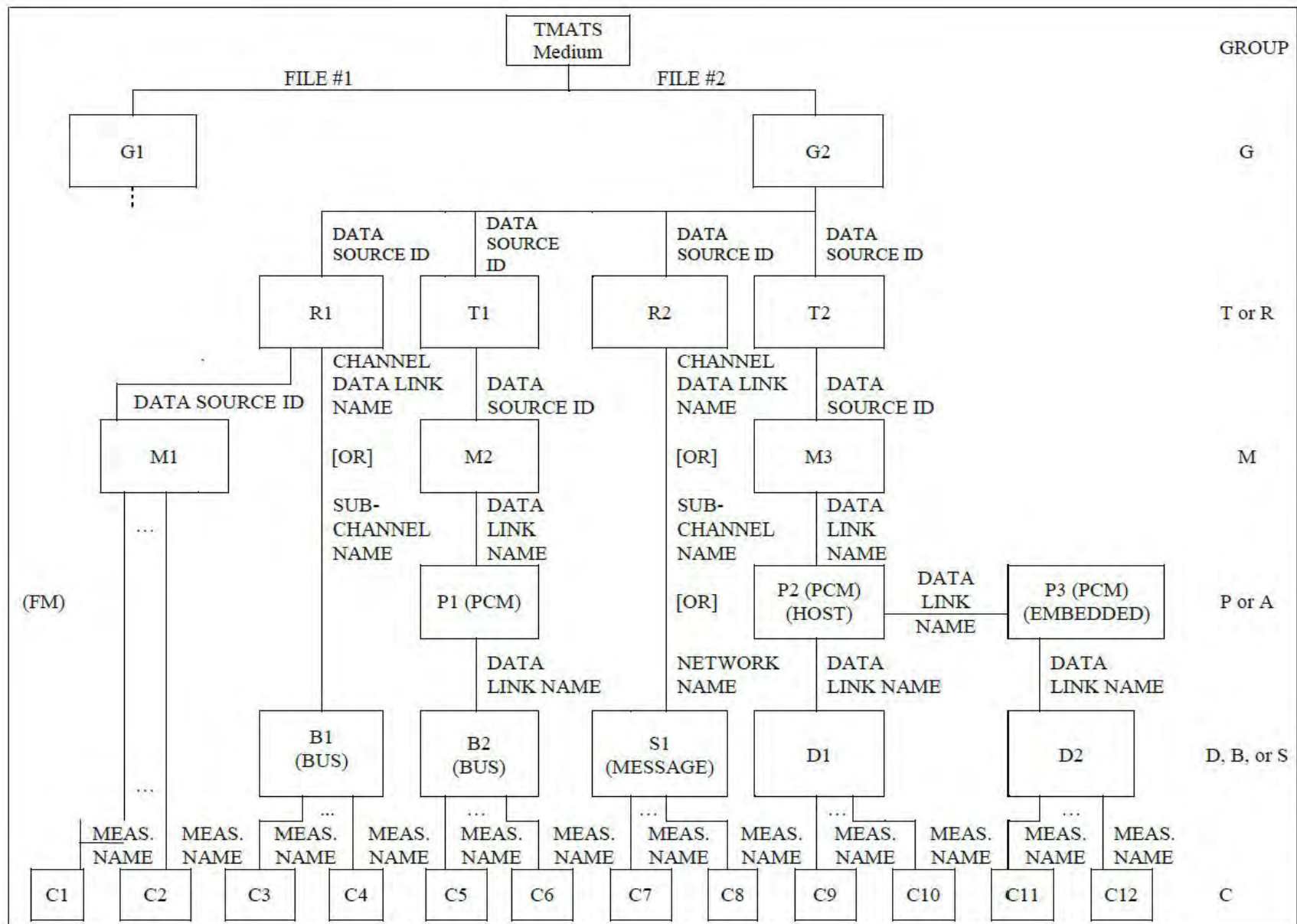


Figure 9-1. Group Relationships

9.5.2 General Information (G)

The General Information group provides overall program information. [Figure 9-2](#) below gives the overall information that is included in this group. [Table 9-2](#) identifies and defines the data required, including the dates associated with the detailed information. Since the identification of the data sources is an integral part of the remaining groups, each source must be uniquely identified.

Figure 9-2. General Information Group (G)		Code Name
PROGRAM NAME - 9-10		(G\PN)
9-10	TEST ITEM	(G\TA)
	*Information	
	TMATS FILE NAME	(G\FN)
	RCC IRIG 106 REVISION LEVEL	(G\106)
	ORIGINATION DATE	(G\OD)
	REVISION NUMBER	(G\RN)
	REVISION DATE	(G\RD)
	UPDATE NUMBER	(G\UN)
	UPDATE DATE	(G\UD)
	TEST NUMBER	(G\TN)
	NUMBER OF POINTS OF CONTACT	(G\POC\N)
9-11	*Point of Contact	
	NAME	(G\POC1-n)
	AGENCY	(G\POC2-n)
	ADDRESS	(G\POC3-n)
	TELEPHONE	(G\POC4-n)
9-11	*Data Source Identification	
	NUMBER OF DATA SOURCES	(G\DSI\N)
	DATA SOURCE ID	(G\DSI-n)
	DATA SOURCE TYPE	(G\DST-n)
	DATA SOURCE SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	(G\DSC-n)
9-12	*Test Information	
	TEST DURATION	(G\TI1)
	PRE-TEST REQUIREMENT	(G\TI2)
	POST-TEST REQUIREMENT	(G\TI3)
	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	(G\SC)
9-13	*TMATS Checksum	
	MESSAGE DIGEST/CHECKSUM	(G\SHA)
9-13	* Comments	
	COMMENTS	(G\COM)
*Heading Only - No Data Entry		



Table 9-2. General Information Group (G)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
PROGRAM NAME	G\PN	Allowed when: Always Range: 16 characters	Name of program.
TEST ITEM	G\TA	Allowed when: Always Range: 64 characters	Test item description in terms of name, model, platform, or identification code, as appropriate.
Information			
TMATS FILE NAME	G\FN	Allowed when: Always Range: 256 characters	Name of this TMATS file.
RCC IRIG 106 REVISION LEVEL	G\106	R/R Ch 10 Status: R Allowed when: Always Required when: Always Range: 0-99	Version of RCC IRIG 106 standard used to generate this TMATS file. The last 2 digits of the year should be used. Use a leading 0 if necessary.
ORIGINATION DATE	G\OD	Allowed when: Always Range: MM-DD-YYYY	Date of origination of this mission configuration. “DD” (Day). “MM” (Month). “YYYY” (Year).
REVISION NUMBER	G\RN	Allowed when: Always Range: 0-9999	Revision number associated with this mission configuration.
REVISION DATE	G\RD	Allowed when: Always Range: MM-DD-YYYY	Date of revision. “DD” (Day). “MM” (Month). “YYYY” (Year).
UPDATE NUMBER	G\UN	Allowed when: Always Range: 0-99	Update number of current change that has not been incorporated as a revision.
UPDATE DATE	G\UD	Allowed when: Always Range: MM-DD-YYYY	Date of update. “DD” (Day). “MM” (Month). “YYYY” (Year).
TEST NUMBER	G\TN	Allowed when: Always Range: 16 characters	Test identification.
NUMBER OF POINTS OF CONTACT	G\POC\N	Allowed when: Always Range: 0-9 Default: 0	Number of points of contact to be given.

Table 9-2. General Information Group (G)

Table 9-2. General Information Group (G)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition	
Point of Contact				
NAME	G\POC1-n	Allowed when: When G\POC\N > 0	Identify the name point of contact for additional information.	
		Range: 24 characters		
AGENCY	G\POC2-n	Allowed when: When G\POC\N > 0	Identify the agency point of contact for additional information.	
		Range: 48 characters		
ADDRESS	G\POC3-n	Allowed when: When G\POC\N > 0	Identify the address point of contact for additional information.	
		Range: 48 characters		
TELEPHONE	G\POC4-n	Allowed when: When G\POC\N > 0	Identify the telephone point of contact for additional information.	
		Range: 20 characters		
Data Source Identification				
NUMBER OF DATA SOURCES	G\DSI\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: R	Specify the number of data sources: for RF telemetry systems, give the number of carriers; for tape or storage recorded data, identify the number of tape or storage sources.	
		Allowed when: Always		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-99		
DATA SOURCE ID	G\DSI-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R	Provide a descriptive name for this source. Each source identifier must be unique.	
		Allowed when: When G\DSI\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: R-x\ID, T-x\ID, M-x\ID		
		Range: 32 characters		
DATA SOURCE TYPE	G\DST-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R	Specify the type of source.	
		Allowed when: When G\DSI\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration		Description
		RF		Radio Frequency
		TAP		Tape
		STO		Storage
		REP		Reproducer
		DSS		Distributed source

Table 9-2. General Information Group (G)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA SOURCE SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	G\DSI-n	DRS	Direct source	Provide the classification of the data for this source. Provide a description of the classification guide and any information concerning declassification and/or downgrading in comments.
		OTH	Other	
		Allowed when: When G\DSI\N > 0		
		Range: 256 Characters		
NOTE: Provide the above three items for each data source.				
Test Information				
TEST DURATION	GTI1	Allowed when: Always		Approximate duration of test in hours.
		Range: 0-9999		
PRE-TEST REQUIREMENT	GTI2	Allowed when: Always		Indicate whether a pre-test requirement is applicable. Provide details in comments.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default: N		
POST-TEST REQUIREMENT	GTI3	Allowed when: Always		Specify whether a post-test requirement is applicable. Provide details in comments.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default: N		
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	G\SC	Allowed when: Always		Provide the classification of the TMATS file. Provide a description of the classification guide and any information concerning declassification and/or downgrading in comments.
		Range: 256 Characters		

Table 9-2. General Information Group (G)

Table 9-2. General Information Group (G)			
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
TMATS Checksum			
MESSAGE DIGEST/ CHECKSUM	G\SHA	Allowed when: Always	Provide a message digest / checksum of the TMATS. The entire contents of the TMATS file except the characters from “G\SHA:” to the following “;” (inclusive) shall be used to calculate the checksum. The value integer is an algorithm designator and the hex digits are the checksum. SHA2-256 shall be represented as “2-” followed by 64 hex characters. See Subsection 6.2.2.40 for more information.
		Range: integer followed by “-” followed by hex characters	
Comments			
COMMENTS	G\COM	Allowed when: Always	Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.
		Range: 1600 characters	



9.5.3 Transmission Attributes (T)

The Transmission attributes are presented graphically in [Figure 9-3](#) and specified in [Table 9-3](#). The information contained within this group is used to set up the RF receiver through the detection and recovery of the baseband composite waveform. The format contains the information needed to configure the antenna and receiver subsystems.

Additional equipment inserted in a specific range configuration, such as microwave or other relay, is intended to be transparent to the user and is not described under Transmission Attributes.

Because the information is mutually exclusive, only the appropriate FM or PM system data set is required for a link.

Figure 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)			Code Name
DATA SOURCE ID - 9-16			(T-x\ID)
9-17 9-17 9-17 9-18 9-18 9-18	*Source RF Attributes		
		TRANSMITTER ID	(T-x\TID)
		FREQUENCY	(T-x\RF1)
		RF BANDWIDTH	(T-x\RF2)
		DATA BANDWIDTH	(T-x\RF3)
		MODULATION TYPE	(T-x\RF4)
		TOTAL CARRIER MODULATION	(T-x\RF5)
		POWER (RADIATED)	(T-x\RF6)
		NUMBER OF SUBCARRIERS	(T-x\SCOVN)
		SUBCARRIER NUMBER	(T-x\SCO1-n)
		MODULATION INDEX	(T-x\SCO2-n)
		MODULATOR NON-LINEARITY	(T-x\RF7)
	*Premodulation Filter		
		BANDWIDTH	(T-x\PMF1)
		SLOPE	(T-x\PMF2)
		TYPE	(T-x\PMF3)
	*Transmit Antenna		
		TRANSMIT ANTENNA TYPE	(T-x\AN1)
		TRANSMIT POLARIZATION	(T-x\AN2)
		ANTENNA LOCATION	(T-x\AN3)
	*Antenna Patterns		
		DOCUMENT	(T-x\AP)
	*Point of Contact		
		NAME	(T-x\AP\POC1)
		AGENCY	(T-x\AP\POC2)
		ADDRESS	(T-x\AP\POC3)
		TELEPHONE	(T-x\AP\POC4)
	*Ground Station Attributes		
		IF BANDWIDTH	(T-x\GST1)
		BASEBAND COMPOSITE BANDWIDTH	(T-x\GST2)

9-19		*Gain Control	
		AGC TIME CONSTANT	(T-x\GST3)
	OR	MGC GAIN SET POINT	(T-x\GST4)
		AFC/APC	(T-x\GST5)
		TRACKING BANDWIDTH	(T-x\GST6)
9-19		POLARIZATION RECEPTION	(T-x\GST7)
9-20		*FM Systems	
		DISCRIMINATOR BANDWIDTH	(T-x\FM1)
		DISCRIMINATOR LINEARITY	(T-x\FM2)
9-20	OR	*PM Systems	
		PHASE LOCK LOOP BANDWIDTH	(T-x\PLL)
		*Comments	
9-20		COMMENTS	(T-x\COM)
*Heading Only - No Data Entry			

Table 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA SOURCE ID	T-x\ID	Allowed when: Always		Data source ID consistent with General Information group.
		Required when: When defining Transmitter attributes		
		Links from: G\DSI-n		
		Links to: M-x\ID		
		Range: 32 characters		
Source RF Attributes				
TRANSMITTER ID	T-x\TID	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		Transmitter identification.
		Range: 12 characters		
FREQUENCY	T-x\RF1	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		Carrier frequency, in megahertz (MHz). If programmable, enter “P” and define in comments.
		Range: 6 characters		
RF BANDWIDTH	T-x\RF2	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		Total RF bandwidth (–60 decibel [dB]) of modulated signal, in MHz.
		Range: 6 characters		
DATA BANDWIDTH	T-x\RF3	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		Composite baseband data bandwidth (3 dB), in kilohertz (kHz).
		Range: 6 characters		
MODULATION TYPE	T-x\RF4	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		Define the modulation type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		FM		
		PM		
		BPSK		
		DPSK		
		QPSK		
		FQPSK-B		
		FQPSK-JR		
		SOQPSK-TG		
		MULTI-H-CPM		
		OTHR		

Table 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
TOTAL CARRIER MODULATION	T-x\RF5	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		For FM system, define total carrier deviation, peak-to-peak, in kHz. For PM system, define total phase modulation, peak-to-peak, in radians.
		Range: 6 characters		
POWER (RADIATED)	T-x\RF6	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		Total transmitted power when modulated, in watts.
		Range: 4 characters		
NUMBER OF SUBCARRIERS	T-x\SCO\N	Allowed when: When T-x\ID specified		Number of subcarriers in the composite baseband waveform, n. If none, enter “NO”.
		Range: 0-99, “NO”		
		Default: NO		
SUBCARRIER NUMBER	T-x\SCO1-n	Allowed when: When T-x\SCO\N > 0		Give the IRIG channel number for the subcarrier. If nonstandard subcarrier, enter “NO” and enter frequency in the comments section where n is an identification tag for the subcarrier.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 5 characters		
MODULATION INDEX	T-x\SCO2-n	Allowed when: When T-x\SCO\N > 0		Specify the modulation index for each subcarrier in the composite waveform, as appropriate.
		Range: 4 characters		
MODULATOR NONLINEARITY	T-x\RF7	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Modulator nonlinearity, in percent.
		Range: Floating point 0-100		
		Default: 0		
Premodulation Filter				
BANDWIDTH	T-x\PMF1	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Pre-modulation composite filter bandwidth, 3 dB cut-off frequency, in kHz.
		Range: 6 characters		
SLOPE	T-x\PMF2	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Pre-modulation filter asymptotic roll-off slope, dB/octave.
		Range: 2 characters		
TYPE	T-x\PMF3	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Specify the filter type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		CA	Constant amplitude	
		CD	Constant delay	
		OT	Other	

Table 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)

Table 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Transmit Antenna				
TRANSMIT ANTENNA TYPE	T-x\AN1	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Transmit antenna type.
		Range: 16 characters		
TRANSMIT POLARIZATION	T-x\AN2	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Transmit antenna polarization.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		RHCP		
		LHCP		
		LIN	linear	
ANTENNA LOCATION	T-x\AN3	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Describe the antenna location.
		Range: 16 characters		
Antenna Patterns				
DOCUMENT	T-x\AP	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Identify document having antenna patterns.
		Range: 16 characters		
Point of Contact				
NAME	T-x\AP\POC1	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Identify the name point of contact for additional information.
		Range: 24 characters		
AGENCY	T-x\AP\POC2	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Identify the agency point of contact for additional information.
		Range: 48 characters		
ADDRESS	T-x\AP\POC3	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Identify the address point of contact for additional information.
		Range: 48 characters		
TELEPHONE	T-x\AP\POC4	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Identify the telephone point of contact for additional information.
		Range: 20 characters		
Ground Station Attributes				
IF BANDWIDTH	T-x\GST1	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Define IF bandwidth (3 dB) in MHz.
		Range: 6 characters		
BASEBAND COMPOSITE BANDWIDTH	T-x\GST2	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Define the cutoff frequency (3 dB), of the output filter, in kHz.
		Range: 6 characters		

Table 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Gain Control				
AGC TIME CONSTANT	T-x\GST3	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Specify the AGC time constant desired in milliseconds.
		Range: 4 characters		
MGC GAIN SET POINT	T-x\GST4	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Provide the manual gain control set point in terms of received signal strength, dBm.
		Range: 6 characters		
AFC/APC	T-x\GST5	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Specify automatic frequency control, automatic phase control, or none.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		AFC	automatic frequency control	
		APC	automatic phase control	
		NON	none	
		Default: NON		
TRACKING BANDWIDTH	T-x\GST6	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Specify tracking loop bandwidth, in hertz (Hz).
		Range: 4 characters		
POLARIZATION RECEPTION	T-x\GST7	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified		Specify polarization to be used.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		RHCP		
		LHCP		
		BOTH		
		Both with diversity combining:		
		B&DPR	Pre-detection	
		B&DPO	Post-detection	
		Diveristy combining only:		
		PRE-D	Pre-detection	
		POS-D	Post-detection	
		OTHER	Specify in comments	

Table 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)

Table 9-3. Transmission Attributes Group (T)			
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
FM Systems			
DISCRIMINATOR BANDWIDTH	T-x\FM1	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified	Specify the discriminator bandwidth required, in MHz.
		Range: 4 characters	
DISCRIMINATOR LINEARITY	T-x\FM2	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified	Specify the required linearity over the bandwidth specified.
		Range: 4 characters	
PM Systems			
PHASE LOCK LOOP BANDWIDTH	T-x\PLL	Allowed when: When T-x\ID is specified	Specify the phase-locked loop bandwidth.
		Range: 4 characters	
Comments			
COMMENTS	T-x\COM	Allowed when: When T\ID is specified	Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.
		Range: 1600	

9.5.4 Recorder-Reproducer Attributes (R)

This group describes the attributes required when the data source is a magnetic tape as specified in [Appendix D](#) or a data storage device as specified in [Chapter 10](#). In the case of the tape data link identification, each data source must be identified. In some cases, the data source identification may be identical, particularly when the same information has been received from different receiver sites, on different polarizations, or on different carriers for redundancy purposes. Some of the information requested will be available only from the recording site or the dubbing location.

[Figure 9-4](#) indicates the information required. Various categories of information have been included. In the data section of the attributes, it will be necessary to repeat the items until all of the data sources, including the multiple tracks, have been defined that contain ground station data of interest. [Table 9-4](#) defines the information required. Any nonstandard tape recordings will require explanation in the comments and may require supplemental definition.

Recorder-reproducer filtering and post-process data filtering and overwrite will use TMATS attributes to describe the requirements. Recorder-reproducer channel types that support filtering and overwrite will define these attributes. The PCM channels will use R, P, and D attributes and the bus channels will use R and B attributes to define filtering and overwrite definitions.

Figure 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)		Code Name
DATA SOURCE ID - 9-30		(R-x\ID)
9-30	RECORDER-REPRODUCER ID	(R-x\RID)
	RECORDER-REPRODUCER DESCRIPTION	(R-x\R1)
9-30	*Recorder-Reproducer Media Characteristics	
	RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA TYPE	(R-x\TC1)
	RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA MFG	(R-x\TC2)
	RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA CODE	(R-x\TC3)
	RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA LOCATION	(R-x\RML)
	EXTERNAL RMM BUS SPEED	(R-x\ERBS)
	TAPE WIDTH	(R-x\TC4)
	TAPE HOUSING	(R-x\TC5)
	TYPE OF TRACKS	(R-x\TT)
	NUMBER OF TRACKS/CHANNELS	(R-x\N)
	RECORD SPEED	(R-x\TC6)
	DATA PACKING DENSITY	(R-x\TC7)
	TAPE REWOUND	(R-x\TC8)
	NUMBER OF SOURCE BITS	(R-x\NSB)
9-33	*Recorder-Reproducer Information	
	RECORDER-REPRODUCER MANUFACTURER	(R-x\RI1)
	RECORDER-REPRODUCER MODEL	(R-x\RI2)
	ORIGINAL RECORDING	(R-x\RI3)
	ORIGINAL RECORDING DATE AND TIME	(R-x\RI4)
9-34	*Creating Organization Point of Contact	

[9-35](#)

NAME	(R-x\POC1)
AGENCY	(R-x\POC2)
ADDRESS	(R-x\POC3)
TELEPHONE	(R-x\POC4)
DATE AND TIME OF COPY	(R-x\RI5)
*Copying Organization Point of Contact	
NAME	(R-x\DPOC1)
AGENCY	(R-x\DPOC2)
ADDRESS	(R-x\DPOC3)
TELEPHONE	(R-x\DPOC4)
POST PROCESS MODIFIED RECORDING	(R-x\RI6)
POST PROCESS MODIFICATION TYPE	(R-x\RI7)
DATE AND TIME OF MODIFICATION	(R-x\RI8)
*Modifying Organization Point of Contact	
NAME	(R-x\MPOC1)
AGENCY	(R-x\MPOC2)
ADDRESS	(R-x\MPOC3)
TELEPHONE	(R-x\MPOC4)
CONTINUOUS RECORDING ENABLED	(R-x\CRE)
RECORDER-REPRODUCER SETUP SOURCE	(R-x\RSS)
RECORDER SERIAL NUMBER	(R-x\RI9)
RECORDER FIRMWARE REVISION	(R-x\RI10)
NUMBER OF MODULES	(R-x\RIM\N)
MODULE ID	(R-x\RIMI-n)
MODULE SERIAL NUMBER	(R-x\RIMS-n)
MODULE FIRMWARE REVISION	(R-x\RIMF-n)
NUMBER OF RMMS	(R-x\RMM\N)
RMM IDENTIFIER	(R-x\RMMID-n)
RMM SERIAL NUMBER	(R-x\RMMS-n)
RMM FIRMWARE REVISION	(R-x\RMMF-n)
* Recorder-Reproducer Ethernet Interfaces	
NUMBER OF ETHERNET INTERFACES	(R-x\EIN)
ETHERNET INTERFACE NAME	(R-x\EINM-n)
ETHERNET INTERFACE TYPE	(R-x\EIT-n)
ETHERNET INTERFACE IP ADDRESS	(R-x\EIIP-n)
NUMBER OF ETHERNET INTERFACE PORTS	(R-x\EIIP\N-n)
PORT ADDRESS	(R-x\EI\PA-n-m)
PORT TYPE	(R-x\EI\PT-n-m)
* Recorder-Reproducer Channel Group Streams	
NUMBER OF CHANNEL GROUPS	(R-x\CG\N)
CHANNEL GROUP NAME	(R-x\CGNM-n)
CHANNEL GROUP STREAM NUMBER	(R-x\CGSN-n)
NUMBER OF GROUP CHANNELS	(R-x\CGCH\N-n)
GROUP CHANNEL NUMBER	(R-x\CGCN-n-m)

9-42	* Recorder-Reproducer Drives and Volumes	NUMBER OF DRIVES	(R-x\DR\N)
		DRIVE NAME	(R-x\DRNM-n)
		DRIVE NUMBER	(R-x\DRN-n)
		DRIVE BLOCK SIZE	(R-x\DRBS-n)
		NUMBER OF DRIVE VOLUMES	(R-x\DRVL\N-n)
		VOLUME NAME	(R-x\VLNM-n-m)
		VOLUME NUMBER	(R-x\VLN-n-m)
		VOLUME BLOCKS TO ALLOCATE	(R-x\VLBA-n-m)
		VOLUME NUMBER OF BLOCKS	(R-x\VLNB-n-m)
		* Recorder-Reproducer Stream/Drive-Volume Links	
		NUMBER OF LINKS	(R-x\L\N)
		LINK NAME	(R-x\LNM-n)
		LINK SOURCE STREAM NAME	(R-x\LSNM-n)
		LINK SOURCE STREAM NUMBER	(R-x\LSSN-n)
		LINK DESTINATION DRIVE NUMBER	(R-x\LDDN-n)
		LINK DESTINATION VOLUME NUMBER	(R-x\LDVN-n)
	* Computer-Generated Data Packet, User-Defined Definition		
		USER-DEFINED CHANNEL ID	(R-x\UD\TK1)
	*Recording Event Definitions		
	*Recording Event	RECORDING EVENTS ENABLED	(R-x\EV\E)
		RECORDING EVENTS CHANNEL ID	(R-x\EV\TK1)
		NUMBER OF RECORDING EVENTS	(R-x\EV\N)
		RECORDER INTERNAL EVENTS ENABLED	(R-x\EV\IEE)
		EVENT ID	(R-x\EV\ID-n)
		EVENT DESCRIPTION	(R-x\EV\D-n)
		EVENT DATA PROCESSING ENABLED	(R-x\EV\EDP-n)
		EVENT TYPE	(R-x\EV\T-n)
		EVENT PRIORITY	(R-x\EV\P-n)
		EVENT CAPTURE MODE	(R-x\EV\CM-n)
		EVENT INITIAL CAPTURE	(R-x\EV\IC-n)
		RECORDING EVENT LIMIT COUNT	(R-x\EV\LC-n)
		EVENT TRIGGER MEASUREMENT SOURCE	(R-x\EV\MS-n)
		EVENT TRIGGER MEASUREMENT NAME	(R-x\EV\MN-n)
		EVENT PROCESSING MEASUREMENT DATA LINK NAME	(R-x\EV\DLN-n)
		NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS TO PROCESS	(R-x\EV\PM\N-n)
		MEASUREMENT NAME TO PROCESS	(R-x\EV\PM\MN-n-m)
		PRE-EVENT PROCESSING DURATION	(R-x\EV\PM\PRE-n-m)
		POST-EVENT PROCESSING DURATION	(R-x\EV\PM\PST-n-m)
9-45	*Recording Index		

9-46		RECORDING INDEX ENABLED	(R-x\IDX\E)
		RECORDING INDEX CHANNEL ID	(R-x\IDX\TK1)
		RECORDING INDEX TYPE	(R-x\IDX\IT)
		* Time Index Type Attribute	
9-46	OR	INDEX TIME VALUE	(R-x\IDX\ITV)
		* Count Index Type Attribute	
		INDEX COUNT VALUE	(R-x\IDX\ICV)
		*MIL-STD-1553 Recorder Control	
9-48		MESSAGE MONITOR RECORD CONTROL ENABLED	(R-x\MRC\E)
		CHANNEL ID NUMBER	(R-x\MRC\ID)
		MESSAGE RECORD CONTROL TYPE	(R-x\MRC\RCT)
		STOP-PAUSE COMMAND WORD	(R-x\MRC\SPM)
9-48		START-RESUME COMMAND WORD	(R-x\MRC\SRM)
		*Data	
		TRACK NUMBER/ CHANNEL ID	(R-x\TK1-n)
		RECORDING TECHNIQUE	(R-x\TK2-n)
9-50		INPUT STREAM DERANDOMIZATION	(R-x\IDDR-n)
		DATA SOURCE ID	(R-x\DSI-n)
		DATA DIRECTION	(R-x\TK3-n)
		RECORDER PHYSICAL CHANNEL NUMBER	(R-x\TK4-n)
9-50		CHANNEL ENABLE	(R-x\CHE-n)
		CHANNEL DATA TYPE	(R-x\CDT-n)
		CHANNEL DATA LINK NAME	(R-x\CDLN-n)
		SECONDARY HEADER TIME FORMAT	(R-x\SHTF-n)
9-50		*Data Type Attributes	
		*PCM Data Type Attributes	
		PCM DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\PDTF-n)
		DATA PACKING OPTION	(R-x\PDOP-n)
9-50		INPUT CLOCK EDGE	(R-x\ICE-n)
		INPUT SIGNAL TYPE	(R-x\IST-n)
		INPUT THRESHOLD	(R-x\ITH-n)
		INPUT TERMINATION	(R-x\ITM-n)
9-50		PCM VIDEO TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\PTF-n)
		PCM RECORDER-REPRODUCER	(R-x\MFF\E-n)
		MINOR FRAME FILTERING ENABLED	
		PCM POST PROCESS OVERWRITE AND FILTERING ENABLED	(R-x\POF\E-n)
9-50		PCM POST PROCESS OVERWRITE AND FILTERING TYPE	(R-x\POF\T-n)
		MINOR FRAME FILTERING DEFINITION TYPE	(R-x\MFF\FDT-n)
		NUMBER OF MINOR FRAME FILTERING DEFINITIONS	(R-x\MFF\N-n)
		FILTERED MINOR FRAME NUMBER	(R-x\MFF\MFN-n-m)

9-54	OR	NUMBER OF SELECTED MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE DEFINITIONS	(R-x\SMF\N-n)
		SELECTED MEASUREMENT NAME	(R-x\SMF\SMN-n-m)
9-58	OR	MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE TAG	(R-x\SMF\MFOT-n-m)
		*MIL-STD-1553 Bus Data Type Attributes	
9-59	OR	MIL-STD-1553 BUS DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\BTF-n)
		MIL-STD-1553 RECORDER-REPRODUCER FILTERING ENABLED	(R-x\MRF\E-n)
9-58	OR	MIL-STD-1553 POST PROCESS OVERWRITE AND FILTERING ENABLED	(R-x\MOF\T-n)
		MIL-STD-1553 MESSAGE FILTERING DEFINITION TYPE	(R-x\MFD\FDT-n)
9-59	OR	NUMBER OF MESSAGE FILTERING DEFINITIONS	(R-x\MFD\N-n)
		MESSAGE NUMBER	(R-x\MFD\MID-n-m)
9-58	OR	MESSAGE TYPE	(R-x\MFD\MT-n-m)
		COMMAND WORD ENTRY	(R-x\CWE-n-m)
9-59	OR	COMMAND WORD	(R-x\CMD-n-m)
		REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS	(R-x\MFD\TRA-n-m)
9-58	OR	TRANSMIT/RECEIVE MODE	(R-x\MFD\TRM-n-m)
		SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS	(R-x\MFD\STA-n-m)
9-59	OR	DATA WORD COUNT/MODE CODE	(R-x\MFD\DWC-n-m)
		RECEIVE COMMAND WORD ENTRY	(R-x\RCWE-n-m)
9-58	OR	RECEIVE COMMAND WORD	(R-x\RCMD-n-m)
		RT/RT REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS	(R-x\MFD\RTRA-n-m)
9-59	OR	RT/RT SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS	(R-x\MFD\RSTA-n-m)
		RT/RT DATA WORD COUNT	(R-x\MFD\RDWC-n-m)
9-58	OR	NUMBER OF SELECTED MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE DEFINITIONS	(R-x\BME\N-n)
		SELECTED MEASUREMENT NAME	(R-x\BME\SMN-n-m)
9-59	OR	MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE TAG	(R-x\BME\MFOT-n-m)
		*Analog Data Type Attributes	
9-58	OR	ANALOG DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\ATF-n)
		NUMBER OF ANALOG CHANNELS/PKT	(R-x\ACH\N-n)
9-59	OR	DATA PACKING OPTION	(R-x\ADP-n)
		SAMPLE RATE	(R-x\ASR-n)
9-58	OR	SUB CHANNEL ENABLED	(R-x\AMCE-n-m)
		NUMBER OF SUB CHANNEL ENABLED	(R-x\AMCN-n)
9-59	OR	MEASUREMENT NAME	(R-x\AMN-n-m)
		DATA LENGTH	(R-x\ADL-n-m)
9-58	OR	BIT MASK	(R-x\AMSK-n-m)

9-63	OR	MEASUREMENT TRANSFER ORDER	(R-x\AMTO-n-m)
		SAMPLE FACTOR	(R-x\ASF-n-m)
		SAMPLE FILTER 3DB BANDWIDTH	(R-x\ASBW-n-m)
		AC/DC COUPLING	(R-x\ACP-n-m)
		RECORDER INPUT IMPEDANCE	(R-x\AII-n-m)
		INPUT CHANNEL GAIN	(R-x\AGI-n-m)
		INPUT FULL SCALE RANGE	(R-x\AFSI-n-m)
		INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE	(R-x\AOVI-n-m)
		RECORDED ANALOG FORMAT	(R-x\AF-n-m)
		INPUT TYPE	(R-x\AIT-n-m)
		AUDIO	(R-x\AV-n-m)
		AUDIO FORMAT	(R-x\AVF-n-m)
9-64	OR	*Discrete Data Type Attributes	
		DISCRETE DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\DTF-n)
		DISCRETE MODE	(R-x\DMOD-n)
		SAMPLE RATE	(R-x\DSR-n)
		NUMBER OF DISCRETE MEASUREMENTS	(R-x\NDM\N-n)
		MEASUREMENT NAME	(R-x\DMN-n-m)
		BIT MASK	(R-x\DMSK-n-m)
9-65	OR	MEASUREMENT TRANSFER ORDER	(R-x\DMTO-n-m)
		*ARINC 429 Bus Data Type Attributes	
		ARINC 429 BUS DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\ABTF-n)
		NUMBER OF ARINC 429 SUB-CHANNELS	(R-x\NAS\N-n)
		ARINC 429 SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	(R-x\ASN-n-m)
9-65	OR	ARINC 429 SUB-CHANNEL NAME	(R-x\ANM-n-m)
		*Video Data Type Attributes	
		VIDEO DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\VTF-n)
		MPEG-2 CHANNEL XON2 FORMAT	(R-x\VXF-n)
		VIDEO SIGNAL TYPE	(R-x\VST-n)
		VIDEO SIGNAL FORMAT TYPE	(R-x\VSF-n)
		VIDEO CONSTANT BIT RATE	(R-x\CBR-n)
		VIDEO VARIABLE PEAK BIT RATE	(R-x\VBR-n)
		VIDEO ENCODING DELAY	(R-x\VED-n)
		OVERLAY ENABLED	(R-x\VCO\OE-n)
		OVERLAY X POSITION	(R-x\VCO\X-n)
		OVERLAY Y POSITION	(R-x\VCO\Y-n)
		OVERLAY EVENT TOGGLE ENABLED	(R-x\VCO\OET-n)
		OVERLAY FORMAT	(R-x\VCO\OLF-n)
		OVERLAY BACKGROUND	(R-x\VCO\OBG-n)
		ANALOG AUDIO CHANNEL INPUT LEFT	(R-x\ASI\ASL-n)
		ANALOG AUDIO CHANNEL INPUT RIGHT	(R-x\ASI\ASR-n)

9-69	OR	VIDEO DATA ALIGNMENT	(R-x\VDA-n)
		*Time Data Type Attributes	
		TIME DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\TTF-n)
		TIME FORMAT	(R-x\TFMT-n)
9-70	OR	TIME SOURCE	(R-x\TSRC-n)
		*Image Data Type Attributes	
		IMAGE DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\ITF-n)
		STILL IMAGE TYPE	(R-x\SIT-n)
		DYNAMIC IMAGE FORMAT	(R-x\DIF-n)
		IMAGE TIME STAMP MODE	(R-x\ITSM-n)
		DYNAMIC IMAGE ACQUISITION MODE	(R-x\DIAM-n)
		IMAGE FRAME RATE	(R-x\IFR-n)
		PRE-TRIGGER FRAMES	(R-x\PTG-n)
		TOTAL FRAMES	(R-x\TOTF-n)
		EXPOSURE TIME	(R-x\EXP-n)
		SENSOR ROTATION	(R-x\ROT-n)
		SENSOR GAIN VALUE	(R-x\SGV-n)
		SENSOR AUTO GAIN	(R-x\SAG-n)
		SENSOR WIDTH	(R-x\ISW-n)
		SENSOR HEIGHT	(R-x\ISH-n)
		MAX IMAGE WIDTH	(R-x\MIW-n)
		MAX IMAGE HEIGHT	(R-x\MIH-n)
		IMAGE WIDTH	(R-x\IW-n)
		IMAGE HEIGHT	(R-x\IH-n)
		IMAGE OFFSET X	(R-x\IOX-n)
		IMAGE OFFSET Y	(R-x\IOY-n)
		LINE PITCH	(R-x\ILP-n)
		BINNING HORIZONTAL	(R-x\IBH-n)
		BINNING VERTICAL	(R-x\IBV-n)
		DECIMATION HORIZONTAL	(R-x\IDH-n)
		DECIMATION VERTICAL	(R-x\IDV-n)
		REVERSE X	(R-x\IRX-n)
		REVERSE Y	(R-x\IRY-n)
		PIXEL DYNAMIC RANGE MINIMUM	(R-x\IPMN-n)
		PIXEL DYNAMIC RANGE MAXIMUM	(R-x\IPMX-n)
		TEST IMAGE TYPE	(R-x\TIT-n)
9-74	OR	*UART Data Type Attributes	
		UART DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\UTF-n)
		NUMBER OF UART SUB-CHANNELS	(R-x\NUS\N-n)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	(R-x\USCN-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL NAME	(R-x\UCNM-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL BAUD RATE	(R-x\UCR-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL BITS PER WORD	(R-x\UCB-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL PARITY	(R-x\UCP-n-m)

9-76	OR	UART SUB-CHANNEL STOP BIT	(R-x\UCS-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL INTERFACE	(R-x\UCIN-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL BLOCK SIZE	(R-x\UCBS-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL SYNC WORD LENGTH	(R-x\UCSL-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL BLOCK SYNC VALUE	(R-x\UCSV-n-m)
		UART SUB-CHANNEL BLOCK RATE	(R-x\UCBR-n-m)
9-77	OR	*Message Data Type Attributes	
		MESSAGE DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\MTF-n)
		NUMBER OF MESSAGE SUB-CHANNELS	(R-x\NMS\N-n)
		MESSAGE SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	(R-x\MSCN-n-m)
		MESSAGE SUB-CHANNEL NAME	(R-x\MCNM-n-m)
9-77	OR	*IEEE-1394 Data Type Attributes	
9-77		IEEE-1394 DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\IETF-n)
9-77	OR	*Parallel Data Type Attributes	
9-77		PARALLEL DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\PLTF-n)
9-78	OR	*Ethernet Data Type Attributes	
9-78	OR	ETHERNET DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\ENTF-n)
		NUMBER OF ETHERNET NETWORKS	(R-x\NNET\N-n)
		ETHERNET NETWORK NUMBER	(R-x\ENBR-n-m)
		ETHERNET NETWORK NAME	(R-x\ENAM-n-m)
		*TSPI/CTS Data Type Attributes	
9-78		TSPI/CTS DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\TDTF-n)
9-79	OR	*CAN Bus Data Type Attributes	
		CAN BUS DATA TYPE FORMAT	(R-x\CBTF-n)
		NUMBER OF CAN BUS SUB-CHANNELS	(R-x\NCB\N-n)
		CAN BUS SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	(R-x\CBN-n-m)
		CAN BUS SUB-CHANNEL NAME	(R-x\CBM-n-m)
		CAN BUS BIT RATE	(R-x\CBBS-n-m)
9-79	OR	*Fibre Channel Data Type Attributes	
9-81	OR	FIBRE CHANNEL SPEED	(R-x\FCSP-n)
		*Telemetry Output Attributes	
		OUTPUT STREAM NAME	R-x\OSNM-n
		STREAM ID	R-x\SID-n
9-81		CONFIGURATION PACKET RATE	R-x\HRATE-n
		CONFIGURATION PACKET RATE	R-x\CRATE-n
		*Reference Track	
9-81		NUMBER OF REFERENCE TRACKS	(R-x\RT\N)
		TRACK NUMBER	(R-x\RT1-n)
		REFERENCE FREQUENCY	(R-x\RT2-n)
9-81		*Comments	

		COMMENTS	(R-x\COM)
*Heading Only - No Data Entry			

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA SOURCE ID	R-x\ID	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Data source ID consistent with General Information group.
		Allowed when: Always		
		Links from: G\DSI-n		
		Required when: When defining a recorder		
		Range: 32 characters		
RECORDER-REPRODUCER ID	R-x\RID	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Recorder-reproducer identification.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
RECORDER-REPRODUCER DESCRIPTION	R-x\R1	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Recorder-reproducer description.
		Range: 32 characters		
Recorder-Reproducer Media Characteristics				
RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA TYPE	R-x\TC1	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Specify the recorder-reproducer media type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		ANAL	Analog	
		CASS	Cassette	
		HDDR	High Density Digital Recorder	
		PARA	Parallel	
		SSR	Solid State Recorder	
		MD	Magnetic Disk	
		N	None, Data Publishing Only	
		OTHR	Other, define in comments	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA MANUFACTURER	R-x\TC2	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		Name of manufacturer of the recorder-reproducer media.
		Range: 8 characters		
RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA CODE	R-x\TC3	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		Specify manufacturer’s recorder-reproducer media designation code.
		Range: 8 characters		
RECORDER-REPRODUCER MEDIA LOCATION	R-x\RML	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate the location of the recorder-reproducer media.
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		I	Internal	
		E	External	
		B	Both internal and external	
EXTERNAL RMM BUS SPEED	R-x\ERBS	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate the speed of an external RMM IEEE-1394b bus.
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		AUTO	Speed set by host device	
		S100	100 Mbps	
		S200	200 Mbps	
		S400	400 Mbps	
		S800	800 Mbps	
		S1600	1600 Mbps	
		S3200	3200 Mbps	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
TAPE WIDTH	R-x\TC4	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is “ANAL” or “CASS”		Physical dimension of tape width, in inches.
		Range: 0.00 – 9.99		
TAPE HOUSING	R-x\TC5	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is “ANAL” or “CASS”		State the reel size.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		10.5	10.5 Inches	
		14.0	14.0 Inches	
		15.0	15.0 Inches	
		16.0	16.0 Inches	
		12.65	12.65 Millimeters	
		19.0	19.0 Millimeters	
		OTHER	Other	
TYPE OF TRACKS	R-x\TT	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is “ANAL” or “CASS”		State the type of tracks on the tape.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		LO	Longitudinal	
		RO	Rotary	
NUMBER OF TRACKS/ CHANNELS	R-x\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		State the number of tracks on the tape or the number of channels on the storage media.
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-65536		
RECORD SPEED	R-x\TC6	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is “ANAL” or “CASS”		State record speed (inches/second).
		Range: 00.0 - 99.9		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA PACKING DENSITY	R-x\TC7	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is “ANAL” or “CASS”		State recording system bandwidth.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		IM	Intermediate band	
		WB	Wide band	
		DD	Double density	
		OT	Other	
TAPE REWOUND	R-x\TC8	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is “ANAL” or “CASS”		Name of tape rewind.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
NUMBER OF SOURCE BITS	R-x\NSB	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Number of most significant bits of the channel ID used for multiplexer source ID. Specify 0 for one source.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Range: 0 - 13		
Recorder-Reproducer Information				
RECORDER-REPRODUCER MANUFACTURER	R-x\RI1	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Name of recorder-reproducer device manufacturer.
		Range: 64 characters		
RECORDER-REPRODUCER MODEL	R-x\RI2	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Manufacturer’s model number of recorder-reproducer device used to create the recording.
		Range: 64 characters		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
ORIGINAL RECORDING	R-x\RI3	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate if this is an original recording from the source.
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
ORIGINAL RECORDING DATE AND TIME	R-x\RI4	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		Date and time original recording was created using the format defined in Subsection 9.5.1. Example 08-19-2014-17-33-59.
		Range: Custom date and time		
Creating Organization Point of Contact				
CREATING ORGANIZATION POC NAME	R-x\POC1	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		Identify the creating organization POC name for additional information
		Range: 24 characters		
CREATING ORGANIZATION POC AGENCY	R-x\POC2	Allowed when: R\TC1 is not “N”		Identify the creating organization POC agency for additional information
		Range: 48 characters		
CREATING ORGANIZATION POC ADDRESS	R-x\POC3	Allowed when: R\TC1 is not “N”		Identify the creating organization POC address for additional information
		Range: 48 characters		
CREATING ORGANIZATION POC TELEPHONE	R-x\POC4	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		Identify the creating organization POC telephone for additional information.
		Range: 20 characters		
DATE AND TIME OF COPY	R-x\RI5	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Date and time the copy was made using the format defined in Subsection 9.5.1. Example 08-19-2014-17-33-59
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Range: Custom date and time		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Copying Organization Point of Contact				
COPYING ORGANIZATION POC NAME	R-x\DPOC1	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”.		Identify the copying organization POC name for additional information
		Range: 24 characters		
COPYING ORGANIZATION POC AGENCY	R-x\DPOC2	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”.		Identify the copying organization POC agency for additional information.
		Range: 48 characters.		
COPYING ORGANIZATION POC ADDRESS	R-x\DPOC3	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”.		Identify the copying organization POC address for additional information.
		Range: 48 characters.		
COPYING ORGANIZATION POC TELEPHONE	R-x\DPOC4	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		Identify the copying organization POC telephone for additional information.
		Range: 20 characters		
POST PROCESS MODIFIED RECORDING	R-x\RI6	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate modified recording.
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
POST PROCESS MODIFICATION TYPE	R-x\RI7	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate the type of post-process modification to the recording.
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		1	Time subset	
		2	Channel subset	
		3	Time – channel subset	
		4	Channel superset	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		5	Time subset – channel superset	
		6	Filter	
		7	Overwrite	
DATE AND TIME OF MODIFICATION	R-x\RI8	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Date and time the modification was made using the format defined in Subsection 9.5.1. Example 08-19-2014-17-33-59
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Range: Custom date and time		
Modifying Organization Point of Contact				
MODIFYING ORGANIZATION POC NAME	R-x\MPOC1	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”.		Identify the modifying organization POC name for additional information
		Range: 24 characters		
MODIFYING ORGANIZATION POC AGENCY	R-x\MPOC2	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”.		Identify the modifying organization POC agency for additional information.
		Range: 48 characters		
MODIFYING ORGANIZATION POC ADDRESS	R-x\MPOC3	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”.		Identify the modifying organization POC address for additional information.
		Range: 48 characters		
MODIFYING ORGANIZATION POC TELEPHONE	R-x\MPOC4	Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		Identify the copying organization POC telephone for additional information.
		Range: 20 characters		
CONTINUOUS RECORDING ENABLED	R-x\CRE	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate if continuous recording is enabled.
		Allowed when: When R\TC1 is not “N”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
RECORDER-REPRODUCER SETUP SOURCE	R-x\RSS	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate the recorder-reproducer setup source.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		R	Setup file on RMM only	
		C	Command setup file only	
		RP	RMM primary, command secondary	
		CP	Command primary, RMM secondary	
RECORDER SERIAL NUMBER	R-x\RI9	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Serial number of the recorder.
		Range: 64 characters		
RECORDER FIRMWARE REVISION	R-x\RI10	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Firmware revision number for the recorder.
		Range: 256 characters		
NUMBER OF MODULES	R-x\RIM\N	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Number of modules in the recorder.
		Range: 1-999		
MODULE ID	R-x\RIMI-n	Allowed when: When R\RIM\N > 0		Identify this module.
		Range: 64 characters		
MODULE SERIAL NUMBER	R-x\RIMS-n	Allowed when: When R\RIM\N > 0		Serial number of this module.
		Range: 64 characters		
MODULE FIRMWARE REVISION	R-x\RIMF-n	Allowed when: When R\RIM\N > 0		Firmware revision number for this module.
		Range: 256 characters		
NUMBER OF RMMS	R-x\RMM\N	Allowed when: When R\RIM\N > 0		Number of RMMs.
		Range: 1-99		
RMM IDENTIFIER	R-x\RMMID-n	Allowed when: When R\RMM\N > 0		Identify this RMM.
		Range: 64 characters		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
RMM SERIAL NUMBER	R-x\RMMS-n	Allowed when: When R\RMM\N > 0		Serial number of the RMM.
		Range: 64 characters		
RMM FIRMWARE REVISION	R-x\RMMF-n	Allowed when: When R\RMM\N > 0		Firmware revision number of the RMM.
		Range: 256 characters		
Recorder-Reproducer Ethernet Interfaces				
NUMBER OF ETHERNET INTERFACES	R-x\EI\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of recorder-reproducer Ethernet interfaces.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Range: 0-99		
ETHERNET INTERFACE NAME	R-x\EINM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Name of the recorder-reproducer Ethernet interface.
		Allowed when: When R\EI\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		
ETHERNET INTERFACE TYPE	R-x\EIT-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Type of recorder-reproducer Ethernet interface.
		Allowed when: When R\EI\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Reserved	
		1	Download	
		2	Data streaming	
		4	Control and status	
		X	Sum values for multiple type	
ETHERNET INTERFACE IP ADDRESS	R-x\EIIP-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Recorder-reproducer Ethernet interface IP address: specify the IP address in the form “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx” where each group of xxx can range from 0 to 255.
		Allowed when: When R\EI\N > 0		
		Range: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx		
NUMBER OF ETHERNET INTERFACE PORTS	R-x\EIIP\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of Ethernet interface ports.
		Allowed when: When R\EI\N > 0		
		Range: 0-99		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
PORT ADDRESS	R-x\EI\PA-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Recorder-reproducer Ethernet interface IP port address: specify the IP address in the form “xxxxx” where xxxxx can range from 0 to 65535 IAW ITF.
		Allowed when: When R\EI\N > 0		
		Range: 0-65535		
PORT TYPE	R-x\EI\PT-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Recorder-reproducer Ethernet interface IP port type.
		Allowed when: When R\EI\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Reserved	
		1	Download	
		2	Data streaming	
		4	Control and status	
		X	Sum values for multiple type	
Recorder-Reproducer Channel Group Streams				
NUMBER OF CHANNEL GROUPS	R-x\CG\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of recorder-reproducer channel group streams.
		Allowed when: When R\ID specified		
		Range: 0-99		
CHANNEL GROUP NAME	R-x\CGNM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Name of the recorder-reproducer channel group. First character must be alphabetic.
		Allowed when: When R\CG\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		
CHANNEL GROUP STREAM NUMBER	R-x\CGSN-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the channel group stream as an integer number.
		Allowed when: When R\CG\N > 0		
		Range: 1-99		
NUMBER OF GROUP CHANNELS	R-x\CGCH\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of channels in the channel group stream.
		Allowed when: When R\CG\N > 0		
		Range: 1-65536		
GROUP CHANNEL NUMBER	R-x\CGCN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the channel ID, from R-x\TK1-n.
		Allowed when: When R\CG\N > 0		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Range: 0-65535		
Recorder-Reproducer Drives and Volumes				
NUMBER OF DRIVES	R-x\DR\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of recorder-reproducer drives (stream destinations). Default is “1”.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Range: 0-9999		
DRIVE NAME	R-x\DRNM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Name of the recorder-reproducer drive. First character must be alphabetic.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		
DRIVE NUMBER	R-x\DRN-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the drive as an integer number.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range: 1-9999		
DRIVE BLOCK SIZE	R-x\DRBS-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the drive bytes per block size.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range: 1-99999999		
NUMBER OF DRIVE VOLUMES	R-x\DRVL\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of volumes in the drive. Default is “1”.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range:1-9999		
VOLUME NAME	R-x\VLNM-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Name of the drive volume. First character must be alphabetic.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		
VOLUME NUMBER	R-x\VLN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the volume as an integer number.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range: Integer, 1-9999		
VOLUME BLOCKS TO ALLOCATE	R-x\VLBA-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify how volume blocks will be allocated.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	All	
		1	Available	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		2	Number of blocks	
VOLUME NUMBER OF BLOCKS	R-x\VLNB-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the volume as an integer number of blocks.
		Allowed when: When R\DR\N > 0		
		Range: max 32 digits		
Recorder-Reproducer Stream/Drive-Volume Links				
NUMBER OF LINKS	R-x\L\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of recorder-reproducer channel group streams/drive-volume links.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Range: 0-99		
LINK NAME	R-x\LNM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Name of the recorder-reproducer channel group stream/drive-volume link. First character must be alphabetic.
		Allowed when: When R\L\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		
LINK SOURCE STREAM NAME	R-x\LSNM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the recorder-reproducer channel group stream name.
		Allowed when: When R\L\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		
LINK SOURCE STREAM NUMBER	R-x\LSSN-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the recorder-reproducer channel group stream/drive-volume number, from R-x\CGSN-n.
		Allowed when: When R\L\N > 0		
		Range: Integer, 1-99		
LINK DESTINATION DRIVE NUMBER	R-x\LDDN-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the recorder-reproducer channel group stream destination drive number, from R-x\DRN-n.
		Allowed when: When R\L\N > 0		
		Range: Integer, 1-9999		
LINK DESTINATION VOLUME NUMBER	R-x\LDVN-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the recorder-reproducer channel group stream destination volume number, from R-x\VLN-n-m.
		Allowed when: When R\L\N > 0		
		Range: Integer, 1-9999		
Computer-Generated Data Packet, User-Defined Definition				
USER-DEFINED CHANNEL ID	R-x\UD\TK1	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the channel ID for computer-generated user-defined packets.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Range: 1-65535		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Recording Event Definitions				
RECORDING EVENTS ENABLED	R-x\EV\E	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if events are enabled. Events must be enabled to generate event packets.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
		Default: F		
RECORDING EVENTS CHANNEL ID	R-x\EV\TK1	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the channel ID for recording event packets.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\E = “T”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-65535		
NUMBER OF RECORDING EVENTS	R-x\EV\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of individual recording event types.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\E = “T”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-999		
RECORDER INTERNAL EVENTS ENABLED	R-x\EV\IEE	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if recorder internal events are enabled.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\E = “T”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
Recording Event				
EVENT ID	R-x\EV\ID-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Identify the name of the individual recording event.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
EVENT DESCRIPTION	R-x\EV\D-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Identify the description of the event.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: 256 characters		
EVENT DATA PROCESSING ENABLED	R-x\EV\EDP-n	Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		Indicate if event data processing is enabled.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
EVENT TYPE	R-x\EV\T-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate the recording event type.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		E	External	
		D	Measurement discrete	
		L	Measurement limit	
		R	Recorder	
		O	Other	
Default: R				
EVENT PRIORITY	R-x\EV\P-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate the recording event priority.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		1	Priority 1	
		2	Priority 2	
		3	Priority 3	
		4	Priority 4	
5	Priority 5			

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
EVENT CAPTURE MODE	R-x\EV\CM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate the recording event capture mode.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		1	Mode 1	
		2	Mode 2	
		3	Mode 3	
		4	Mode 4	
		5	Mode 5	
		6	Mode 6	
		7	Mode 7	
EVENT INITIAL CAPTURE	R-x\EV\IC-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if initial capture of event is enabled.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
RECORDING EVENT LIMIT COUNT	R-x\EV\LC-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the limit count for the individual recording event.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: 1-99999999		
EVENT TRIGGER MEASUREMENT SOURCE	R-x\EV\MS-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Identify the data link name consistent with the mux/mod group that contains the event trigger measurement if event type is “D” or “L”.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		
EVENT TRIGGER MEASUREMENT NAME	R-x\EV\MN-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Identify the event trigger measurand name if the event type is “D” or “L”.
		Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		
		Range: 32 characters		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
EVENT PROCESSING MEASUREMENT DATA LINK NAME	R-x\EV\DLN-n	Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		Identify the data link name consistent with the PCM format and PCM measurement groups, bus data group, or message data group that contains the measurements to be processed.
		Links to: P-d\DLN, B-x\DLN, S-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		
NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS TO PROCESS	R-x\EV\PM\N-n	Allowed when: When R\EV\N > 0		Specify the number of measurements to process for this event.
		Range: 0-9999		
MEASUREMENT NAME TO PROCESS	R-x\EV\PM\MN-n-m	Allowed when: When R\EV\PM\N > 0		Identify the measurement name to be processed for the event.
		Links to: B-x\MN-i-n-p, D-x\MN-y-n, S-d\MN-i-n-p		
		Range: 32 characters		
PRE-EVENT PROCESSING DURATION	R-x\EV\PM\PRE-n-m	Allowed when: When R\EV\PM\N > 0		Specify the number of seconds the measurement will be processed before the event time.
		Range: 0-9999		
POST-EVENT PROCESSING DURATION	R-x\EV\PM\PST-n-m	Allowed when: When R\EV\PM\N > 0		Specify the number of seconds the measurement will be processed after the event time.
		Range: 0-9999		
Recording Index				
RECORDING INDEX ENABLED	R-x\IDX\E	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if index is enabled. Index must be enabled to generate index packets.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
RECORDING INDEX CHANNEL ID	R-x\IDX\TK1	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the channel ID for recording index packets.
		Allowed when: When R\IDX\E = “T”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1 – 65535		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
RECORDING INDEX TYPE	R-x\IDX\IT	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify index type for recording index packets.
		Allowed when: When R\IDX\E = “T”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	Time	
		C	Count	
Time Index Type Attribute				
INDEX TIME VALUE	R-IDX\ITV	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Identify the number of microseconds for each index entry generation.
		Allowed when: When R\IDX\E = “T”		
		Range: 0-99999999		
Count Index Type Attribute				
INDEX COUNT VALUE	R-IDX\ICV	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Identify the number of packets for each index entry generation.
		Allowed when: When R\IDX\E = “T”		
		Range: 0-9999		
MIL-STD-1553 Recorder Control				
MESSAGE MONITOR RECORD CONTROL ENABLED	R-x\MRC\E	Allowed when: When R\ID is specified		Indicate if message monitor record control is enabled.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
CHANNEL ID NUMBER	R-x\MRC\ID	Allowed when: When R\MRC\E = “T”		Specify the MIL-STD-1553 channel ID that contains the record control message.
		Range: 1-65535		
MESSAGE RECORD CONTROL TYPE	R-x\MRC\RCT	Allowed when: When R\MRC\E = “T”		Specify the MIL-STD-1553 message monitor record control type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Stop-start	
		1	Pause-resume	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
STOP-PAUSE COMMAND WORD	R-x\MRC\SPM	Allowed when: When R\MRC\E = “T”		Specify the command word of the MIL-STD-1553 message to be used for stop-pause.
		Range: Hexadecimal, 0000-FFFF		
START-RESUME COMMAND WORD	R-x\MRC\SRM	Allowed when: When R\MRC\E = “T”		Specify the command word of the MIL-STD-1553 message to be used for start-resume.
		Range: Hexadecimal, 0000-FFFF		
Data				
NOTE: Define information contained on each track of the tape or each channel of the storage media.				
TRACK NUMBER/ CHANNEL ID	R-x\TK1-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Specify the track number or the channel ID that contains the data to be specified.
		Allowed when: When R\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-65535		
RECORDING TECHNIQUE	R-x\TK2-n	Allowed when: When R\N > 0		Specify the recording technique used for this track.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		FM/FM	Indirect FM	
		HDDR	Hard Disk Recording	
		PRE_D	Pre-detection	
		DIRECT	Direct FM	
		FMWBI	FM-Wide Band GRP I	
		FMWBII	FM-Wide Band GRP II	
		FM-IM	FM-Intermediate Band	
		FM-NB	FM-Narrow Band	
		DOUDEN	Double Density	
		RO-K	(Rotary [Single Track])	
		RO-MUX	(Rotary [Multiplexed])	
		SSR	Solid State	
OTHER	All other techniques			

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
INPUT STREAM DE-RANDOMIZATION	R-x\IDDR-n	Allowed when: When R\N > 0		Specify how input stream is recorded. Stream is recorded after being derandomized. Stream is recorded as received. If PCM data type is not throughput and input data stream is randomized, this parameter must be “Y”.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default: N		
DATA SOURCE ID	R-x\DSI-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Specify the data source identification. For a site-recorded multiplexed track, provide a data source identification.
		Allowed when: When R\N > 0		
		Links from: G\DSI-n		
		Links to: M-x\ID		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
DATA DIRECTION	R-x\TK3-n	Allowed when: When R\N > 0		Specify data direction.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		FWD	Forward	
		REV	Reverse	
		Default: FWD		
RECORDER PHYSICAL CHANNEL NUMBER	R-x\TK4-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Specify the recorder physical channel for the channel ID (TK1).
		Allowed when: When R\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-65535		
CHANNEL ENABLE	R-x\CHE-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate if source is enabled. Source must be enabled to generate data packets.
		Allowed when: When R\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
CHANNEL DATA TYPE	R-x\CDT-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Specify the type of source if “STO” was specified in G group data source type.
		Allowed when: When R\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		PCMIN	PCM Input	
		VIDIN	Video Input	
		ANAIN	Analog Input	
		1553IN	1553 Input	
		DISIN	Discrete Input	
		TIMEIN	IRIG Time Input	
		UARTIN	UART Input	
		429IN	ARINC 429 Input	
		MSGIN	Message Data Input	
		IMGIN	Image Data Input	
		1394IN	IEEE-1394 Input	
		PARIN	Parallel Input	
		ETHIN	Ethernet Input	
		TSPIIN	TSPI/CTS Input	
		CANIN	CAN bus Input	
		FBCHIN	Fibre Channel Input	
		TMOUT	Telemetry Output	
CHANNEL DATA LINK NAME	R-x\CDLN-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Identify the data link name consistent with the PCM format, bus data, or message data group for the channel.
		Allowed when: When R\N > 0		
		Required when: A data link is associated with the channel.		
		Links to: P-d\DLN, B-x\DLN, S-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
SECONDARY HEADER TIME FORMAT	R-x\SHTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		If enabled, the secondary header time format.
		Allowed when: When R\N > 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Chapter 4 BCD	
		1	IEEE-1588	
		2	ERTC	
Data Type Attributes				
PCM Data Type Attributes				
PCM DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\PDTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		PCM data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PCMIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	reserved	
		1	Chapter 4 , Chapter 8	
DATA PACKING OPTION	R-x\PDP-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		How data is placed in the packets.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PCMIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		UN	Unpacked	
		TM	Throughput mode	
		PFS	Packed with frame sync	
INPUT CLOCK EDGE	R-x\ICE-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the input clock edge relative to the data in degrees.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PCMIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	0 degrees	
		180	180 degrees	
		Default: 0		
INPUT SIGNAL TYPE	R-x\IST-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Type of input signal.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PCMIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		SE	Single ended	
		DIFF	Differential	
		RS422	RS-422 standard differential	
		TTL	Single ended with TTL	
Default: DIFF				
INPUT THRESHOLD	R-x\ITH-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the input threshold level for selectable electrical interface. The value is the threshold level in volts.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PCMIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: -999.9 to 999.9		
INPUT TERMINATION	R-x\ITM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the input termination.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PCMIN”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		LOW-Z	Low impedance	
		HIGH-Z	High impedance	
PCM VIDEO TYPE FORMAT	R-x\PTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Compression technique for video recorded as standard Chapter 4 PCM. The compressed data is encapsulated in ISO Standard Transport Stream (TS) frames. If type format is “OTHER”, then a vendor spec is required to
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PCMIN”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		NONE	Not video	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		MPEG1	MPEG1 Compression	identify the data compression technique. Specify “NONE” if data is not video data.
		MPEG2	MPEG2 Compression	
		H261	H.261 Compression	
		WAVE	Wavelet Compression	
		OTHER	Other Compression (including uncompressed)	
		Default: NONE		
PCM RECORDER-REPRODUCER MINOR FRAME FILTERING ENABLED	R-x\MFF\E-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if recorder-reproducer minor frame filtering is enabled for the PCM channel (not applicable for throughput mode PCM channels).
		Allowed when: When R\PDP = “PFS” or “UN”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
PCM POST-PROCESS OVERWRITE AND FILTERING ENABLED	R-x\POF\E-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if post-process overwrite and filtering is enabled for the PCM channel.
		Allowed when: When R\PDP = “PFS” or “UN”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
PCM POST-PROCESS OVERWRITE AND FILTERING TYPE	R-x\POF\T-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate the type of post-process overwrite and filtering for the PCM channel.
		Allowed when: When R\POF\E = “T”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		MF	Minor frame	
		SM	Selected measurement	
		B	Both	
MINOR FRAME FILTERING DEFINITION TYPE	R-x\MFF\FDT-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the PCM minor frame filtering definition type.
		Allowed when: When R\POF\T is “B” or “MF” or R\MFF\E is “T”		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		IN	Inclusive filtering	
		EX	Exclusive filtering	
NUMBER OF MINOR FRAME FILTERING DEFINITIONS	R-x\MFF\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the number of PCM minor frame filtering definitions.
		Allowed when: When R\POF\T is “B” or “MF” or R\MFF\E is “T”		
		Range: 0-999		
FILTERED MINOR FRAME NUMBER	R-x\MFF\MFN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the PCM minor frame number to be filtered.
		Allowed when: When R\MFF\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 0-999		
NOTE: For PCM formats with multiple subframe ID counters, all minor frame numbers defined for filtering are associated with the first subframe ID counter.				
NUMBER OF SELECTED MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE DEFINITIONS	R-x\SMF\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of PCM selected measurement overwrite definitions.
		Allowed when: When R\POF\T is “B” or “SM” or R\MFF\E is “T”		
		Range: 0-99		
SELECTED MEASUREMENT NAME	R-x\SMF\SMN-n-m	R/R ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the PCM selected measurement name to be overwritten.
		Allowed when: When R\SMF\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: D-x\MN-y-n		
		Range: 32 characters		
MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE TAG	R-x\SMF\MFOT-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if the PCM measurement is tagged for overwriting.
		Allowed when: When R\SMF\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		O	Overwrite	
		N	No overwriting	
		Default: N		
MIL-STD-1553 Bus Data Type Attributes				
MIL-STD-1553 BUS DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\BTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		MIL-STD-1553 bus data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “1553IN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	reserved	
		1	MIL-STD-1553B data	
		2	16PP194 bus	
MIL-STD-1553 RECORDER-REPRODUCER FILTERING ENABLED	R-x\MRF\E-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if recorder-reproducer filtering is enabled for the MIL-STD-1553 channel.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “1553IN”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
MIL-STD-1553 POST-PROCESS OVERWRITE AND FILTERING ENABLED	R-x\MOF\T-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if post-process overwrite and filtering is enabled for the MIL-STD-1553 channel.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “1553IN”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
MIL-STD-1553 MESSAGE FILTERING DEFINITION TYPE	R-x\MFD\FDT-n	Allowed when: When R\MRF\E or R\MOF\T is “T”		Specify the message filtering definition type.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		IN	Inclusive filtering	
		EX	Exclusive filtering	
NUMBER OF MESSAGE FILTERING DEFINITIONS	R-x\MFD\N-n	Allowed when: When R\MRF\E or R\MOF\T is “T”		Specify the number of message filtering definitions.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 0-99		
MESSAGE NUMBER	R-x\MFD\MID-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the message number to be filtered and overwritten.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-999999999		
MESSAGE TYPE	R-x\MFD\MT-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the message type.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		RTRT	RT/RT	
		RTBC	RT/BC	
		BCRT	BC/RT	
		MC	Mode code	
COMMAND WORD ENTRY	R-x\CWE-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Method used to specify the command word.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		W	Enter the entire command word in the “COMMAND WORD” attribute.	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		F	Enter the command word fields separately in the “REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS”, “SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS”, “TRANSMIT/RECEIVE MODE”, and “DATA WORD COUNT/MODE CODE” attributes.	
		Default: F		
COMMAND WORD	R-x\CMD-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the entire command word for this message.
		Required when: When R\RCWE is “W”		
		Range: Hexadecimal, 0000-FFFF		
REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS	R-x\MFD\TRA-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the five-bit remote terminal address for this message. Use “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value.
		Required when: When R\CWE is “F”		
		Range: Binary 00000-11111		
TRANSMIT/RECEIVE MODE	R-x\MFD\TRM-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Indicate if this command word is a transmit or receive command. For RT/RT, specify transmit.
		Required when: When R\CWE is “F”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		1	Transmit	
		0	Receive	
SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS	R-x\MFD\STA-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the five-bit subterminal address for this message. Use “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value.
		Required when: When R\CWE is “F”		
		Range: Binary 00000-11111		
DATA WORD COUNT/MODE CODE	R-x\MFD\DWC-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Enter the number of data words as a binary string, using “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value. If the subterminal address indicates a mode code, enter the mode code value as a binary string.
		Required when: When R\CWE is “F”		
		Range: Binary 00000-11111		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
RECEIVE COMMAND WORD ENTRY	R-x\RCWE-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Method used to specify the receive command word.
		Required when: R\RCWE is “W”		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		W	Enter the entire command word in the “RECEIVE COMMAND WORD” attribute.	
		F	Enter the command word fields separately in the “RT/RT REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS”, “RT/RT SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS”, and “RT/RT DATA WORD COUNT” attributes.	
		Default: F		
RECEIVE COMMAND WORD	R-x\RCMD-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the entire receive command word for this RT/RT message.
		Required when: When R\RCWE is “W”		
		Range: Hexidecimal, 0000-FFFF		
RT/RT REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS	R-x\MFD\RTRA-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the five-bit remote terminal address for this RT/RT message. Use “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value.
		Required when: When R\RCWE is “F”		
		Range: Binary, 00000 - 11111		
RT/RT SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS	R-x\MFD\RSTA-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Specify the five-bit subterminal address for this RT/RT message. Use “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value.
		Required when: When R\RCWE is “F”		
		Range: Binary 00000 - 11111		
RT/RT DATA WORD COUNT	R-x\MFD\RDWC-n-m	Allowed when: When R\MFD\N > 0		Enter the number of data words as a binary string, using “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value. Exclude status and time words (an RT/RT message cannot contain a mode code).
		Required when: When R\RCWE is “F”		
		Range: Binary 00000 - 11111		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
NUMBER OF SELECTED MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE DEFINITIONS	R-x\BME\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of bus measurement overwrite definitions.
		Allowed when: When R\MRF\E or R\MOF\T is “T”		
		Range: 0-99		
SELECTED MEASUREMENT NAME	R-x\BME\SMN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the bus measurement name to be overwritten.
		Allowed when: When R\BME\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: B-x\MN-i-n-p		
		Range: 32 characters		
MEASUREMENT OVERWRITE TAG	R-x\BME\MFOT-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if the bus measurement is tagged for overwriting.
		Allowed when: When R\BME\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		O	Overwrite	
		N	No overwriting	
		Default: N		
Analog Data Type Attributes				
ANALOG DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\ATF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Analog data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Reserved	
		1	Analog data	
NUMBER OF ANALOG CHANNELS/PKT	R-x\ACH\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of analog channels per packet.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
DATA PACKING OPTION	R-x\ADP-n	Range: Integer, 1-256	How data is placed in the packets.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO	
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”	
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Enumeration	
		Enumeration	Description
		YES	Packed
		NO	Unpacked
SAMPLE RATE	R-x\ASR-n	Default: YES	Sample rate of the fastest channel(s) in samples per second.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO	
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”	
		Required when: Allowed	
SUB CHANNEL ENABLED	R-x\AMCE-n-m	Range: positive floating point	Indicate if sub-channel is enabled.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: R	
		Allowed when: R\CDT is “ANAIN”	
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Enumeration	
		Enumeration	Description
		T	True
		F	False
SUB CHANNEL NUMBER	R-x\AMCN-n-m	Default: T	Indicate the analog sub channel number associated with the -n-m sub channel. First subchannel is 1.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: R	
		Allowed when: R\CDT is “ANAIN”	
		Required when: Allowed	
MEASUREMENT NAME	R-x\AMN-n-m	Range: 1-256	Identify the measurement name consistent with the Data Conversion group for an analog channel.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO	
		Allowed when: R\CDT is “ANAIN”	
		Required when: R-x\ACH\N > 1	
		Links to: C-d\DCN	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Range: 32 characters		
DATA LENGTH	R-x\ADL-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of bits per data word.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-64		
BIT MASK	R-x\AMSK-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bits in a word location that are assigned to this measurement. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW.” Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary, maximum 64 characters or “FW”		
MEASUREMENT TRANSFER ORDER	R-x\AMTO-n-m	Default: FW		Define the first bit transferred in normal time sequence.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB first	
		L	LSB first	
SAMPLE FACTOR	R-x\ASF-n-m	D		1/(2 ⁿ) times the fastest sample rate (defined above) gives the sample rate for this channel. Specify the value “n” in this field.
		MSB first		
		Default: M		
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		
SAMPLE FILTER 3DB BANDWIDTH	R-x\ASBW-n-m	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		Sample filter in units of Hz.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		
AC/DC COUPLING	R-x\ACP-n-m	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		Analog signal coupling.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		A	AC Coupled	
		D	DC Coupled	
RECORDER INPUT IMPEDANCE	R-x\AII-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Analog signal input impedance to the recorder. Units of ohms.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
INPUT CHANNEL GAIN	R-x\AGI-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Signal gain of analog signal. Milli units (10x = 010000).
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
INPUT FULL SCALE RANGE	R-x\AFSI-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Full-scale range of input signal. Units of millivolts (20vpp = 020000) (vpp = 2xvp).
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE	R-x\AOVI-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Offset voltage of input signal. Units of millivolts (10v=010000).
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
RECORDED ANALOG FORMAT	R-x\AF-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Format of input signal.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		1	One’s complement	
		2	Two’s complement	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		3	(Sign and magnitude binary [+=0])	
		4	(Sign and magnitude binary [+=1])	
		B	Offset binary	
		U	Unsigned binary	
		F	(IEEE 754 single-precision [IEEE 32] floating point)	
INPUT TYPE	R-x\AIT-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Type of input signal.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		S	Single-ended	
		D	Differential	
AUDIO	R-x\AV-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate if input signal is audio.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ANAIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Audio present	
		N	Audio not present	
AUDIO FORMAT	R-x\AVF-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Format of audio if present.
		Allowed when: When R\AV is “Y”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		RAW	Raw, headerless PCM	
		WAV	Waveform Audio	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		LPCM	Linear PCM	
		AC3	Dolby AC-3	
		PRED	“PRED” format	
		PSTD	“PSTD” format	
		CVSD	Continuously Variable Slope Delta modulation	
		O	Other	
Discrete Data Type Attributes				
DISCRETE DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\DTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Discrete data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “DISIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Reserved	
		1	Discrete data	
DISCRETE MODE	R-x\DMOD-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Indicate the mode whereby discrete events are placed in the packets.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “DISIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Event mode	
		SAMP	Sample mode	
SAMPLE RATE	R-x\DSR-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Sample rate in samples per second.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “DISIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
NUMBER OF DISCRETE MEASUREMENTS	R-x\NDM\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of discrete measurements.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “DISIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
MEASUREMENT NAME	R-x\DMN-n-m	Range: 0-999		Identify the measurement name consistent with the data conversion group for one or more discrete bits.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		
		Allowed when: When R\NDM\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Range: 32 characters		
BIT MASK	R-x\DMSK-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bits in a word location that are assigned to this measurement. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Allowed when: When R\NDM\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary, max 16 characters or “FW”		
MEASUREMENT TRANSFER ORDER	R-x\DMTO-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Shows most significant bits and least significant bits.
		Allowed when: When R\NDM\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB first	
		L	LSB first	
		D	MSB first	
		Default: M		
		ARINC 429 Bus Data Type Attributes		
ARINC 429 BUS DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\ABTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		ARINC 429 bus data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “429IN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	ARINC 429 data	
		1	Reserved	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
NUMBER OF ARINC 429 SUB-CHANNELS	R-x\NAS\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Number of ARINC 429 bus sub-channels.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “429IN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256		
ARINC 429 SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	R-x\ASN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		ARINC 429 bus sub-channel ID. First sub-channel is 1.
		Allowed when: When R\NAS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256.		
ARINC 429 SUB-CHANNEL NAME	R-x\ANM-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		ARINC 429 bus sub-channel name.
		Allowed when: When R\NAS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
Video Data Type Attributes				
VIDEO DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\VTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Video data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	MPEG-2/H.264	
		1	MPEG-2 ISO 13818	
		2	MPEG-4 ISO 14496	
MPEG-2 CHANNEL XON2 FORMAT	R-x\VXF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Type of video carried for XON2 formats (MPEG-2 video channels). “0” (2ON2 [MPEG-2]). “1” (264ON2 [H.264]).
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	2ON2 (MPEG-2)	
		1	264ON2 (H.264)	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
VIDEO SIGNAL TYPE	R-x\VST-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		The video signal input type.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Auto detect	
		1	Composite	
		2	YUV	
		3	S-VIDEO	
		4	DVI	
		5	RGB	
		6	SDI	
		7	VGA	
VIDEO SIGNAL FORMAT TYPE	R-x\VSF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		The video signal input type.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Auto detect	
		1	NTSC	
		2	PAL	
		3	ATSC	
		4	DVB	
		5	ISDB	
		6	SECAM	
		VIDEO CONSTANT BIT RATE	R-x\CBR-n		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Contains aggregate stream bit rate in bits per second.
Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”				
Required when: Allowed				
Range: positive floating point				

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
VIDEO VARIABLE PEAK BIT RATE	R-x\VBR-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Contains peak stream bit rate in bits per second.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
VIDEO ENCODING DELAY	R-x\VED-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Delay introduced by video encoding hardware in milliseconds.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
OVERLAY ENABLED	R-x\VCO\OE-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		Indicate if overlay is enabled.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
OVERLAY X POSITION	R-x\VCO\X-n	Allowed when: When R\VCO\OE is “T”		Specify the X pixel position of the overlay in the video channel. Zero indicates the leftmost position of the video image.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 0-99999		
OVERLAY Y POSITION	R-x\VCO\Y-n	Allowed when: When R\VCO\OE is “T”		Specify the Y line position of the overlay in the video channel. Zero indicates the uppermost position of the video image.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 0-99999		
OVERLAY EVENT TOGGLE ENABLED	R-x\VCO\OET-n	Allowed when: When R\VCO\OE is “T”		Indicate if overlay event toggle is enabled.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
OVERLAY FORMAT	R-x\VCO\OLF-n	Allowed when: When R\VCO\OE is “T”		Indicate format of the time overlay.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		DT	Day and time (DDD:HH:MM:SS)	
		TO	Time only (HH:MM:SS)	
		TM	Time and milliseconds (HH:MM:SS:SSS)	
		DTM	Day, time, and milliseconds (DDD:HH:MM:SS:SSS)	
OVERLAY BACKGROUND	R-x\VCO\OBG-n	Allowed when: When R\VCO\OE is “T”		Indicate background of the time overlay.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		BOT	Black on transparent	
		WOT	White on transparent	
		BOW	Black on white	
		WOB	White on black	
ANALOG AUDIO CHANNEL INPUT LEFT	R-x\ASI\ASL-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		Indicate the analog channel source of the left audio channel ID for the video channel.
		Range: 1-65536		
ANALOG AUDIO CHANNEL INPUT RIGHT	R-x\ASI\ASR-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		Indicate the analog channel source of the right audio channel ID for the video channel.
		Range: 1-65536		
VIDEO DATA ALIGNMENT	R-x\VDA-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the data alignment of the video data within the packet.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “VIDIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Little endian	
		B	Big endian	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition	
Time Data Type Attributes				
TIME DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\TTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Time data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TIMEIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Reserved	
		1	Time data	
TIME FORMAT	R-x\TFMT-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate the format for the time. For additional information, see RCC 200-04. ¹ y is an optional last digit.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TIMEIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		A	IRIG-A 1xy	
		B	IRIG-B 1xy	
		G	IRIG-G 1xy	
		I	Internal	
		N	Native GPS time	
		U	UTC time from GPS	
		X	None	
		Default: A		
TIME SOURCE	R-x\TSRC-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: R		Indicate the time source.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TIMEIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

¹ Range Commanders Council. “IRIG Serial Time Code Formats.” RCC 200-04. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/200-04_IRIG%20Serial%20Time%20Code%20Formats/.

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		I	Internal	
		E	External	
		R	Internal from RMM	
		X	None	
Image Data Type Attributes				
IMAGE DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\ITF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Image data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Image	
		1	Still imagery	
		2	Dynamic imagery	
STILL IMAGE TYPE	R-x\SIT-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Type of still imagery format.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	NITF	
		1	JPEG	
		2	JPEG2	
DYNAMIC IMAGE FORMAT	R-x\DIF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Type of dynamic imagery format IAW Genicam standard features naming convention v1.5 or later and GigE Vision v1.2 or later.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		(Permitted enumerated values are per standards referenced in the Definition column or the word DEVICESPECIFIC for any imagery format not referenced by those standards.)		
IMAGE TIME STAMP MODE	R-x\ITSM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Individual image time stamp mode.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Image capture time	
		1	Image packetization time	
DYNAMIC IMAGE ACQUISITION MODE	R-x\DIAM-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Dynamic image acquisition mode. “0” (Single frame). “1” (Multi-frame). “2” (Continuous).
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
IMAGE FRAME RATE	R-x\IFR-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Frame rate in frames per second at which the frames are captured or streamed in continuous mode.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
PRE-TRIGGER FRAMES	R-x\PTG-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Number of frames to capture before acquisition trigger.
		Range: positive floating point		
TOTAL FRAMES	R-x\TOTF-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Total number of frames to be captured including pre-trigger frames.
		Range: positive floating point		
EXPOSURE TIME	R-x\EXP-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Image exposure time in microseconds including fractional seconds if desired.
		Range: positive floating point		
SENSOR ROTATION	R-x\ROT-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Sensor rotation 0-359.
		Range: 0-359		
SENSOR GAIN VALUE	R-x\SGV-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Sensor gain value in dB.
		Range: floating point		
SENSOR AUTO GAIN	R-x\SAG-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Sensor auto gain.
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Off	
		1	On	
SENSOR WIDTH	R-x\ISW-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Effective sensor width in pixels used to capture images.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range:1-9999999		
SENSOR HEIGHT	R-x\ISH-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Effective sensor height in pixels used to capture images.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-9999999		
MAXIMUM IMAGE WIDTH	R-x\MIW-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Maximum image width in pixels.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-9999999		
MAXIMUM IMAGE HEIGHT	R-x\MIH-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Maximum image height in pixels.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Integer, 1-9999999		
IMAGE WIDTH	R-x\IW-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Image width in pixels.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-9999999		
IMAGE HEIGHT	R-x\IH-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Image height in pixels.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-9999999		
IMAGE OFFSET X	R-x\IOX-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Image horizontal offset from origin to area of interest in pixels.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
IMAGE OFFSET Y	R-x\IOY-n	Required when: Allowed		Image vertical offset from origin to area of interest in pixels.
		Range: 1-9999999		
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
LINE PITCH	R-x\ILP-n	Range: 1-9999999		Total number of bytes between two successive lines.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		
		Range: 1-999999999		
BINNING HORIZONTAL	R-x\IBH-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Number of horizontal photo-sensitive cells to combine together. A value of 1 indicates no horizontal binning.
		Range: 1-9999999		
BINNING VERTICAL	R-x\IBV-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Number of vertical photo-sensitive cells to combine together. A value of 1 indicates no vertical binning.
		Range: 1-9999999		
DECIMATION HORIZONTAL	R-x\IDH-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Horizontal sub-sampling of the image. A value of 1 indicates no horizontal decimation.
		Range: 1-9999999		
DECIMATION VERTICAL	R-x\IDV-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Vertical sub-sampling of the image. A value of 1 indicates no vertical decimation.
		Range: 1-9999999		
REVERSE X	R-x\IRX-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Flip horizontally the image sent by the device. “T” (True). “F” (False).
		Range: Enumeration		
REVERSE Y	R-x\IRY-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Flip vertically the image sent by the device.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		T	True	
		F	False	
PIXEL DYNAMIC RANGE MINIMUM	R-x\IPMN-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Minimum value that can be returned during the digitization process.
		Range: 1-9999999		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
PIXEL DYNAMIC RANGE MAXIMUM	R-x\IPMX-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Maximum value that can be returned during the digitization process.
		Range: 1-9999999		
TEST IMAGE TYPE	R-x\TIT-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “IMGIN”		Type of test image sent by the camera.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration		
		OFF		
		BLACK		
		WHITE		
		GREYHORIZONTALRAMP		
		GREYVERTICALRAMP		
		GREYHORIZONTALRAMPMOVING		
		GREYVERTICALRAMPMOVING		
		HORIZONTALLINEMOVING		
		VERTICALLINEMOVING		
		COLORBAR		
		FRAMECOUNTER		
		DEVICESPECIFIC		
UART Data Type Attributes				
UART DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\UTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		UART data type format.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “UARTIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Format 0	
		1	Format 1	
NUMBER OF UART SUB-CHANNELS	R-x\NUS\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of UART sub-channels included within this channel.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “UARTIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Range: 1-256		
UART SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	R-x\USCN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the UART sub-channel number. First sub-channel is 1.
		Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256		
UART SUB-CHANNEL NAME	R-x\UCNM-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the UART sub-channel name.
		Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
UART SUB-CHANNEL BAUD RATE	R-x\UCR-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Baud rate in bits per second.
		Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
UART SUB-CHANNEL BITS PER WORD	R-x\UCB-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Bits per word (7, 8, or 9).
		Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 7, 8, or 9		
UART SUB-CHANNEL PARITY	R-x\UCP-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		
		Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		O	Odd	
		E	Even	
		N	None	
UART SUB-CHANNEL STOP BIT	R-x\UCS-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Stop bit size.
		Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	1.0	
		1	1.5	
		2	2.0	
UART SUB-CHANNEL INTERFACE	R-x\UCIN-n-m	Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		UART interface.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Other	
		1	RS-232	
		2	RS-422	
		3	RS-485	
		4	TTL	
UART SUB-CHANNEL BLOCK SIZE	R-x\UCBS-n-m	Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		Block (frame) size in words.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Integer, 0-999999		
UART SUB-CHANNEL SYNC WORD LENGTH	R-x\UCSL-n-m	Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		Sync word length in words.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 0-9		
UART SUB-CHANNEL BLOCK SYNC VALUE	R-x\UCSV-n-m	Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		Block sync word value in binary. Specify all bits.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary, 81 binary digits		
UART SUB-CHANNEL BLOCK RATE	R-x\UCBR-n-m	Allowed when: When R\NUS\N > 0		Block rate in Hz
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
Message Data Type Attributes				
MESSAGE DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\MTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Message data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “MSGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	message data	
NUMBER OF MESSAGE SUB-CHANNELS	R-x\NMS\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of message sub-channels included within this channel.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “MSGIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256		
MESSAGE SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	R-x\MSCN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the message sub-channel number. The first sub-channel is 1.
		Allowed when: When R\NMS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Integer, 1-256		
MESSAGE SUB-CHANNEL NAME	R-x\MCNM-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the message sub-channel name.
		Allowed when: When R\NMS\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
IEEE-1394 Data Type Attributes				
IEEE-1394 DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\IETF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		IEEE-1394 data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “1394IN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	IEEE-1394 TRANS	
		1	IEEE-1394 PHY	
Parallel Data Type Attributes				
PARALLEL DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\PLTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Parallel data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “PARIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Parallel	
Ethernet Data Type Attributes				
ETHERNET DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\ENTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Ethernet data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ETHIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	Ethernet data	
NUMBER OF ETHERNET NETWORKS	R-x\NNET\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of Ethernet networks included within this channel.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “ETHIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256		
ETHERNET NETWORK NUMBER	R-x\ENBR-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the Ethernet network number. The first network number is 1.
		Allowed when: When R\NNET\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Integer, 1-256		
ETHERNET NETWORK NAME	R-x\ENAM-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the Ethernet network name.
		Allowed when: When R\NNET\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
TSPI/CTS Data Type Attributes				
TSPI/CTS DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\TDTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		TSPI/CTS data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TSPIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	NMEA-RTCM	
		1	EAG ACMI	

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		2	ACTTS	
CAN Bus Data Type Attributes				
CAN BUS DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\CBTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		CAN bus data type format. Enumeration equates to format number in Chapter 10.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “CANIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	CAN bus	
NUMBER OF CAN BUS SUB-CHANNELS	R-x\NCB\N-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the number of CAN bus sub-channels in the packet.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “CANIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256		
CAN BUS SUB-CHANNEL NUMBER	R-x\CBN-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the CAN bus sub-channel ID. First sub-channel is 1.
		Allowed when: When R\NCB\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256		
CAN BUS SUB-CHANNEL NAME	R-x\CBM-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the CAN bus sub-channel name.
		Allowed when: When R\NCB\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
CAN BUS BIT RATE	R-x\CBBS-n-m	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Specify the bit rate of the CAN bus sub-channel in bits per second.
		Allowed when: When R\NCB\N > 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-256		
FIBRE CHANNEL DATA TYPE ATTRIBUTES				
FIBRE CHANNEL DATA TYPE FORMAT	R-x\FCTF-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Fibre Channel data type format
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “FBCHIN”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

NEW

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	FC-PH	
FIBRE CHANNEL SPEED	R-x\FCSP-n	* R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Fibre Channel speed (bit rate) for the port for frame capture.
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “FBCHIN”		
		Required when:Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		0	1GFC (1.0625 Gbit/s)	
		1	2GFC (2.125 Gbit/s)	
		2	4GFC (4.25 Gbit/s)	
		3	8GFC (8.5 Gbit/s)	
		4	10GFC (10.52 Gbit/s)	
		5	16GFC (14.025 Gbit/s)	
		6	32GFC (28.05 Gbit/s)	
Telemetry Output				
OUTPUT STREAM NAME	R-x\OSNM-n	Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TMOUT”		Specify the recorder-reproducer channel group stream name to be included in the telemetry output.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: R-x\CGNM-n		
		Range: 32 characters		
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TMOUT”		
STREAM ID	R-x\SID-n	Range: 0-15		Specify the stream ID for the minor frame header unprotected part
		Default: 0		
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TMOUT”		
CONFIGURATION HASH RATE	R-x\HRATE-n	Required when: Allowed		Specify the rate of the Chapter 10 configuration packet hash code insertion into the telemetry output in seconds. Value 0 allows sending once after changes. Use character “N” for disable.
		Range: 0-60,N		
		Default: “N”, disabled		
		Allowed when: When R\CDT is “TMOUT”		
CONFIGURATION PACKET RATE	R-x\CRATE-n	Required when: Allowed		Specify the rate of the Chapter 10 configuration packet insertion into the telemetry output in
		Range: 0-60,N		

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)

Table 9-4. Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R)			
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
		Default: “N”, disabled	seconds. Value 0 allows sending once after changes. Use character “N” for disable.
Reference Track			
NUMBER OF REFERENCE TRACKS	R-x\RT\N	Allowed when: When R\NCB\N > 0	Specify the number of reference tracks.
		Range: 1-9	
TRACK NUMBER	R-x\RT1-n	Allowed when: When R\RT\N > 0	State the track location of the reference signal.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1-99	
REFERENCE FREQUENCY	R-x\RT2-n	Allowed when: When R\RT\N > 0	Frequency of reference signal, in kHz.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 6 characters	
NOTE: There will be one tape/storage source attributes group for each tape or storage source.			
Comments			
COMMENTS	R-x\COM	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO	Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.
		Allowed when: When R\ID is specified	
		Range: 3200 characters	

9.5.5 Multiplex/Modulation (Mux/Mod) Attributes (M)

The composite baseband waveform is received from the receiver or tape reproducer electronics and is passed to the demultiplexer/demodulator for further processing. [Figure 9-5](#) summarizes the information that is required to continue processing the data. The composite baseband waveform may consist of any number of signals that are modulated directly onto the RF carrier, including a baseband data signal and one or more subcarriers.

The baseband data signal may be PCM or analog data. The PCM data streams must be defined in terms of a data link name. This data link name is unique for each system that contains different data, has a different format, or has a different data rate. The analog measurand is typically converted into engineering units appropriate for the measurand. The measurement name provides the connection to the Data Conversion Attributes group (C).

Subcarriers, both standard and nonstandard, may be part of the baseband composite waveform. These, in turn, may be modulated with PCM or analog data. As with the baseband data signal, these data channels must be defined. [Table 9-5](#) specifies the required information for the data signal attributes.

Figure 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Attributes Group (M)			Code Name
DATA SOURCE ID - 9-84			(M-x\ID)
9-84	*Composite Signal Structure		
		SIGNAL STRUCTURE TYPE	(M-x\BB1)
		MODULATION SENSE	(M-x\BB2)
		COMPOSITE LPF BANDWIDTH	(M-x\BB3)
9-85	*Baseband Signal		
		BASEBAND SIGNAL TYPE	(M-x\BSG1)
	*Low Pass Filter		
		BANDWIDTH	(M-x\BSF1)
9-85		TYPE	(M-x\BSF2)
	*Baseband Data Link Type		
	*PCM		
	OR	DATA LINK NAME	(M-x\BB\DLN)
9-86	*Analog		
		MEASUREMENT NAME	(M-x\BB\MN)
	*Subcarriers		
		NUMBER OF SUBCARRIERS	(M-x\SCO\N)
9-87	*IRIG Subcarriers		
		NUMBER OF SCOs	(M-x\SI\N)
		SCO NUMBER	(M-x\SI1-n)
		SCO #n DATA TYPE	(M-x\SI2-n)
9-87		MODULATION SENSE	(M-x\SI3-n)
	*Low Pass Filter		
		BANDWIDTH	(M-x\SIF1-n)
		TYPE	(M-x\SIF2-n)
9-87	*Data Link Type		

<u>9-88</u>			*PCM	
				DATA LINK NAME (M-x\SI\DLN-n)
			OR *Analog	
				MEASUREMENT NAME (M-x\SI\MN-n)
		OTHER		(M-x\SO)
		REFERENCE CHANNEL		(M-x\RC)
<u>9-88</u>		*Comments		
		COMMENTS		(M-x\COM)
*Heading Only - No Data Entry				

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA SOURCE ID	M-x\ID	Allowed when: When defining multiplexed data		Data source identification.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links from: G\DSI-n, T-x\ID		
		Range: 32 characters		
Composite Signal Structure				
SIGNAL STRUCTURE TYPE	M-x\BB1	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Specify the composite baseband signal structure.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		PCM		
		ANALOG		
		SCO's		
		OTHER		
		ANA/SCO	Hybrid	
		PCM/SCO	Hybrid	
MODULATION SENSE	M-x\BB2	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Specify the modulation sense: “POS” - indicates that an increasing voltage results in an increase in frequency. “NEG” - indicates that a decreasing voltage results in an increase in frequency.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		POS		
		NEG		
COMPOSITE LPF BANDWIDTH	M-x\BB3	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Give the low pass bandwidth of the composite waveform (3 dB cutoff frequency), in kHz.
		Range: 6 characters		

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Baseband Signal				
BASEBAND SIGNAL TYPE	M-x\BSG1	Allowed when: When M\BB1 is not “SCO's” or “OTHER'		Type of baseband data.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		PCM		
		ANA	Analog	
		OTH	Other	
		NON	None	
Low-Pass Filter				
BANDWIDTH	M-x\BSF1	Allowed when: When defining multiplexed data		Specify low pass filter bandwidth (3 dB cutoff frequency), in kHz.
		Range: 6 characters		
TYPE	M-x\BSF2	Allowed when: When defining multiplexed data		Specify the filter type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		CA	Constant amplitude	
		CD	Constant delay	
		OT	Other, define in the comments	
Baseband Data Link Type				
PCM				
DATA LINK NAME	M-x\BB\DLN	Allowed when: When M\BB1 is not “SCO's' or “OTHER” and M\BSG1 is “PCM”		Specify the data link name for PCM data format.
		Required When: Allowed		
		Links to: P-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Analog				
MEASUREMENT NAME	M-x\BB\MN	Allowed when: When M\BB1 is not “SCO's” or “OTHER” and M\BSG1 is “ANA”		Give the measurand name.
		Required When: Allowed		
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Range: 32 characters		
Subcarriers				
NUMBER OF SUBCARRIERS	M-x\SCON	Allowed when: M\BB1 not “PCM” or “ANALOG”		Specify the number of subcarriers on this data link.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 2 characters		
IRIG Subcarriers				
NUMBER OF SCOS	M-x\SI\N	Allowed when: When M\BB1 is “SCO's” or “ANA/SCO” or “PCM/SCO”		Specify the number of IRIG subcarriers.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 2 characters		
SCO NUMBER	M-x\SI1-n	Allowed when: When M\SI\N > 0		Give the IRIG channel number for the subcarrier.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 5 characters		
SCO #N DATA TYPE	M-x\SI2-n	Allowed when: When M\SI\N > 0		Specify the type of data on the subcarrier.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		PCM		
		ANA	Analog	
		OTH	Other	

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
MODULATION SENSE	M-x\SI3-n	Allowed when: When M\SI\N > 0		Specify the modulation sense: “POS” - indicates that an increasing voltage results in an increase in frequency. “NEG” - indicates that a decreasing voltage results in an increase in frequency.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		POS		
		NEG		
Low-Pass Filter				
BANDWIDTH	M-x\SIF1-n	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Specify the low pass filter cutoff frequency (3 dB), in kHz.
		Range: 6 characters		
TYPE	M-x\SIF2-n	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Specify the filter type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		CA	Constant amplitude	
		CD	Constant delay	
		OT	Other, define in the comments	
Data Link Type				
PCM				
DATA LINK NAME	M-x\SI\DLN-n	Allowed when: When M\BB1 is not “PCM” or “ANALOG” and M\SI2 is “PCM”		Specify the data link name for PCM data formats.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: P-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		
Analog				
MEASUREMENT NAME	M-x\SI\MN-n	Allowed when: When M\BB1 is not “PCM” or “ANALOG” and M\SI2 is “ANA”		Give the measurand name.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Range: 32 characters		
NOTE: Repeat the above for each IRIG subcarrier on this carrier.				

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)

Table 9-5. Multiplex/Modulation Group (M)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
OTHER	M-x\SO	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Are there nonstandard subcarriers? Define in the comments.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default: N		
REFERENCE CHANNEL	M-x\RC	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Frequency of reference channel in kHz, if applicable.
		Range: 6 characters		
Comments				
COMMENTS	M-x\COM	Allowed when: When M\ID is specified		Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.
		Range: 3200 characters		

9.5.6 Digital Data Attributes (P, D, B, S)

The digital data attributes are separated into four groups containing PCM-related attribute information. The PCM Format Attributes group (P) is described in item [a](#) below. The PCM Measurement Description Attributes, contained in (D), are described in item [b](#). Item [c](#) depicts the MIL-STD-1553 or ARINC 429 Bus Data Attributes (B). Item [d](#) describes the Message Data Attributes (S).

- a. **PCM Format Attributes (P).** The PCM Format Attributes group contains the information required to decommutate the PCM data stream. Operations of both Class I and Class II are included. Limited information is incorporated for class II operations. [Figure 9-6](#) presents the flow and summary of the information required. In general, only standard methods of synchronization have been included except for cases where considerable application is already in place. Inclusion should not be taken to mean that the nonstandard approaches are better or desired. [Table 9-6](#) contains the PCM Format Attributes. The group defines and specifies the frame format and the information necessary to set up the PCM decommutation. Refer to [Chapter 4](#) for the definition of terms (such as major and minor frames and subframes) and word numbering conventions.

Figure 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)			Code Name
DATA LINK NAME - 9-92			(P-d\DLN)
9-92	*Input Data		
	PCM CODE		(P-d\D1)
	BIT RATE		(P-d\D2)
	ENCRYPTED		(P-d\D3)
	POLARITY		(P-d\D4)
	AUTO-POLARITY CORRECTION		(P-d\D5)
	DATA DIRECTION		(P-d\D6)
	DATA RANDOMIZED		(P-d\D7)
	RANDOMIZER LENGTH		(P-d\D8)
9-94	*Format		
	TYPE FORMAT		(P-d\TF)
	COMMON WORD LENGTH		(P-d\F1)
	WORD TRANSFER ORDER		(P-d\F2)
	PARITY		(P-d\F3)
	PARITY TRANSFER ORDER		(P-d\F4)
	CRC		(P-d\CRC)
	CRC CHECK WORD STARTING BIT		(P-d\CRCCB)
	CRC DATA START BIT		(P-d\CRCDDB)
	CRC DATA NUMBER OF BITS		(P-d\CRCDN)
9-96	*Minor Frame		
	NUMBER OF MINOR FRAMES IN MAJOR FRAME		(P-d\MF\N)
	NUMBER OF WORDS IN A MINOR FRAME		(P-d\MF1)
	NUMBER OF BITS IN A MINOR FRAME		(P-d\MF2)
	SYNC TYPE		(P-d\MF3)
9-97	*Synchronization Pattern		

			LENGTH	(P-d\MF4)
			PATTERN	(P-d\MF5)
9-97			*Synchronization Criteria	
9-98			IN SYNC CRITERIA	(P-d\SYNC1)
			SYNC PATTERN CRITERIA	(P-d\SYNC2)
			*Out of Synchronization Criteria	
			NUMBER OF DISAGREES	(P-d\SYNC3)
			SYNC PATTERN CRITERIA	(P-d\SYNC4)
			FILL BITS	(P-d\SYNC5)
9-98			*Minor Frame Format Definition	
9-99			WORD NUMBER	(P-d\MFW1-n)
			NUMBER OF BITS IN WORD	(P-d\MFW2-n)
9-99			*Subframe Synchronization	
9-99			NUMBER OF SUBFRAME ID COUNTERS	(P-d\ISF\N)
			SUBFRAME ID COUNTER NAME	(P-d\ISF1-n)
			SUBFRAME SYNC TYPE	(P-d\ISF2-n)
9-99			*ID Counter	
9-100			SUBFRAME ID COUNTER LOCATION	(P-d\IDC1-n)
			ID COUNTER MSB STARTING BIT LOCATION	(P-d\IDC3-n)
			ID COUNTER LENGTH	(P-d\IDC4-n)
			ID COUNTER TRANSFER ORDER	(P-d\IDC5-n)
			ID COUNTER INITIAL VALUE	(P-d\IDC6-n)
			INITIAL COUNT MINOR FRAME NUMBER	(P-d\IDC7-n)
			ID COUNTER END VALUE	(P-d\IDC8-n)
			END COUNT MINOR FRAME NUMBER	(P-d\IDC9-n)
			COUNT DIRECTION	(P-d\IDC10-n)
9-101			*Asynchronous Embedded Format	
9-104			NUMBER OF ASYNCHRONOUS EMBEDDED FORMATS	(P-d\AEF\N)
			DATA LINK NAME	(P-d\AEF\DLN-n)
			SUPERCOM	(P-d\AEF1-n)
			LOCATION DEFINITION	(P-d\AEF2-n)
			LOCATION	(P-d\AEF3-n-w)
			INTERVAL	(P-d\AEF4-n)
			WORD LENGTH	(P-d\AEF5-n-w)
			MASK	(P-d\AEF6-n-w)
			SUBCOMMUTATED	(P-d\AEF7-n-w)
			START FRAME	(P-d\AEF8-n-w-m)
			FRAME INTERVAL	(P-d\AEF9-n-w-m)
			END FRAME	(P-d\AEF10-n-w-m)
			*Format Change	
			*Frame Format Identifier	
			LOCATION	(P-d\FFI1)

9-104			MASK	(P-d\FFI2)
			*Measurement List Change	
			NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LISTS (P-d\MLC\N)	
			FFI PATTERN (P-d\MLC1-n)	
9-104	OR		MEASUREMENT LIST NAME (P-d\MLC2-n)	
			*Format Structure Change	
			NUMBER OF FORMATS (P-d\FSC\N)	
			FFI PATTERN (P-d\FSC1-n)	
9-105			DATA LINK ID (P-d\FSC2-n)	
			*Alternate Tag And Data	
			NUMBER OF TAGS (P-d\ALT\N)	
			NUMBER OF BITS IN TAG (P-d\ALT1)	
9-106			NUMBER OF BITS IN DATA WORD (P-d\ALT2)	
			FIRST TAG LOCATION (P-d\ALT3)	
			SEQUENCE (P-d\ALT4)	
			*Asynchronous Data Merge Format	
9-106			NUMBER OF ASYNCHRONOUS DATA MERGE FORMATS (P-d\ADM\N)	
			DATA MERGE NAME (P-d\ADM\DMN-n)	
			MASK AND PATTERN (P-d\ADM\MP-n)	
			OVERHEAD MASK (P-d\ADM\OHM-n)	
			FRESH DATA PATTERN (P-d\ADM\FDP-n)	
			DATA OVERFLOW PATTERN (P-d\ADM\DOP-n)	
			STALE DATA PATTERN (P-d\ADM\SDP-n)	
			USER DEFINED PATTERN (P-d\ADM\UDP-n)	
			SUPERCOM (P-d\ADM1-n)	
			LOCATION DEFINITION (P-d\ADM2-n)	
				LOCATION (P-d\ADM3-n-w)
				INTERVAL (P-d\ADM4-n)
				DATA LENGTH (P-d\ADM5-n)
				MSB LOCATION (P-d\ADM6-n)
				PARITY (P-d\ADM7-n)
			SUBCOMMUTATED (P-d\ADM8-n-w)	
				START FRAME (P-d\ADM9-n-w-m)
				FRAME INTERVAL (P-d\ADM10-n-w-m)
				END FRAME (P-d\ADM11-n-w-m)
9-109			*Comments	
			COMMENTS (P-d\COM)	
*Heading Only - No Data Entry				

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA LINK NAME	P-d\DLN	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Identify the data link name consistent with the mux/mod group.
		Allowed when: When defining PCM data		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links from: M-x\BB\DLN, M-x\SI\DLN-n, R-x\CDLN, P-d\AEF\DLN-n, P-d\FSC2-n, P-d\ADM\DMN-n, R-x\EV\DLN-n		
		Links to: D-x\DLN, B-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		
Input Data				
PCM CODE	P-d\D1	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Define the data format code. A randomized PCM stream can be specified as: “P-d\D1=NRZ-L” and “P-d\D7=Y”; or “P-d\D1=RNRZ-L” and “P-d\D7” is ignored.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		NRZ-L		
		NRZ-M		
		NRZ-S		
		RNRZ-L		
		BIO-M		
		BIO-L		
		BIO-S		
		OTHER		
		Default: NRZ-L		
BIT RATE	P-d\D2	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Data rate in bits per second.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: positive floating point		
ENCRYPTED	P-d\D3	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		If the data is encrypted, provide details in comments.
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		E	Data is encrypted	
		U	Data is unencrypted	
		Default: U		
POLARITY	P-d\D4	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Data polarity.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		N	Normal	
		I	Inverted	
		Default: N		
AUTO-POLARITY CORRECTION	P-d\D5	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		Is automatic polarity correction to be used?
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default:N		
DATA DIRECTION	P-d\D6	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		Time sequence of data.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		N	Normal	
		R	Reversed	
		Default: N		
DATA RANDOMIZED	P-d\D7	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Randomization algorithm is specified in “RANDOMIZER LENGTH” (P-d\D8).
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
RANDOMIZER LENGTH	P-d\D8	N	No	Specify the randomizer length.
		Default: N		
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		
		Allowed when: When P-d\D7 = Y		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		STD	15 bits, per Appendix D	
		OTH	Other, define in comments	
		N/A	Not applicable	
		Default: STD		
Format				
TYPE FORMAT	P-d\TF	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO		Type of PCM format.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		ONE	Class I	
		TWO	Class II	
		BUS	1553 bus	
		1553	1553 bus	
		ALTD	Alternate tag and data	
		OTHR	Other, define in comments	
		Default: ONE		
COMMON WORD LENGTH	P-d\F1	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Number of bits in common word length.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: 4-64		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
WORD TRANSFER ORDER	P-d\F2	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Define the default for the first bit transferred in normal time sequence.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB	
		L	LSB	
		Default: M		
PARITY	P-d\F3	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Normal word parity.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Even	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	
		Default NO		
PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	P-d\F4	Allowed when: When P-d\F3 is not NO		Parity bit location.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Leads word	
		T	Trails word	
CRC	P-d\CRC	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		Specify what type of cyclic redundancy code is to be used.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		A	CRC-16-ANSI	

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		C	CRC-16-CCITT	
		E	CRC-32-ANSI	
		N	None	
		Default: N		
CRC CHECK WORD STARTING BIT	P-d\CRCCB	Allowed when: When P-d\CRC is not N		The starting bit number in the minor frame where the CRC check word begins. The CRC check word must occupy contiguous bits of the minor frame even if the check word crosses word boundaries. The check word shall always be inserted MSB first.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1 to the value of P-d\MF2		
CRC DATA START BIT	P-d\CRCDB	Allowed when: When P-d\CRC is not N		The starting bit number in the minor frame of the data used in the CRC calculation.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1 to the value of P-d\MF2		
CRC DATA NUMBER OF BITS	P-d\CRCDN	Allowed when: When P-d\CRC is not N		The number of data bits used in the CRC calculation. The data being checked may span 2 minor frames but is never longer than a single minor frame. Minor frame fill bits are never used as part of a CRC calculation.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1 to the value of P-d\MF2		
Minor Frame				
NUMBER OF MINOR FRAMES IN MAJOR FRAME	P-d\MF\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Number of minor frames in a major frame.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: 1 to 256		
		Default: 1		
NUMBER OF WORDS IN A MINOR FRAME	P-d\MF1	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the number of words in a minor frame, as defined in Chapter 4 , Paragraph 4.3 (the minor frame synchronization pattern is always considered as one word, regardless of its length).
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: 2-4096		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
NUMBER OF BITS IN A MINOR FRAME	P-d\MF2	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Number of bits in a minor frame including minor frame synchronization pattern.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: When P-d\CRC is not N or defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: 20 to 16384		
SYNC TYPE	P-d\MF3	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		Define minor frame synchronization type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		FPT	Fixed pattern	
		OTH	Other, define in comments	
		Default: FPT		
Synchronization Pattern				
LENGTH	P-d\MF4	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the minor frame synchronization pattern length in number of bits.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: 16 to 33		
PATTERN	P-d\MF5	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Define minor frame synchronization pattern in bits (1s and 0s) with the left-most bit as the first bit transmitted. “X” may be used to indicate a “don’t care” bit.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: The value of MF4 count of binary pattern		
Synchronization Criteria				
IN-SYNC CRITERIA	P-d\SYNC1	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		This specifies the desired criteria for declaring the system to be in sync. “0” (First good sync). Number of good sync patterns (1 or greater). “NS” (Not specified).
		Range: 0 to 99 or NS		
		Default: NS		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)			
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
SYNC PATTERN CRITERIA	P-d\SYNC2	Allowed when: When P-d\SYNC1 is not NS	Number of bits that may be in error in the synchronization pattern
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 0 to the value of P-d\MF4	
Out of Synchronization Criteria			
NUMBER OF DISAGREES	P-d\SYNC3	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified	Specify the desired criteria for declaring the system out of sync. Number of bad sync patterns, (1 or greater). “NS” (Not specified).
		Range: 0 to 99 or NS	
		Default: NS	
SYNC PATTERN CRITERIA	P-d\SYNC4	Allowed when: When P-d\SYNC3 is not NS	Number of bits that may be in error in the synchronization pattern.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 0 to the value of P-d\MF4	
FILL BITS	P-d\SYNC5	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified and defining CH10 non-throughput mode	Max number of fill bits between end of frame and next sync pattern that can be ignored.
		Range: 0-16384	
		Default: 0	
Minor Frame Format Definition			
WORD NUMBER	P-d\MFW1-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK	Word position in the minor frame. Word position 1 follows the synchronization pattern.
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified and words are sized other than the default word size	
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode	
		Range: 1-value of P-d\MF1-1	
NUMBER OF BITS IN WORD	P-d\MFW2-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK	The number of bits in word position defined by P-d\MFW1-n. If default value, do not include.
		Allowed when: P-d\MFW1 is specified	
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 4-64	

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition	
NOTE: The above pair set must be defined for all words that have a length other than the common word length. Therefore, all word positions not included in the above will have the common word length as a default value.				
Subframe Synchronization				
NUMBER OF SUBFRAME ID COUNTERS	P-d\ISF\N	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK	Specify the number of subframe ID counters defined within the minor frame.	
		Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified		
		Required when: Defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Range: 0-10		
		Default: 0		
SUBFRAME ID COUNTER NAME	P-d\ISF1-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK	Specify the subframe ID counter name.	
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Required when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 1		
		Range: 32 characters		
SUBFRAME SYNC TYPE	P-d\ISF2-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK	Define the subframe synchronization type.	
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration		Description
		ID		ID counter
		OT		Other, define in comments
		Default: ID		
ID Counter				
SUBFRAME ID COUNTER LOCATION	P-d\IDC1-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK	If ID counter is designated as the subframe sync type, give the minor frame word position of the counter.	
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
ID COUNTER MSB STARTING BIT LOCATION	P-d\IDC3-n	Range: 1 to value of P-d\MF1-1		Specify the bit location of the ID counter MSB within the word.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
ID COUNTER LENGTH	P-d\IDC4-n	Range: 1 to size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1)		Specify the subframe ID counter length, number of bits.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
ID COUNTER TRANSFER ORDER	P-d\IDC5-n	Range: 1 to size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1)		Specify whether the MSB or LSB is transferred first.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB	
		L	LSB	
		D	As specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2).	
ID COUNTER INITIAL VALUE	P-d\IDC6-n	Default: D		Specify the initial value of the ID counter.
		R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Range: 0, 1, number of minor frames–1, number of minor frames		
INITIAL COUNT MINOR FRAME NUMBER	P-d\IDC7-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the minor frame number associated with the initial count value.
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Range: 1		
		Default: 1		
ID COUNTER END VALUE	P-d\IDC8-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the end value of the ID counter.
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 0,1,number of minor frames–1, number of minor frames		
END COUNT MINOR FRAME NUMBER	P-d\IDC9-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the minor frame number associated with the end count value.
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Range: Number of minor frames		
COUNT DIRECTION	P-d\IDC10-n	R/R Ch 10 Status: RO-PAK		Specify the direction of the count increment.
		Allowed when: When P-d\ISF\N is greater than 0		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		INC	Increasing	
		DEC	Decreasing	
		Default: INC		
Asynchronous Embedded Format				
NUMBER OF ASYNCHRONOUS EMBEDDED FORMATS	P-d\AEF\N	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN specified		Specify the number of asynchronous embedded formats.
		Range: 0 to 99		
		Default: 0		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA LINK NAME	P-d\AEF\DLN-n	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF\N is greater than 0		Provide the data link name for this asynchronous embedded format. Repeat name and the following entries for the second format, as appropriate. A separate data link definition must be provided for each asynchronous embedded format.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: P-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		
SUPERCOM	P-d\AEF1-n	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF\N is greater than 0		If the asynchronous format is not supercommutated, enter “NO”. Otherwise, enter the number of host minor frame words that are used.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1 to P-d\MF1-1 or NO		
LOCATION DEFINITION	P-d\AEF2-n	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF\N is greater than 0		If supercommutated, specify how the word locations are defined.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		F1	First word and interval	
		EL	Every location	
		CW	Contiguous words	
		NA	Not applicable	
LOCATION	P-d\AEF3-n-w	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF\N is greater than 0		Specify the first word within the minor frame that contains the asynchronous embedded format identified. For the method when every word location is defined, repeat this entry for each word position applicable. For the first word and interval method, include the next entry to define the interval.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1 to value of P-d\MF1-1		
INTERVAL	P-d\AEF4-n	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF2-n is FI		Specify the interval to be used to define the asynchronous embedded format locations.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1 to value of P-d\MF1-1		
WORD LENGTH	P-d\AEF5-n-w	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF\N is greater than 0		Specify the number of embedded bits in this host word location.
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
		Range: 1 to size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1)	
MASK	P-d\AEF6-n-w	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF\N is greater than 0	If the asynchronous portion of the word is shorter than the word length, then provide the binary mask required to indicate which bits are used (1s used, 0s not used). Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Required when: When P-d\AEF5-n-w is not the full word length	
		Range: 1 to size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1	
SUB-COMMUTATED	P-d\AEF7-n-w	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF\N is greater than 0	If this embedded format is not subcommutated (and appears in every minor frame), enter “NO”; otherwise, enter the number of definitions to follow, m.
		Range: 0 to size of minor frame length or NO	
		Default: NO	
START FRAME	P-d\AEF8-n-w-m	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF7-n-w is not NO	When the embedded format is subcommutated, enter the first minor frame number this embedded format appears in. If this field is missing, the default value “1” is assumed. Repeat P-d\AEF7-n-w number of times.
		Range: 1 to size of minor frame length	
		Default: 1	
FRAME INTERVAL	P-d\AEF9-n-w-m	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF7-n-w is not NO	When the embedded format is subcommutated, enter the interval between minor frames that this embedded format appears in. If this field is missing, the default value “1” is assumed. Repeat P-d\AEF7-n-w number of times.
		Range: 0 to size of minor frame length	
		Default: 1	
END FRAME	P-d\AEF10-n-w-m	Allowed when: When P-d\AEF7-n-w is not NO	When the embedded format is subcommutated, enter the last minor frame number this embedded format appears in. If this field is missing, the last minor frame is assumed. Repeat P-d\AEF7-n-w number of times.
		Range: 1 to size of minor frame length	
		Default: Last minor frame number	

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
Format Change			
Frame Format Identifier			
LOCATION	P-d\FFI1	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified Range: 1 to value of P-d\MF1-1	Specify the position in the minor frame that contains the frame format identification (FFI) word. If more than one word location, provide the details in the comments.
MASK	P-d\FFI2	Allowed when: When P-d\FFI1 is specified Required when: Allowed Range: 1 to size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1	If the FFI is shorter than the word length, then provide the binary mask required to indicate which bits are used. Leftmost bit corresponds to the MSB.
Measurement List Change			
NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LISTS	P-d\MLC\N	Allowed when: If P-d\FSC\N is 0 Range: 1-99, NO Default: NO	Specify the number of measurement lists that are required to be selected. If none, enter "NO". Otherwise, enter the number, n.
FFI PATTERN	P-d\MLC1-n	Allowed when: When P-d\MLC\N is not NO Required when: Allowed Range: Size of 1-Size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1	Specify the FFI pattern that corresponds to the measurement list (1s and 0s). This entry and the next are an ordered pair.
MEASUREMENT LIST NAME	P-d\MLC2-n	Allowed when: When P-d\MLC\N is not NO Required when: Allowed Links to: D-x\MLN-y Range: 32 characters	Specify the measurement list name.
Format Structure Change			
NUMBER OF FORMATS	P-d\FSC\N	Allowed when: When P-d\MLC\N is NO Range: 0-99 Default: 0	Specify the number of formats to be defined.

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)			
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
FFI PATTERN	P-d\FSC1-n	Allowed when: When P-d\FSC\N is specified	Specify the FFI pattern that corresponds to the format that is defined. This entry and the next are an ordered pair.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Size of 1-Size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1	
DATA LINK ID	P-d\FSC2-n	Allowed when: When P-d\FSC\N is specified	Identify the format that corresponds to this FFI code.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Links to: P-d\DLN	
		Range: 32 characters	
Alternate Tag And Data			
NUMBER OF TAGS	P-d\ALT\N	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN specified	Specify the number of tag/data pairs to be included within the minor frame.
		Range: 0-999	
		Default: 0	
NUMBER OF BITS IN TAG	P-d\ALT1	Allowed when: if P-d\ALT\N is greater than 0	Specify the number of bits that are in the tag.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Range 1-Size of word (P-d\F1)	
NUMBER OF BITS IN DATA WORD	P-d\ALT2	Allowed when: if P-d\ALT\N is greater than 0	Specify the number of bits that are in the common data word.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Range 1-Size of word (P-d\F1)	
FIRST TAG LOCATION	P-d\ALT3	Allowed when: if P-d\ALT\N is greater than 0	Identify the location of the start of the first tag location in terms of bits, with the first bit position after the synchronization pattern being number 1.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1-16384	
SEQUENCE	P-d\ALT4	Allowed when: if P-d\ALT\N is greater than 0	If the tag/data word sequence is tag, then data enter “N” for normal. If the data precedes the tag, enter “R” for reversed.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Enumeration	

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		N	Normal	
		R	Reversed	
Asynchronous Data Merge Format				
NUMBER OF ASYNCHRONOUS DATA MERGE FORMATS	P-d\ADM\N	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN specified		Specify the number of asynchronous data merge formats.
		Range: 0-99		
		Default: 0		
DATA MERGE NAME	P-d\ADM\DMN-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		Provide the data merge name for this asynchronous data merge format. This can be used to identify the source of the data merge format, as appropriate. Use the comments field to describe this data source for the asynchronous data merge format.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: P-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		
MASK AND PATTERN	P-d\ADM\MP-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		If the asynchronous data merge format uses the overhead bits as recommended in Chapter 4 , enter “N”. Otherwise enter “Y” and specify the overhead mask and patterns. Default is “N” (Chapter 4).
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		N	No	
		Y	Yes	
		Default: N		
OVERHEAD MASK	P-d\ADM\OHM-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\MP-n is Y		If “MASK AND PATTERN” is “Y”, provide the mask of the overhead bits in binary. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Size of 1-Size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1		
FRESH DATA PATTERN	P-d\ADM\FDP-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\MP-n is Y		If “MASK AND PATTERN” is “Y”, provide the pattern for fresh data in binary. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Size of 1-Size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA OVERFLOW PATTERN	P-d\ADM\DOP-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\MP-n is Y		If “MASK AND PATTERN” is “Y”, provide the pattern for data overflow in binary. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Size of 1-Size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1		
STALE DATA PATTERN	P-d\ADM\SDP-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\MP-n is Y		If “MASK AND PATTERN” is “Y”, provide the pattern for stale data in binary. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Size of 1-Size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1		
USER DEFINED PATTERN	P-d\ADM\UDP-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\MP-n is Y		If “MASK AND PATTERN” is “Y”, provide the pattern for user defined in binary. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Size of 1-Size of word (either P-d\MFW2-n or P-d\F1) of 0,1		
SUPERCOM	P-d\ADM1-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		If the asynchronous data merge format is not super-commutated, enter “NO”. Otherwise, enter the number of host minor frame words that are used.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Range of 1-P-d\MF1-1 or NO		
LOCATION DEFINITION	P-d\ADM2-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		If supercommutated, specify how the word locations are defined.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		FI	First word and interval	
		EL	Every location	
		CW	Contiguous words	
		NA	Not applicable	
LOCATION	P-d\ADM3-n-w	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		Specify the first word within the minor frame that contains the asynchronous data merge format identified. For the method when every word location is defined, repeat this entry for each word position applicable. For the first word and interval method, include the next entry to define the interval.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Range of 1-value of P-d\MF1-1		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
INTERVAL	P-d\ADM4-n	Allowed when: If P-d\ADM2-n is FI		Specify the interval to be used to define the asynchronous data merge format locations.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Range of 0-value of P-d\MF1-1		
DATA LENGTH	P-d\ADM5-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		Specify the number of data bits used in this data merge format.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-Size of word (P-d\F1)		
MSB LOCATION	P-d\ADM6-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		Provide the MSB position within the host minor frame location.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-Size of word (P-d\F1)		
PARITY	P-d\ADM7-n	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		If used, specify the parity information.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Even	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	
		Default: NO		
SUB-COMMUTATED	P-d\ADM8-n-w	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM\N is not 0		If this data merge format is not subcommutated (and appears in every minor frame), enter “NO”; otherwise, enter the number of definitions to follow, m.
		Range: Range 0-size of subframe,NO		
		Default: NO		
START FRAME	P-d\ADM9-n-w-m	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM8-n-w is not NO		When the data merge format is subcommutated, enter the first minor frame number this data merge format appears in. If this field is missing, the default value “1” is assumed. Repeat m number of times.
		Range: 1-size of subframe		
		Default: 1		
FRAME INTERVAL	P-d\ADM10-n-w-m	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM8-n-w is not NO		When the data merge format is subcommutated, enter the interval between minor frames that this data merge format appears in. If this field is missing, the default value “1” is assumed. Repeat m number of times.
		Range: 0-size of subframe		
		Default: 1		
END FRAME	P-d\ADM11-n-w-m	Allowed when: When P-d\ADM8-n-w is not NO		When the data merge format is subcommutated, enter the last minor frame number in which this data merge
		Range: 1-size of subframe		

Table 9-6. PCM Format Attributes Group (P)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
		Default: last minor frame	format appears. If this field is missing, the last minor frame is assumed. Repeat m number of times.
Comments			
COMMENTS	P-d\COM	Allowed when: When defining PCM Data	Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.

- b. **PCM Measurement Description Group (D).** [Figure 9-7](#) and [Table 9-7](#) contain the PCM measurement descriptions. The descriptions define each measurand or data item of interest within the frame format specified in the PCM attributes. [Table 9-7](#) includes the measurement name, which links the measurement to the Data Conversion Attributes group.


NOTE 	Beginning with RCC IRIG 106-09, it is recommended that the “Word and Frame” location type be used instead of the other six traditional location types. Additionally, when using Word and Frame, it is recommended to avoid the use of subframes (as defined in the Subframe Definitions section of the PCM Format Attributes group in RCC IRIG 106-09 and previous releases) and locate measurements by word number and frame number within the major frame. As of the release of RCC IRIG 106-11, the other six location types and subframes have been removed.
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Figure 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)			Code Name		
DATA LINK NAME - 9-112			(D-x\DLN)		
9-112	NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LISTS		(D-x\ML\N)		
	MEASUREMENT LIST NAME		(D-x\MLN-y)		
	NUMBER OF MEASURANDS		(D-x\MN\N-y)		
	MEASUREMENT NAME		(D-x\MN-y-n)		
9-113		PARITY	(D-x\MN1-y-n)		
		PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	(D-x\MN2-y-n)		
		MEASUREMENT TRANSFER ORDER	(D-x\MN3-y-n)		
		*Measurement Location			
9-114		MEASUREMENT LOCATION TYPE	(D-x\LT-y-n)		
		*Word And Frame			
		SUBFRAME ID COUNTER NAME	(D-x\IDCN-y-n)		
		NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS	(D-x\MML\N-y-n)		
		NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	(D-x\MNF\N-y-n-m)		
		WORD POSITION	(D-x\WP-y-n-m-e)		
		WORD INTERVAL	(D-x\WI-y-n-m-e)		
		END WORD POSITION	(D-x\EWP-y-n-m-e)		
		FRAME POSITION	(D-x\FP-y-n-m-e)		
		FRAME INTERVAL	(D-x\FI-y-n-m-e)		
		END FRAME POSITION	(D-x\EFP-y-n-m-e)		
		BIT MASK	(D-x\WFM-y-n-m-e)		
		FRAGMENT TRANSFER ORDER	(D-x\WFT-y-n-m-e)		
		FRAGMENT POSITION	(D-x\WFP-y-n-m-e)		
		OR	*Tagged Data		
			NUMBER OF TAG DEFINITIONS	(D-x\TD\N-y-n)	
			TAG NUMBER	(D-x\TD2-y-n-m)	
			BIT MASK	(D-x\TD3-y-n-m)	
			FRAGMENT TRANSFER ORDER	(D-x\TD4-y-n-m)	
			FRAGMENT POSITION	(D-x\TD5-y-n-m)	
*Relative					

		NUMBER OF PARENT MEASUREMENTS	(D-x\REL\N-y-n)
		PARENT MEASUREMENT	(D-x\REL1-y-n-m)
		BIT MASK	(D-x\REL2-y-n-m)
		FRAGMENT TRANSFER ORDER	(D-x\REL3-y-n-m)
		FRAGMENT POSITION	(D-x\REL4-y-n-m)
	*Comments		
9-117		COMMENTS	(D-x\COM)
*Heading Only - No Data Entry			

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA LINK NAME	D-x\DLN	Allowed when: When P-d\DLN is specified and decompuation is required		Provide the data link name.
		Required when: Allowed and defining CH10 non-throughput mode		
		Links from: P-d\DLN		
		Range: 32 characters		
NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LISTS	D-x\ML\N	Allowed when: When D-x\DLN is specified		Specify the number of measurement lists to be provided.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-99		
MEASUREMENT LIST NAME	D-x\MLN-y	Allowed when: When D-x\DLN is specified		Provide the measurement list name associated with the following attributes. The following information will have to be repeated for each measurement list identified in the PCM Format Attributes group.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links from: P-d\MLC2-n		
		Range: 32 characters		
NUMBER OF MEASURANDS	D-x\MN\N-y	Allowed when: When D-x\DLN is specified		Specify the number of measurands included within this measurement list.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-9999999		
MEASUREMENT NAME	D-x\MN-y-n	Allowed when: When D-x\DLN is specified		Measurand name.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Links from: D-x\REL1-y-n-m, R-x\SMF\SMN-n-m		
		Range: 32 characters		
PARITY	D-x\MN1-y-n	Allowed when: When D-x\DLN is specified		Specify parity.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Even	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	D-x\MN2-y-n	DE	Minor frame default, as specified in PARITY (P-d\F3)	Parity bit location.
		Default: DE		
		Allowed when: When D-x\MN1-y-n is not NO		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Leads measurement	
		T	Trails measurement	
MEASUREMENT TRANSFER ORDER	D-x\MN3-y-n	D	Minor frame default, as specified in PARITY TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F4)	Measurement transfer order bit location.
		Allowed when: When D-x\DLN specified		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB first	
		L	LSB first	
		D	Default, as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER, (P-d\F2)	
		Default: D		
Measurement Location				
MEASUREMENT LOCATION TYPE	D-x\LT-y-n	Allowed when: When D-x\DLN specified		Specify the nature of the location of this measurand.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		WDFR	Word and frame	
		TD	Tagged data	
		REL	Relative	

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
Word And Frame			
SUBFRAME ID COUNTER NAME	D-x\IDCN-y-n	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”	Specify the subframe ID counter name (ISF1) that applies to this measurement (needed only if the PCM format contains multiple ID counters).
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 32 characters	
		Required condition: When P\ISF\N > 1	
NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS	D-x\MML\N-y-n	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”	Specify the number of location definitions to follow for this measurement.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1-9999	
NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	D-x\MNF\N-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”	Number of word positions that each fragmented measurement location occupies. Enter “1” if this measurement is not fragmented.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1-8	
WORD POSITION	D-x\WP-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”	Specify the minor frame word position of this measurement location or fragment.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1 - (P\MF1-1)	
WORD INTERVAL	D-x\WI-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”	Specify the interval that is the offset from the first word position and each subsequent word position. An interval of zero indicates that there is only one word position being defined.
		Range: 0 - (P\MF1-2)	
		Default: 0	
END WORD POSITION	D-x\EWP-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\WI > 0	Specify the last minor frame word position of this measurement location or fragment. If not present, default is the end of the minor frame, according to the word interval. If word interval is zero, end word position is not used.
		Range: 1 - (P\MF1-1)	
		Default: Last word #	
FRAME POSITION	D-x\FP-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”	Specify the frame location of this measurement location or fragment.
		Range: 1 - P\MF\N	
		Default: 1	

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
FRAME INTERVAL	D-x\FI-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”		Specify the interval that is the offset from the first frame location and each subsequent frame location. An interval of zero indicates that there is only one frame location being defined.
		Range: 0 - (P\MF\N-1)		
		Default: 0		
END FRAME POSITION	D-x\EFP-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\FI > 0		Specify the last frame location of this measurement location or fragment. If not present, default is the end of the major frame, according to the frame interval. If frame interval is zero, end frame position is not used.
		Range: 1 - P\MF\N		
		Default: last minor frame #		
BIT MASK	D-x\WFM-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\LT is “WDFR”		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations used in each measurement location or fragment. If the full word is used, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: 1-64 of 0,1 or FW		
		Default: FW		
FRAGMENT TRANSFER ORDER	D-x\WFT-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\MNF\N > 1		Measurement Transfer Order bit location.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB first	
		L	LSB first	
		D	Default, as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2)	
		Default: D		
FRAGMENT POSITION	D-x\WFP-y-n-m-e	Allowed when: When D\MNF\N > 1		A number from 1 to N specifying the position of this fragment within the reconstructed binary data word. 1 corresponds to the most significant fragment. Each fragment position from 1 to N must be specified only once.
		Range: 1 - D\MNF\N		
		Default: 1		
NOTE: Measurement word length, fragment transfer order, and fragment position attributes do not apply when the “number of fragments” attribute for a measurement is 1.				
Tagged Data				
NUMBER OF TAG DEFINITIONS	D-x\TD\N-y-n	Allowed when: When D\LT is “TD”		Specify the number of tag definitions, N. If not fragmented, enter “1”.
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
TAG NUMBER	D-x\TD2-y-n-m	Range: 1-9999		The expected tag number from the input data stream.
		Allowed when: When D\LT is “TD”		
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-99999999999		
BIT MASK	D-x\TD3-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “TD”		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations in a word position that are assigned to this tagged data measurement. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: 1-64 of 0,1 or FW		
		Default: FW		
FRAGMENT TRANSFER ORDER	D-x\TD4-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “TD”		Fragment Transfer Order bit location.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB first	
		L	LSB first	
		D	Default, as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2)	
		Default: D		
FRAGMENT POSITION	D-x\TD5-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “TD”		A number from 1 to N specifying the position of this fragment within the reconstituted binary data word. 1 corresponds to the most significant fragment. Each fragment position from 1 to N must be specified only once.
		Range: 1 - D\TD\N		
		Default: 1		
Relative				
NUMBER OF PARENT MEASUREMENTS	D-x\REL\N-y-n	Allowed when: When D\LT is “REL”		Specify the number of parent measurements, N. If not fragmented, enter “1”.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-99		
PARENT MEASUREMENT	D-x\REL1-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “REL”		If fragmented, all parent measurements must be at same data rate.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: D-x\MN-y-n		

Table 9-7. PCM Measurement Description Group (D)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Range: 32 characters		
BIT MASK	D-x\REL2-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “REL”		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations in a word position that are assigned to this relative measurement. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Leftmost bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: 1-64 of 0,1 or FW		
		Default: FW		
FRAGMENT TRANSFER ORDER	D-x\REL3-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “REL”		Fragment Transfer Order bit location.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		M	MSB first	
		L	LSB first	
		D	Default, as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2)	
		Default: D		
FRAGMENT POSITION	D-x\REL4-y-n-m	Allowed when: When D\LT is “REL”		A number from 1 to N specifying the position of this fragment within the reconstituted binary data word. 1 corresponds to the most significant fragment. Each fragment position from 1 to N must be specified only once.
		Range: 1-D\REL\N		
		Default: 1		
Comments				
COMMENTS	D-x\COM	Allowed when: When D-x\DLN specified		Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.
		Range: 3200 characters		
NOTE: This group will contain a repetition of the above information until each measurement has been defined. Any word position not included will be treated as a spare channel or a “don’t care” channel. Information will not be processed for these “spare” channels. Note that measurement list changes and format changes that are a part of class II systems are included in the above, since the key to the measurement definition is the data link name (format) and the measurement list.				

- c. **Bus Data Attributes (B).** [Figure 9-8](#) and [Table 9-8](#) describe bus-originated data formats. The Bus Data Attributes group defines the attributes of a MIL-STD-1553 data acquisition system that is compliant with [Chapter 8](#) or an ARINC 429 data acquisition system that is consistent with the specification of ARINC 429 bus data. The primary components of this group are the recording description and message content definition. The former defines the method by which the data were recorded on the tape such as track spread versus composite. The latter consists of the message identification information and the measurement description set. The message identification information defines the contents of the control word that identifies each bus message. The measurement description set describes the measurement attributes and contains the measurement name that links the measurand to the Data Conversion Attributes group (C).

Mode codes are described in the message identification information. If the Subterminal Address field contains 00000 or 11111, the information in the Data Word Count/Mode Code field is a mode code and identifies the function of the mode code. If the mode code has associated data words, they are described in this section of the attributes. If the bus message is a remote terminal to remote terminal transfer, both the transmit command and the receive command are used to identify the message.

Figure 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)		Code Name
DATA LINK NAME - 9-120		(B-x\DLN)
9-124	TEST ITEM	(B-x\TA)
	BUS PARITY	(B-x\BP)
	NUMBER OF BUSES	(B-x\NBS\N)
	BUS NUMBER	(B-x\BID-i)
	BUS NAME	(B-x\BNA-i)
	BUS TYPE	(B-x\BT-i)
	* User-Defined Words	
		USER-DEFINED WORD 1 MEASUREMENT (B-x\UMN1-i)
		PARITY (B-x\U1P-i)
		PARITY TRANSFER ORDER (B-x\U1PT-i)
		BIT MASK (B-x\U1M-i)
		TRANSFER ORDER (B-x\U1T-i)
		USER-DEFINED WORD 2 MEASUREMENT (B-x\UMN2-i)
		PARITY (B-x\U2P-i)
		PARITY TRANSFER ORDER (B-x\U2PT-i)
		BIT MASK (B-x\U2M-i)
		TRANSFER ORDER (B-x\U2T-i)
		USER-DEFINED WORD 3 MEASUREMENT (B-x\UMN3-i)
		PARITY (B-x\U3P-i)
		PARITY TRANSFER ORDER (B-x\U3PT-i)
		BIT MASK (B-x\U3M-i)
		TRANSFER ORDER (B-x\U3T-i)
	*Recording Description	
		NUMBER OF TRACKS (B-x\TK\N-i)
		TRACK SEQUENCE (B-x\TS-i-k)
9-124	*Message Content Definition	

9-126	NUMBER OF MESSAGES		(B-x\NMS\N-i)
	MESSAGE NUMBER		(B-x\MID-i-n)
	MESSAGE NAME		(B-x\MNA-i-n)
	COMMAND WORD ENTRY		(B-x\CWE-i-n)
	COMMAND WORD		(B-x\CMD-i-n)
	REMOTE TERMINAL NAME		(B-x\TRN-i-n)
	REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS		(B-x\TRA-i-n)
	SUBTERMINAL NAME		(B-x\STN-i-n)
	SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS		(B-x\STA-i-n)
	TRANSMIT/RECEIVE MODE		(B-x\TRM-i-n)
	DATA WORD COUNT/MODE CODE		(B-x\DWC-i-n)
	SPECIAL PROCESSING		(B-x\SPR-i-n)
9-126	*ARINC 429 Message Definition		
	ARINC 429 LABEL		(B-x\LBL-i-n)
	ARINC 429 SDI CODE		(B-x\SDI-i-n)
9-127	*RT/RT Receive Command List		
	RECEIVE COMMAND WORD ENTRY		(B-x\RCWE-i-n)
	RECEIVE COMMAND WORD		(B-x\RCMD-i-n)
	REMOTE TERMINAL NAME		(B-x\RTRN-i-n)
	REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS		(B-x\RTRA-i-n)
	SUBTERMINAL NAME		(B-x\RSTN-i-n)
	SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS		(B-x\RSTA-i-n)
	DATA WORD COUNT		(B-x\RDWC-i-n)
9-127	*Mode Code		
	MODE CODE DESCRIPTION		(B-x\MCD-i-n)
	MODE CODE DATA WORD DESCRIPTION		(B-x\MCW-i-n)
9-128	*Measurement Description Set		
	NUMBER OF MEASURANDS		(B-x\MN\N-i-n)
	MEASUREMENT NAME		(B-x\MN-i-n-p)
	MEASUREMENT TYPE		(B-x\MT-i-n-p)
	PARITY		(B-x\MN1-i-n-p)
	PARITY TRANSFER ORDER		(B-x\MN2-i-n-p)
9-129	*Measurement Location		
	NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS		(B-x\NML\N-i-n-p)
	MESSAGE WORD NUMBER		(B-x\MWN-i-n-p-e)
	BIT MASK		(B-x\MBM-i-n-p-e)
	TRANSFER ORDER		(B-x\MTO-i-n-p-e)
9-129	FRAGMENT POSITION		(B-x\MFP-i-n-p-e)
	*Comments		
9-130	COMMENTS		(B-x\COM)
*Heading Only - No Data Entry			

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA LINK NAME	B-x\DLN	Allowed when: When defining bus data		Identify the data link name consistent with the Multiplex/Modulation group. The PCM format of the data stream shall be defined in the PCM Format Attributes group.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links from: R-x\CDLN, P-d\DLN, R-x\EV\DLN-n		
		Range: 32 characters		
TEST ITEM	B-x\TA	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Test item description in terms of name, model, platform, or identification code that contains the data acquisition system.
		Range: 16 characters		
BUS PARITY	B-x\BP	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Specify whether the MSB of the 1553 words is a parity bit. If parity is used, it must be odd parity, as specified in Chapter 8 , Paragraph 8.2.2.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	
NUMBER OF BUSES	B-x\NBS\N	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Specify the number of buses included within this data link. If parity is used, the maximum is 8 buses, and if parity is not used, the maximum is 16 buses, as specified in Chapter 8 , Paragraph 8.2.3.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-16		
BUS NUMBER	B-x\BID-i	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Enter the bus number as a binary string.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary		
BUS NAME	B-x\BNA-i	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Specify the bus name.
		Range: 32 characters		
BUS TYPE	B-x\BT-i	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Specify the bus type.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		1553	1553 bus	
		A429	ARINC 429 bus	

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
User-Defined Words			
USER-DEFINED WORD 1 MEASUREMENT	B-x\UMN1-i	Allowed when: When defining chapter 8 bus data and using content ID label 0010	Specify the measurement name associated with the content ID label (bits 5-8) value of “0010”.
		Links to: C-d\DCN	
		Range: 32 characters	
PARITY	B-x\U1P-i	Allowed when: When B-x\UMN1-i is specified	Specify parity.
		Range: Enumeration	
		Enumeration	Description
		EV	Even
		OD	Odd
		NO	None
PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\U1PT-i	Default: NO	Parity bit location.
		Allowed when: When B\U1P is not “NO”	
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Enumeration	
		Enumeration	Description
		L	Leads word
BIT MASK	B-x\U1M-i	T	Trails word
		Allowed when: When B-x\UMN1-i is specified	Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations that are assigned to this measurement in the word identified above. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: Binary or “FW”	
TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\U1T-i	Default: FW	
		Allowed when: When B-x\UMN1-i is specified	Transfer Order bit location.
		Range: Enumeration	
		Enumeration	Description
		MSB	MSB first
		LSB	LSB first
		DEF	Default as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Default: MSB		
USER-DEFINED WORD 2 MEASUREMENT	B-x\UMN2-i	Allowed when: When defining chapter 8 bus data and using content ID label 0011		Specify the measurement name associated with the content ID label (bits 5-8) value of “0011”.
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Range: 32 characters		
PARITY	B-x\U2P-i	Allowed when: When B-x\UMN2-i is specified		Specify parity.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Even	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	
		Default: NO		
PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\U2PT-i	Allowed when: When B\U2P is not “NO”		Parity bit location.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Leads word	
		T	Trails word	
BIT MASK	B-x\U2M-i	Allowed when: When B-x\UMN2-i is specified		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations that are assigned to this measurement in the word identified above. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: Binary or “FW”		
		Default: FW		
TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\U2T-i	Allowed when: When B-x\UMN2-i is specified		Transfer Order bit location.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		MSB	MSB first	
		LSB	LSB first	
		DEF	Default as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2)	

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
USER-DEFINED WORD 3 MEASUREMENT	B-x\UMN3-i	Default: MSB		Specify the measurement name associated with the content ID label (bits 5-8) value of “0100” (valid only for 1553, when response time is not used).
		Allowed when: When defining chapter 8 bus data and using content ID label 0100		
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Range: 32 characters		
PARITY	B-x\U3P-i	Allowed when: When B-x\UMN3-i is specified		Specify parity.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Even	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	
		Default: NO		
PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\U3PT-i	Allowed when: When B\U3P is not “NO”		Parity bit location.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Leads word	
		T	Trails word	
BIT MASK	B-x\U3M-i	Allowed when: When B-x\UMN3-i is specified		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations that are assigned to this measurement in the word identified above. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: Binary or “FW”		
		Default: FW		
TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\U3T-i	Allowed when: When B-x\UMN3-i is specified		Transfer Order bit location.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		MSB	MSB first	
		LSB	LSB first	
		DEF	Default as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2)	

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Default: MSB		
Recording Description				
NUMBER OF TRACKS	B-x\TK\N-i	Allowed when: When B\DLN specified		Enter the number of tape tracks used to record data. Any entry greater than one indicates that the data has been spread across multiple tracks.
		Range: Non-Negative Integer		
		Default: 0		
TRACK SEQUENCE	B-x\TS-i-k	Allowed when: When B\TK\N > 1		In these entries, give the sequence order of tape tracks that should be used to recover the data stream in the correct order. The order given should correspond to the actual skew of the data on the tape.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Positive Integer		
Message Content Definition				
NUMBER OF MESSAGES	B-x\NMS\N-i	Allowed when: When B\TK\N > 1		The number of messages to be defined.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Positive Integer		
MESSAGE NUMBER	B-x\MID-i-n	Allowed when: When B\TK\N > 1		The message number that contains the following data.
		Range: Positive Integer		
MESSAGE NAME	B-x\MNA-i-n	Allowed when: When B\TK\N > 1		Specify the message name.
		Range: 32 characters		
COMMAND WORD ENTRY	B-x\CWE-i-n	Allowed when: When dB-x\BT-I is 1553		Method used to specify the command word.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		W	Enter the entire command word in the COMMAND WORD attribute	

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		F	Enter command word fields separately in the REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS, SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS, TRANSMIT/RECEIVE MODE, and DATA WORD COUNT/MODE CODE attributes	
		Default: F		
COMMAND WORD	B-x\CMD-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\CWE-i-n is “W”		Specify the entire command word for this message.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Hexadecimal		
REMOTE TERMINAL NAME	B-x\TRN-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\CWE-i-n is “F”		Enter the name of the remote terminal that is sending or receiving this message. For RT/RT, specify the sending remote terminal name.
		Range: 32 characters		
REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS	B-x\TRA-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\CWE-i-n is “F”		Specify the five-bit remote terminal address for this message.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary		
SUBTERMINAL NAME	B-x\STN-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\CWE-i-n is “F”		Enter the name of the subterminal that is sending or receiving this message.
		Range: 32 characters		
SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS	B-x\STA-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\CWE-i-n is “F”		Specify the five-bit subterminal address for this message. Use “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary pattern of 5		
TRANSMIT/RECEIVE MODE	B-x\TRM-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\CWE-i-n is “F”		Indicate if this command word is a transmit or receive command. For RT/RT, specify transmit.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		1	Transmit	
		0	Receive	

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA WORD COUNT/MODE CODE	B-x\DWC-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\CWE-i-n is “F”		Enter the number of data words as a binary string, using “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value. If the subterminal address indicates a mode code, enter the mode code value as a binary string.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary pattern of 5		
SPECIAL PROCESSING	B-x\SPR-i-n	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Provide any special processing requirements pertaining to this message.
		Range: 200 characters		
ARINC 429 Message Definition				
ARINC 429 LABEL	B-x\LBL-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\BT-i is “A429”		Specify the eight-bit ARINC 429 label for this message.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 8 Binary digits		
ARINC 429 SDI CODE	B-x\SDI-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\BT-i is “A429”		Specify the two-bit ARINC 429 SDI code for this message.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		ALL	All SDI	
		0	SDI code 0	
		1	SDI code 1	
		2	SDI code 2	
		3	SDI code 3	
RT/RT Receive Command List				
RECEIVE COMMAND WORD ENTRY	B -x\RCWE-i-n	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Method used to specify the receive command word. Default is “F”.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		W	Enter the entire command word in the RECEIVE COMMAND WORD attribute	

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		F	Enter the command word fields separately in the REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS, SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS, and DATA WORD COUNT attributes	
RECEIVE COMMAND WORD	B-x\RCMD-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\RCWE-i-n is “W”		Specify the entire receive command word for this RT/RT message.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Hexadecimal		
REMOTE TERMINAL NAME	B-x\RTRN-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\RCWE-i-n is “F”		Enter the name of the remote terminal that is receiving this RT/RT message.
		Range: 32 characters		
REMOTE TERMINAL ADDRESS	B-x\RTRA-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\RCWE-i-n is “F”		Specify the five-bit remote terminal address for this RT/RT message.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary		
SUBTERMINAL NAME	B-x\RSTN-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\RCWE-i-n is “F”		Enter the name of the sub-terminal that is receiving this RT/RT message.
		Range: 32 characters		
SUBTERMINAL ADDRESS	B-x\RSTA-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\RCWE-i-n is “F”		Specify the five-bit subterminal address for this RT/RT message. Use “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary Pattern of 5		
DATA WORD COUNT	B-x\RDWC-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\RCWE-i-n is “F”		Enter the number of data words as a binary string, using “X” to indicate a “don’t care” value. Exclude status and time words. An RT/RT message cannot contain a mode code.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Binary Pattern of 5		
Mode Code				
MODE CODE DESCRIPTION	B-x\MCD-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\DWI-i-n is 00000 or 11111		Describe the function or action associated with this mode code.
		Range: 200 characters		

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
MODE CODE DATA WORD DESCRIPTION	B-x\MCW-i-n	Allowed when: When B-x\DWC-i-n is 00000 or 11111		If the mode code has an associated data word following the mode code command, provide a complete description of the data word.
		Range: 200 characters		
Measurement Description Set				
NUMBER OF MEASURANDS	B-x\MN\N-i-n	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Specify the number of measurands.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Postive Integer		
MEASUREMENT NAME	B-x\MN-i-n-p	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Measurand name.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Links from: R-x\BME\SMN-n-m		
		Range: 32 characters		
MEASUREMENT TYPE	B-x\MT-i-n-p	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Content identification.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		D	Data word	
		C	Command word	
		S	Status word	
		T	Time word	
PARITY	B-x\MN1-i-n-p	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Specify parity.
		Status:Optional		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Even	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	
		Default: NO		

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\MN2-i-n-p	Allowed when: B\MN1 is not “NO”		Parity bit location.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Leads word	
		T	Trails word	
Measurement Location				
NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS	B-x\NML\N-i-n-p	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		If this measurement is contained in one word, enter “1”. If this measurement is fragmented, enter the number of fragments.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-8		
MESSAGE WORD NUMBER	B-x\MWN-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Enter the data word number within a message that contains the measurement or the fragmented measurand.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Postive Integer		
BIT MASK	B-x\MBM-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations that are assigned to this measurement in the word identified above. If the full word is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: Binary or “FW”		
		Default: FW		
TRANSFER ORDER	B-x\MTO-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		Bit transfer order for the measurement.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		MSB	Most significant bit first.	
		LSB	Least significant bit first.	
		DEF	Default as specified in WORD TRANSFER ORDER (P-d\F2).	
		Default: MSB		
FRAGMENT POSITION	B-x\MFP-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified		A number from 1 to N specifying the position of this fragment within the reconstructed binary data
		Range: 1-8		

Table 9-8. Bus Data Attributes Group (B)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
		Required when: B\NML\N is greater than 1	word. 1 corresponds to the most significant fragment. Each fragment position from 1 to N must be specified only once.
NOTE: Repeat the above to describe each fragment of a fragmented word. The transfer order indicates whether to transpose the order of the bit sequence or not (LSB indicates to transpose the bit sequence).			
Comments			
COMMENTS	B-x\COM	Allowed when: When B\DLN is specified	Provide the additional information requested or other information desired.
		Range: 3200 characters	

- d. **Message Data Attributes (S).** The Message Data Attributes are presented graphically in [Figure 9-9](#) and specified in [Table 9-9](#). The information contained within this group is used to describe the characteristics and measurement locations within data streams as described by the UART, Message, Ethernet, IEEE-1394, and Fibre Channel [Chapter 10](#) channel data types.

Figure 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)		Code Name
DATA LINK NAME - 9-133	TEST ITEM	(S-d\DLN)
	NUMBER OF STREAMS	(S-d\TA)
9-135	STREAM NAME	(S-d\NS\N)
	MESSAGE DATA TYPE	(S-d\SNA-i)
	MESSAGE DATA LAYOUT	(S-d\MDT-i)
	MESSAGE DATA LAYOUT	(S-d\MDL-i)
	MESSAGE ELEMENT SIZE	(S-d\MES-i)
	MESSAGE ID LOCATION	(S-d\MIDL-i)
	MESSAGE LENGTH	(S-d\MLEN-i)
	MESSAGE DELIMITER	(S-d\MDEL-i)
	MESSAGE DELIMITER LENGTH	(S-d\MDLEN-i)
	FIELD DELIMITER	(S-d\FDEL-i)
	DATA ORIENTATION	(S-d\DO-i)
	*Message Content Definition	
9-135	NUMBER OF MESSAGES	(S-d\NMS\N-i)
	MESSAGE ID	(S-d\MID-i-n)
	MESSAGE DESCRIPTION	(S-d\MNA-i-n)
	NUMBER OF FIELDS	(S-d\NFLDS\N-i-n)
	FIELD NUMBER	(S-d\FNUM-i-n-m)
	FIELD START	(S-d\FPOS-i-n-m)
	FIELD LENGTH	(S-d\FLEN-i-n-m)
	*Measurement Description Set	
	NUMBER OF MEASURANDS	(S-d\MN\N-i-n)
	MEASUREMENT NAME	(S-d\MN-i-n-p)
9-137	PARITY	(S-d\MN1-i-n-p)
	PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	(S-d\MN2-i-n-p)
	DATA TYPE	(S-d\MBFM-i-n-p)
	FLOATING POINT FORMAT	(S-d\MFPF-i-n-p)
	DATA ORIENTATION	(S-d\MDO-i-n-p)
	*Measurement Location	
	NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS	(S-d\NML\N-i-n-p)
9-138	MESSAGE FIELD NUMBER	(S-d\MFN-i-n-p-e)
	BIT MASK	(S-d\MBM-i-n-p-e)
	TRANSFER ORDER	(S-d\MTO-i-n-p-e)
	FRAGMENT POSITION	(S-d\MFP-i-n-p-e)
	*Comments	
	COMMENTS	(S-d\COM)

*Heading Only - No Data Entry

Table 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DATA LINK NAME	S-d\DLN	Allowed when: When R\CDT is either “UARTIN” or “MSGIN” or “ETHIN”		Identify the data link name consistent with the Recorder-Reproducer group.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Links from: R-x\CDLN, R-x\EV\DLN-n		
		Range: 32 characters		
TEST ITEM	S-d\TA	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Test item description in terms of name, model, platform, or identification code that contains the data acquisition system.
		Range: 16 characters		
NUMBER OF STREAMS	S-d\NS\N	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Specify the number of message data streams included within this data link.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 2 characters		
STREAM NAME	S-d\SNA-i	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Specify the message data stream name (subchannel name or same as data link name if no subchannel).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
MESSAGE DATA TYPE	S-d\MDT-i	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Data type - “ASCII” or “BINARY”.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		ASCII		
		BINARY		
		Default: ASCII		
MESSAGE DATA LAYOUT	S-d\MDL-i	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Specify message data layout.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		DELIMITED	Data layout [ASCII data type only]	
		FIXED	ASCII or binary data types.	

Table 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)

Table 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
MESSAGE ELEMENT SIZE	S-d\MES-i	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Element size in number of bits.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 2 characters		
		Default: 8		
MESSAGE ID LOCATION	S-d\MIDL-i	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Message ID field number.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 4 characters		
MESSAGE LENGTH	S-d\MLEN-i	Allowed when: When S-d\MDL-I is “FIXED”		Message length in number of message elements (fixed data layout only).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 8 characters		
MESSAGE DELIMITER	S-d\MDEL-i	Allowed when: When S-d\MDL-I is “DELIMITED”		Message delimiter - “CRLF” or “CR” or “LF” or hex value (delimited layout only).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Hex or Enums		
MESSAGE DELIMITER LENGTH	S-d\MDLEN-i	Allowed when: When S-d\MDL-I is “DELIMITED”		Message delimiter length in number of message elements (delimited layout only).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 2 characters		
FIELD DELIMITER	S-d\FDEL-i	Allowed when: When S-d\MDL-I is “DELIMITED”		Field delimiter - “,” or “|”, or “blank” or “tab”, or hex value (delimited layout only).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Hex or Enums		
NOTE: A field is a set of elements determined by the number of elements or elements between field delimiters. A message consists of one or more fields, which can be fixed or variable length.				
DATA ORIENTATION	S-d\DO-i	Allowed when: when S-d\MDT-I = “BINARY”.		Data orientation. Binary data type only.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Little endian	

Table 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		B	Big endian	
		Default: Big Endian		
Message Content Definition				
NUMBER OF MESSAGES	S-d\NMS\N-i	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		The number of messages to be defined.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 8 characters		
MESSAGE ID	S-d\MID-i-n	Allowed when: When S-d\MIDL-I is not “0”		Message ID value. ASCII value in quotes or hex value.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: ASCII or Hex		
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION	S-d\MNA-i-n	Allowed when: When S-d\MIDL-I is not “0”		Message description.
		Range: 64 characters		
NUMBER OF FIELDS	S-d\NFLDS\N-i-n	Allowed when: When S-d\MIDL-I is not “0”		Number of fields in the message.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 4 characters		
FIELD NUMBER	S-d\FNUM-i-n-m	Allowed when: When S-d\MIDL-I is not “0”		Specify the field number.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 4 characters		
FIELD START	S-d\FPOS-i-n-m	Allowed when: When S-d\MDL-I is “FIXED”		Enter the element position of the field (only for fixed column message data layout).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 5 characters		
FIELD LENGTH	S-d\FLEN-i-n-m	Allowed when: When S-d\MDL-I is “FIXED”		Enter the field length (only for fixed message data layout). If message data type is ASCII, ASCII string in field is converted to specified data type, i.e., float. If message data type is binary, field is cast as specified data type, i.e., unsigned, signed, float, ASCII, etc.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 5 characters		
Measurement Description Set				
NUMBER OF MEASURANDS	S-d\MN\N-i-n	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Specify the number of measurands.
		Range: 4 characters		

Table 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
MEASUREMENT NAME	S-d\MN-i-n-p	Allowed when: When S\MN\N > 0		Measurand name.
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
		Range: 32 characters		
PARITY	S-d\MN1-i-n-p	Allowed when: When S\MN\N > 0		Normal word parity.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		EV	Even	
		OD	Odd	
		NO	None	
		Default: NO		
PARITY TRANSFER ORDER	S-d\MN2-i-n-p	Allowed when: When S\MN\N > 0		Parity bit location.
		Range:Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Leads word	
		T	Trails word	
DATA TYPE	S-d\MBFM-i-n-p	Allowed when: When S\MN\N > 0		Data type. If message data type is binary then only ASCII, signed, unsigned, and float are valid.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		ASCII	ASCII characters	
		FLOAT	Binary floating point data	
		SIGNED	Binary signed integer data	
		UNSIGNED	Binary unsigned integer data	
		HEX	ASCII characters 0-9, A-F	
		OCTAL	ASCII characters 0-7	
		BINARY	ASCII characters 0 and 1	

NOTE: For binary messages, the data type describes the format of the raw input data as it appears in the stream. If FLOAT is specified in a binary message, the floating point format attribute describes the specific floating point data type. For ASCII messages, FLOAT, SIGNED, and UNSIGNED define how to interpret the ASCII data for conversion to an output data type for numeric processing.

Table 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
FLOATING POINT FORMAT	S-d\MFPF-i-n-p	Allowed when: When S\MN\N > 0		If data type is “float”, specify which floating point format will be used. Only for binary message data type. See Appendix O for more information.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		IEEE_32	IEEE 754 single precision	
		IEEE_64	IEEE 754 double precision	
		1750A_32	MIL-STD 1750A single precision	
		1750A_48	MIL-STD 1750A double precision	
		DEC_32	DEC single precision	
		DEC_64	DEC double precision	
		DEC_64G	DEC “G” double precision	
		IBM_32	IBM single precision	
		IBM_64	IBM double precision	
		TI_32	TI single precision	
		TI_40	TI extended precision	
DATA ORIENTATION	S-d\MDO-i-n-p	Allowed when: When S\MN\N > 0		Data orientation. Binary data type only.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		L	Little endian	
		B	Big endian	
		Default: Big Endian		
		Measurement Location		
NUMBER OF MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS	S-d\NML\N-i-n-p	Allowed when: When S\MN\N > 0		If this measurement is contained in one field, enter “1”. If this measurement is fragmented, enter the number of fragments.
		Range: 2 characters		
MESSAGE FIELD NUMBER	S-d\MFN-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When S\NML\N > 0		Enter the field number within a message that contains the measurement or the fragmented measurand.
		Range: 4 characters		

Table 9-9. Message Data Attributes Group (S)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
BIT MASK	S-d\MBM-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When S\NML\N > 0		Binary string of 1s and 0s to identify the bit locations that are assigned to this measurement in the field identified above. If the entire field is used for this measurement, enter “FW”. Left-most bit corresponds to the MSB.
		Range: Binary or FW		
TRANSFER ORDER	S-d\MTO-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When S\NML\N > 0		Specify transfer order bit as most significant or least significant.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		MSB	Most significant bit	
		LSB	Least significant bit	
FRAGMENT POSITION	S-d\MFP-i-n-p-e	Allowed when: When S\NML\N > 0		A number from 1 to N specifying the position of this fragment within the reconstructed binary field. 1 corresponds to the most significant fragment. Each fragment position from 1 to N must be specified only once.
		Range: 1-8		
NOTE: Repeat the above to describe each fragment of a fragmented field. The transfer order indicates whether to transpose the order of the bit sequence or not (LSB indicates to transpose the bit sequence).				
Comments				
COMMENTS	S-d\COM	Allowed when: When S\DLN is specified		Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.
		Range: 3200 characters		

9.5.7 Data Conversion Attributes (C)

The Data Conversion Attributes group includes a definition of the method by which the raw telemetry data is to be converted to meaningful information. The sensor calibration is contained in the group for each type of sensor that uses a standard calibration curve or for each sensor or parameter that has a unique calibration requirement. The calibration information can be entered in several different formats. Provision is made to permit a test organization to convert data set entries to coefficients of an appropriate curve fit and record the derived coefficients. [Figure 9-10](#) shows the structure of the data conversion attributes. [Table 9-10](#) contains the detailed information required.


 NOTE	For reference purposes, the following telemetry unit definitions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCM - natural binary range as indicated by binary format entry • FM (Analog) - lower band edge (−100) to upper band edge (+100).
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Figure 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)			Code Name
MEASUREMENT NAME - 9-142			(C-d\DCN)
9-142	*Transducer Information		
		TYPE	(C-d\TRD1)
		MODEL NUMBER	(C-d\TRD2)
		SERIAL NUMBER	(C-d\TRD3)
		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	(C-d\TRD4)
		ORIGINATION DATE	(C-d\TRD5)
		REVISION NUMBER	(C-d\TRD6)
9-143	*Point of Contact		
		NAME	(C-d\POC1)
		AGENCY	(C-d\POC2)
		ADDRESS	(C-d\POC3)
9-143	*Measurand		
		DESCRIPTION	(C-d\MN1)
		MEASUREMENT ALIAS	(C-d\MNA)
		EXCITATION VOLTAGE	(C-d\MN2)
		ENGINEERING UNITS	(C-d\MN3)
9-143	*Telemetry Value Definition		
		BINARY FORMAT	(C-d\BFM)
	*Floating Point		
		FLOATING POINT FORMAT	(C-d\FPF)
	*Bit Weight		
		NUMBER OF BITS	(C-d\BWT\N)
9-145		BIT NUMBER	(C-d\BWTB-n)
		BIT WEIGHT VALUE	(C-d\BWTV-n)
9-145	*In-Flight Calibration		

9-146		NUMBER OF POINTS	(C-d\MC\N)
		STIMULUS	(C-d\MC1-n)
		TELEMETRY VALUE	(C-d\MC2-n)
		DATA VALUE	(C-d\MC3-n)
9-146		*Ambient Value	
9-146		NUMBER OF AMBIENT CONDITIONS	(C-d\MA\N)
		STIMULUS	(C-d\MA1-n)
		TELEMETRY VALUE	(C-d\MA2-n)
		DATA VALUE	(C-d\MA3-n)
9-146		*Other Information	
9-147		HIGH MEASUREMENT VALUE	(C-d\MOT1)
		LOW MEASUREMENT VALUE	(C-d\MOT2)
		HIGH ALERT LIMIT VALUE	(C-d\MOT3)
		LOW ALERT LIMIT VALUE	(C-d\MOT4)
		HIGH WARNING LIMIT VALUE	(C-d\MOT5)
		LOW WARNING LIMIT VALUE	(C-d\MOT6)
		INITIAL VALUE	(C-d\MOT7)
		SAMPLE RATE	(C-d\SR)
9-147		*Data Conversion	
9-148		DATE AND TIME RELEASED	(C-d\CRT)
		CONVERSION TYPE	(C-d\DCT)
9-148		*Engineering Units Conversion	
9-148		*Pair Sets	
9-148		NUMBER OF SETS	(C-d\PS\N)
		APPLICATION	(C-d\PS1)
		ORDER OF FIT	(C-d\PS2)
		TELEMETRY VALUE	(C-d\PS3-n)
		ENGINEERING UNITS VALUE	(C-d\PS4-n)
9-148	OR	*Coefficients	
9-149		ORDER OF CURVE FIT	(C-d\CO\N)
		DERIVED FROM PAIR SET	(C-d\CO1)
		COEFFICIENT (0)	(C-d\CO)
		N-TH COEFFICIENT	(C-d\CO-n)
9-150	OR	*Coefficients (Negative Powers of X)	
		ORDER	(C-d\NPC\N)
		DERIVED FROM PAIR SET	(C-d\NPC1)
		COEFFICIENT (0)	(C-d\NPC)
		N-TH COEFFICIENT	(C-d\NPC-n)
9-150	OR	*Other	
9-150		DEFINITION OF OTHER DATA	(C-d\OTH)
		CONVERSION	
	OR	*Derived Parameter	
		ALGORITHM TYPE	(C-d\DPAT)
9-150		ALGORITHM	(C-d\DPA)
		TRIGGER MEASURAND	(C-d\DPTM)

9-151	OR	NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES	(C-d\DPNO)
		NUMBER OF INPUT MEASURANDS	(C-d\DP\N)
		MEASURAND #N	(C-d\DP-n)
		NUMBER OF INPUT CONSTANTS	(C-d\DPC\N)
		CONSTANT #N	(C-d\DPC-n)
9-151	OR	*Discrete	
		NUMBER OF EVENTS	(C-d\DIC\N)
		NUMBER OF INDICATORS	(C-d\DIC\N)
		CONVERSION DATA	(C-d\DI CC-n)
		PARAMETER EVENT DEFINITION	(C-d\DICP-n)
9-152	OR	* PCM Time	
		PCM TIME WORD FORMAT	(C-d\PTM)
9-152	OR	* 1553 Time	
		1553 TIME WORD FORMAT	(C-d\BTM)
9-152	OR	*Digital Voice	
		ENCODING METHOD	(C-d\VOI\E)
		DESCRIPTION	(C-d\VOI\D)
9-152	OR	*Digital Video	
		ENCODING METHOD	(C-d\VID\E)
		DESCRIPTION	(C-d\VID\D)
9-153	*Comments		
		COMMENTS	(C-d\COM)
*Heading Only - No Data Entry			

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
MEASUREMENT NAME	C-d\DCN	Allowed when: Always		Give the measurement name.
		Links from: R-x\AMN-n-m , R-x\AMN-n-m M-x\SI\MN-n , M-x\BB\MN , D-x\MN-y-n , B-x\UMN1-i , B-x\UMN2-i , B-x\UMN3-i , B- x\MN-i-n-p , S-d\MN-i-n-p, R-x\DMN-n-m		
		Range: 32 characters		
Transducer Information				
TYPE	C-d\TRD1	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Type of sensor, if appropriate.
		Range: 32 characters		
MODEL NUMBER	C-d\TRD2	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		If appropriate.
		Range: 32 characters		
SERIAL NUMBER	C-d\TRD3	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		If applicable.
		Range: 32 characters		
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	C-d\TRD4	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Enter the security classification of this measurand. Append the following: If received telemetry signal (Counts) is classified, add “R”. If expressed in engineering units, the measurand value is classified, add “E”. If both are classified, add “B”.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		U	Unclassified	
		C	Confidential	
		S	Secret	
		T	Top secret	
		O	Other	
ORIGINATION DATE	C-d\TRD5	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Date of origination of this data file. “DD” (Day). “MM” (Month). “YYYY” (Year).
		Range: MM-DD-YYYY		
REVISION NUMBER	C-d\TRD6	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Specify the revision number of the data provided.
		Range: 4 characters		
ORIENTATION	C-d\TRD7	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Describe the physical orientation of the sensor.
		Range: 32 characters		

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Point of Contact				
NAME	C-d\POC1	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Point of contact with the organization that provided the calibration data.
		Range: 24 characters		
AGENCY	C-d\POC2	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Point of contact with the organization that provided the calibration data.
		Range: 48 characters		
ADDRESS	C-d\POC3	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Point of contact with the organization that provided the calibration data.
		Range: 48 characters		
TELEPHONE	C-d\POC4	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Point of contact with the organization that provided the calibration data.
		Range: 20 characters		
Measurand				
DESCRIPTION	C-d\MN1	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Describe the parameter being measured.
		Range: 64 characters		
MEASUREMENT ALIAS	C-d\MNA	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Alternate measurand name.
		Range: 32 characters		
EXCITATION VOLTAGE	C-d\MN2	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Sensor reference voltage, in volts.
		Range: 10 characters		
ENGINEERING UNITS	C-d\MN3	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Define the engineering units applicable to the output data.
		Range: 16 characters		
LINK TYPE	C-d\MN4	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Define the source data link type.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		ANA	FM (analog)	
		PCM		
		OTH	Other	
		Default: PCM		
Telemetry Value Definition				
BINARY FORMAT	C-d\BFM	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Format of the binary information.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		INT	Integer	
		UNS	Unsigned Binary	
		SIG	Sign And Magnitude Binary [+ = 0]	
		SIM	Sign And Magnitude Binary [+ = 1]	
		ONE	One’s Complement	
		TWO	Two’s Complement	
		OFF	Offset Binary	
		FPT	Floating Point	
		BCD	Binary Coded Decimal	
		BWT	Bit Weight	
		OTH	Other, define in comments	
Floating Point				
FLOATING POINT FORMAT	C-d\FPF	Allowed when: When C\BFM is “FPT”		If binary format is “FPT”, specify which floating point format will be used. Other formats are not excluded. See Appendix O for more information.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		IEEE_32	IEEE 754 single precision	
		IEEE_64	IEEE 754 double precision	
		1750A_32	MIL-STD 1750A single precision	
		1750A_48	MIL-STD 1750A double precision	
		DEC_32	DEC single precision	
		DEC_64	DEC double precision	
		DEC_64G	DEC “G” double precision	

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		IBM_32	IBM single precision	
		IBM_64	IBM double precision	
		TI_32	TI single precision	
		TI_40	TI extended precision	
Bit Weight				
NUMBER OF BITS	C-d\BWT\N	Allowed when: When C\BFM is “BWT”		Specify the number of bits that will have a weighted value assigned.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range 1-64		
BIT NUMBER	C-d\BWTB-n	Allowed when: When C\BFM is “BWT”		Bit number, as defined in Chapter 4 , Subparagraph 4.3.1.c (MSB is bit 1).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range 1-64		
BIT WEIGHT VALUE	C-d\BWTV-n	Allowed when: When C\BFM is “BWT”		Numerical value indicated by each bit. To specify the sign bit, enter “S”.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point or “S”		
In-Flight Calibration				
NUMBER OF POINTS	C-d\MC\N	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified and defining “Inflight Calibration”		Is in-flight calibration required? “N” for no or the number of calibration points.
		Range: 0-999 or “N”		
		Default: N		
STIMULUS	C-d\MC1-n	Allowed when: When C-d\MC\N is not N		Provide the stimulus for this calibration point.
		Range: 32 characters		
TELEMETRY VALUE	C-d\MC2-n	Allowed when: When C-d\MC\N is not N		Telemetry units value.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Integer		
DATA VALUE	C-d\MC3-n	Allowed when: When C-d\MC\N is not N		Engineering units value.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point		
NOTE: The above set of three entries must be repeated for each in-flight calibration point.				

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)			
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
Ambient Value			
NUMBER OF AMBIENT CONDITIONS	C-d\MA\N	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified and defining “Ambient Values”	Number of static or simulated conditions.
		Range: 0-999	
		Default: 0	
STIMULUS	C-d\MA1-n	Allowed when: When C-d\MA\N is not 0	Description of the static environment in which a non-test stimulus or simulator is the data source.
		Range: 32 characters	
TELEMETRY VALUE	C-d\MA2-n	Allowed when: When C-d\MA\N is not 0	Telemetry units value for the static stimulus.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Integer	
DATA VALUE	C-d\MA3-n	Allowed when: When C-d\MA\N is not 0	Engineering units value for the static or simulated condition.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Floating Point	
Other Information			
HIGH MEASUREMENT VALUE	C-d\MOT1	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified	Highest engineering unit value defined in the calibration data.
		Range: Floating Point	
LOW MEASUREMENT VALUE	C-d\MOT2	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified	Lowest engineering unit value defined in the calibration data.
		Range: Floating Point	
HIGH ALERT LIMIT VALUE	C-d\MOT3	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified	Highest engineering unit value expected or safe operating value of the parameter (“red”).
		Range: Floating Point	
LOW ALERT LIMIT VALUE	C-d\MOT4	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified	Lowest engineering unit value expected or safe operating value of the parameter (“red”).
		Range: Floating Point	
HIGH WARNING LIMIT VALUE	C-d\MOT5	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified	Highest engineering unit value expected or safe operating value of the parameter (“yellow”).
		Range: Floating Point	
LOW WARNING LIMIT VALUE	C-d\MOT6	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified	Lowest engineering unit value expected or safe operating value of the parameter (“yellow”).
		Range: Floating Point	

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
INITIAL VALUE	C-d\MOT7	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		For Chapter 10 recorders, this is the initial engineering unit value used for mode 7 measurement change event conditions.
		Range: Floating Point		
SAMPLE RATE	C-d\SR	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Enter the sample rate in terms of samples per second.
		Range: 6 characters		
Data Conversion				
DATE AND TIME RELEASED	C-d\CRT	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Date and time calibration was released using the format defined in Subsection 9.5.1.
		Range: MM-DD-YYYY-HH-MI-SS		
CONVERSION TYPE	C-d\DCT	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified		Define the characteristics of the data conversion.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		NON	None	
		Engineering Units:		
		PRS	Pair Sets	
		COE	Coefficients	
		NPC	Coefficients [Negative Powers Of X]	
		DER	Derived	
		DIS	Discrete	
		PTM	PCM Time	
		BTM	1553 Time	
		VOI	Digital Voice	
		VID	Digital Video	
		OTH	Other	
		SP	Special Processing, enter in comments	

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
Engineering Units Conversion				
Pair Sets				
NUMBER OF SETS	C-d\PS\N	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “PRS”or C-d\CO1 is “Y”		Specify the number of pair sets provided, n.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 2-32		
APPLICATION	C-d\PS1	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “PRS”		Are the pair sets to be used to define a polynomial curve fit? If the answer is no, then the pair sets are to be used as a “table lookup” with linear interpolation between the defined points.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default: N		
ORDER OF FIT	C-d\PS2	Allowed when: When C\PS1 is “Y”		Specify the order of the curve fit to be performed, m. At least 2 pair sets must be provided, and a maximum of 32 pair sets may be included. Twelve or more pair sets are recommended for a fifth order fit. Use “BF” for Best Fit.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-100 or “BF”		
TELEMETRY VALUE	C-d\PS3-n	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “PRS”or C-d\CO1 is “Y”		Telemetry units value.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point		
ENGINEERING UNITS VALUE	C-d\PS4-n	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “PRS”or C-d\CO1 is “Y”		Engineering units value.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point		
NOTE: Repeat the above for the n pair sets.				
Coefficients				
ORDER OF CURVE FIT	C-d\CO\N	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “COE”		Specify the order of the polynomial curve fit, n.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-100		

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
DERIVED FROM PAIR SET	C-d\CO1	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “COE”		Were the coefficients derived from the pair set calibration data provided (“Y” or “N”)? If yes, provide a point of contact in the comments.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default: N		
COEFFICIENT (0)	C-d\CO	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “COE”		Value of the zero-order term (offset).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point		
N-TH COEFFICIENT	C-d\CO-n	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “COE”		Value of the coefficient of the n-th power of x (first order coefficient is the equivalent of bit weight).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point		
NOTE: Repeat until all n+1 coefficients are defined.				
Coefficients (Negative Powers of X)				
ORDER	C-d\NPC\N	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “NPC”		Specify the order of negative power coefficients, n.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-100		
DERIVED FROM PAIR SET	C-d\NPC1	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “NPC”		Were the coefficients derived from the pair set calibration data provided (“Y” or “N”)? If yes, provide a point of contact in the comments.
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		Y	Yes	
		N	No	
		Default: N		
COEFFICIENT (0)	C-d\NPC	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “NPC”		Value of the zero-order term (offset).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point		
N-TH COEFFICIENT	C-d\NPC-n	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “NPC”		Value of the coefficient of the negative n-th power of x.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Floating Point		

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
NOTE: Repeat until all n+1 coefficients are defined. This section describes the conversion equation $y=c_0 + c_1*(1/x) + c_2*(1/x^2) + \dots + c_n*(1/x^n)$, where c0, c1, c2,...,cn are the coefficients, x is the telemetry value, and y is the resulting EU value.				
Other				
DEFINITION OF OTHER DATA CONVERSION	C-d\OTH	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “OTH” or “SP”		Define other data conversion technique or special processing requirement.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1000 characters		
Derived Parameter				
ALGORITHM TYPE	C-d\DPAT	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DER”		Specify whether the algorithm will be given (in C-d\DPA) as: “N” (Name of algorithm). “A” (Algorithm). See Appendix P for additional details.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		N	Name of algorithm	
		A	Algorithm	
ALGORITHM	C-d\DPA	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DER”		Define the algorithm to be used in deriving the parameter. See Appendix P for additional details.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1024 characters		
TRIGGER MEASURAND	C-d\DPTM	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DER”		Specify the name of the input measurand that triggers the calculation of the derived parameter.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		
		Links to: C-d\DCN		
NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES	C-d\DPNO	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DER”		Specify how many times the trigger measurand must occur before the calculation is done. Default is 1.
		Range: 2 characters		
NUMBER OF INPUT MEASURANDS	C-d\DP\N	Allowed when: When C\DPAT is “N”		Specify the number of input measurands used to derive this parameter.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 1-100		
MEASURAND #N	C-d\DP-n	Allowed when: When C\DPAT is “N”		Specify the name of the n-th input measurand.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: 32 characters		

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
		Links to: C-d\DCN	
NOTE: Continue until all n measurands are defined.			
NUMBER OF INPUT CONSTANTS	C-d\DPC\N	Allowed when: When C\DPAT is “N”	Specify the number of input constants used to derive this parameter.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1-100	
CONSTANT #N	C-d\DPC-n	Allowed when: When C\DPAT is “N”	Specify the value for the n-th constant.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Floating Point	
NOTE: Continue until all n constants are defined.			
Discrete			
NUMBER OF EVENTS	C-d\DIC\N	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DIS”	How many events are associated with this discrete field, n?
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1-100	
NUMBER OF INDICATORS	C-d\DIC\N	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DIS”	Number of indicators: For a PCM system, provide the number of bits used for this discrete set. For an analog channel, provide the number of levels used to define this discrete set.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 1-100	
CONVERSION DATA	C-d\DICC-n	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DIS”	Telemetry value, counts for PCM, percent of full scale for analog.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 16 characters	
PARAMETER EVENT DEFINITION	C-d\DICP-n	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “DIS”	Define the event for the bit or bit field in a word that corresponds to a discrete event or the percent full scale value such as switch on or off.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 240 characters	
NOTE: Continue to define the events for each bit pattern or value of the discrete measurand.			
PCM Time			
PCM TIME WORD FORMAT	C-d\PTM	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “PTM”	Specify the PCM time word format used, as defined in Chapter 4 (Paragraph 4.7).
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: Enumeration	

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)				
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes		Definition
		Enumeration	Description	
		H	High-order time	
		L	Low-order time	
		M	Microsecond time	
1553 Time				
1553 TIME WORD FORMAT	C-d\BTM	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “BTM”		Specify the 1553 time word format used, as defined in Chapter 4 (Paragraph 4.7) and Chapter 8 (Paragraph 8.3).
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		H	High-order time	
		L	Low-order time	
		M	Microsecond time	
R	Response time			
Digital Voice				
ENCODING METHOD	C-d\VOIE	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “VOI”		Specify the voice encoding method used.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Range: Enumeration		
		Enumeration	Description	
		CVSD	Continuously Variable Slope Delta modulation	
		OTHR	Other	
DESCRIPTION	C-d\VOID	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “VOI”		Specify the decoding algorithm to be used.
		Required when: Allowed		
		Required condition: When C\VOIE is “OTHR”		
		Range: 640 characters		
Digital Video				
ENCODING METHOD	C-d\VIDE	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “VID”		Specify the video encoding method used.
		Required when: Allowed		

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)

Table 9-10. Data Conversion Attributes Group (C)			
Parameter	Code Name	Usage Attributes	Definition
		Range: 64 characters	
DESCRIPTION	C-d\VID\D	Allowed when: When C\DCT is “VID”	Specify the decoding algorithm to be used.
		Required when: Allowed	
		Range: 640 characters	
Comments			
COMMENTS	C-d\COM	Allowed when: When C-d\DCN is specified	Provide the additional information requested or any other information desired.
		Range: 3200 characters	

9.5.8 Airborne Hardware Attributes (H)

The Airborne Hardware Attributes group defines the specific configuration of airborne instrumentation hardware in use on the item under test. This group allows the same TMATS file to describe the airborne hardware as well as the telemetry attributes.

Specific information on the structure and definition of airborne hardware attributes is not included in this standard. There are far too many hardware systems to try to define them all in one group. The main purpose of identifying this group is to reserve the “H” designation for those instrumentation organizations that choose to use the TMATS standard in this way.

The only H group attributes defined in this standard are the following:

- a. Test Item (code name H\TA) - specifies the item under test and ties the H group to the G group.
- b. Airborne System Type (code name H\ST-n) - identifies the airborne systems being described in the current file and determines how the rest of the attributes in the H group will be interpreted.

NOTE



For anyone wishing to define an H group, it is strongly recommended that the conventions laid out in this standard be followed. The resultant document should maintain the look and feel of this standard for consistency.

9.5.9 Vendor-Specific Attributes (V)

The Vendor-Specific Attributes group provides information that is specific to a vendor. This group allows the TMATS file to include information about a particular vendor’s equipment in use during a test. Detailed information about specific vendors’ equipment is not included in this standard.

The only V-group attributes defined in this standard are the following.

- a. Data Source ID (code name V-x\ID) - specifies the Data Source ID consistent with the General Information group and ties the V group to the G group.
- b. Vendor Name (code name V-x\VN) - a three-character acronym that identifies the specific vendor and determines how the rest of the attributes in the V group are interpreted.

All other code names for vendor-specific attributes will have the form:

V-x\acr\attribute-string

where: *acr* is the three-character acronym identifying a specific vendor.

attribute-string is any attribute that applies to this vendor.

NOTE



For anyone wishing to define a V group, it is strongly recommended that the conventions laid out in this standard be followed. The resultant document should maintain the look and feel of this standard for consistency.

9.6 Data Display Standard: Data Display Markup Language

The standard format, DDML, has been developed to describe commonly used data displays. This DDML standard exists only as a collection of XSD files; it does not exist in the TMATS code name format described in Section 9.5. The DDML schema can be found [here](#). Additionally, a graphical depiction of the schema in hypertext markup language (HTML) format is available [here](#). The HTML files are very large and will take time to download. The following paragraphs explain the purpose, objectives, and structure of DDML, and define the global elements in the schema.

9.6.1 Data Display Markup Language Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of DDML is to serve as the neutral interchange language between data display languages supported by different vendors. Built on XML, DDML has been designed with the following objectives in mind:

- a. To include a standard terminology for describing data display components;
- b. To be robust and highly expressive in order to accommodate any data display language;
- c. To be highly unified and not a loose grouping of vendor formats.

9.6.2 Data Display Markup Language Layered Structure

The DDML is built off of a layered structure as shown on the left of [Figure 9-11](#) below. This structure is parallel to a typical software layered architecture composed of graphics resources, visualization and user interfaces, information management, and persistence modules as shown on the right side of [Figure 9-11](#).

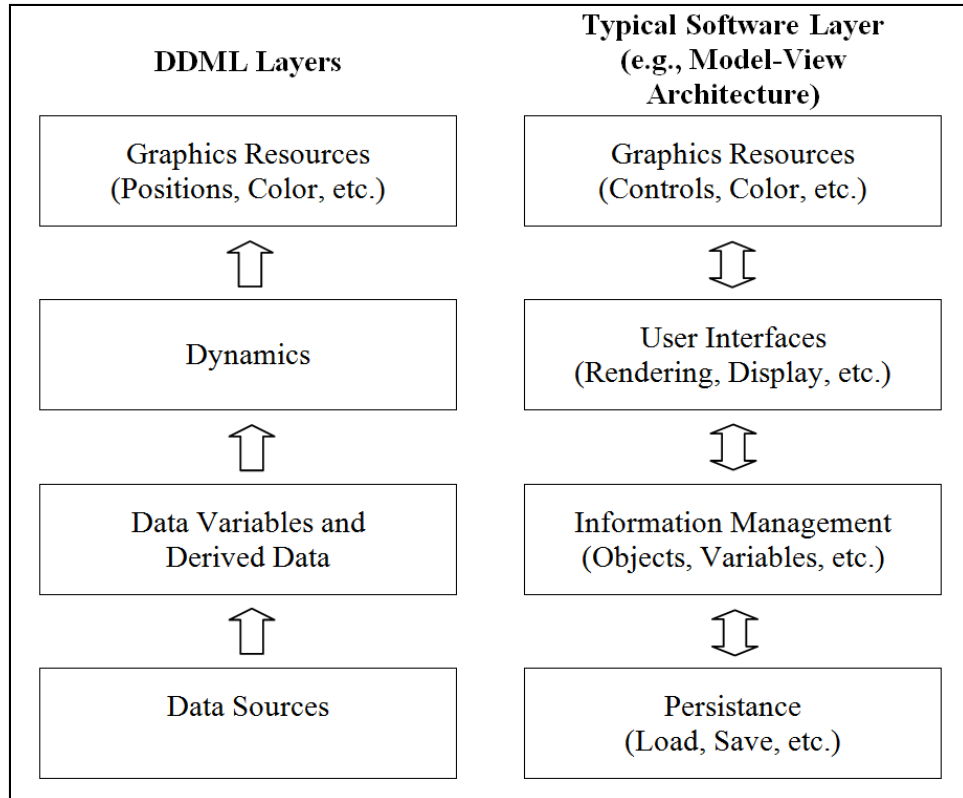


Figure 9-11. Layered Structure of DDML

Parallel to the typical software modules, DDML is also composed of layers (as depicted above in [Figure 9-11](#)) and as described below.

- Graphics Resources.** This layer is similar to “graphics resources” of a typical software tool. In DDML, this layer includes the visual components of a data display system such as sliders, plots, and strip charts as well as low-level graphic elements such as lines, rectangles, etc. Basic graphical shapes are modeled using a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommended format called Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG).
- Dynamics.** The dynamics layer handles the behavior of an object. It manages the rules and the variable instances attached to an object.
- Data Variables.** Data variables are the links between the objects and the data sources. Data variables can be atomic or derived. Derived variables may use other derived or atomic variables in a mathematical expression.
- Data Sources.** The last layer of the DDML architecture is the Data Sources layer. This layer handles various data sources such as text files, Open Database Connectivity (ODBC), network ports, and ports on data acquisition cards.

At each layer, the parameters used to describe each DDML element are divided into two groups: DDML sub-elements and custom parameters. The DDML sub-elements make up the most common and most necessary pieces of information needed to represent each element. They are stored as named sub-elements in DDML. Custom parameters are used to store any vendor-

specific information that is not explicitly defined as a DDML sub-element. These parameters are stored as DDML “param” elements.

9.6.3 Data Display Markup Language Global Element Glossary

The DDML element names and descriptions can be seen in [Table 9-11](#).

Table 9-11. Data Display Markup Language Global Element Glossary	
Element Name	Description
mathml:apply	Defined in the mathml schema and used as a sub-element of variable in DDML, defines a variable as a function of other variables.
axis	A sub-element of a display object, represents an axis of any chart-type display object. It has a sub-element axisType that can be one of two values: VALUE or TIME. Other sub-elements allow the setting of min and max values, colors, grid line properties, etc.
barchart	A display object that shows one or more variables as vertical or horizontal bars whose lengths correspond to the values.
button	A display object that consists of an image or icon that, when clicked, can assign a value to a variable.
color	A commonly used sub-element of many DDML elements, it simply specifies the color of its parent object. All colors in DDML are stored as base-10 integers that are encoded as 0xRRGGBB.
comparisonOperator	Used in rules, defines the comparison between two values. Can be either GT (greater than), LT (less than), GTE (greater than or equal), LTE (less than or equal), EQ (equal), or NEQ (not equal).
custom_parameters	A sub-element of a display object, serves as the parent element of a group of param elements that specify all of the custom (vendor-specific) parameters for a particular display object.
data_source	A pool-level data source that is available for use by any of the variables in the variable pool.
data_source_pool	Contains data_source child elements representing all of the data sources used by the various objects in the DDML file. Information about all data sources (files, db connections, etc.) is kept in the data source pool.
ddml	Root element of a DDML file describing a collection of data displays.
dial	A display object that consists of a circular or arc value axis and some sort of marker or needle that points to the current value along this axis. Example: a gauge or a compass.
display_objects	A sub-element of a model, serves as a container for all of the display objects in that model.

Table 9-11. Data Display Markup Language Global Element Glossary

Element Name	Description
dynamics	A set of variable uses and rules used to define the dynamic behavior of a display object. The dynamicType sub-element describes the dynamic behavior while the variable_use and rules child elements define how variable values affect that behavior. A dynamicType of “builtin” is used for display objects that have implicit dynamic behavior, such as charts and sliders. Other possible values of dynamicType include: visibility, text, subdrawing, scale, scaleY, scaleX, rotate, relativeMoveY, relativeMoveX, pathMove, lineWidth, lineStyle, foregroundColor, fillUp, fillRight, fillLeft, fillDown, fillEffect, curveType, blink, backgroundColor, arcDirection, absoluteMoveX, absoluteMoveY, fillColor, edgeColor.
else	Part of a rule, specifies what to do if the criteria specified in the if element are false. The else element can be the parent of one or more additional rules, or can just specify a value or variable reference.
frequencyplot	A display object that is a chart in the frequency domain.
frequencyresponse	A display object that is a graph consisting of two value axes (frequency and magnitude) plotted against a single frequency axis.
grid	A table. The grid element is used to group several display objects (including other grids) together in a tabular layout. Each display sub-object’s location in the grid is specified with its gridRow and gridColumn elements.
hud	A display object that resembles a typical aircraft heads-up display that consists of three vertical axes (typically used for velocity, pitch, and altitude) and one horizontal axis (typically for heading). The center vertical axis rotates according to a fifth variable (typically roll). The variable_uses in the dynamics section are applied in this order: center vertical axis rotation (roll), center vertical axis (pitch), horizontal axis (heading), right vertical axis (altitude), left vertical axis (velocity).
if	Part of a rule, specifies a comparison between the current variable and some value.
map	An area of a model that displays longitude/latitude map info. The coordinates of all child objects of a map are in decimal latitude/longitude values. For distance attributes (e.g., a circle’s radius), degrees latitude are used as the measurement unit.
model	A container for data displays. Typically interpreted as a single screen or “page” of display objects. The model object defines its own coordinate system with the minX, minY, maxX, maxY, xDirection, and yDirection sub-elements. All sub-objects of a model are specified in coordinates that conform to the system defined by the model.
object	A generic display object. An “object” can be any display object not specified in the DDML definition, or can be used as the top-level element in a group of sub-objects.

Table 9-11. Data Display Markup Language Global Element Glossary

Element Name	Description
param	Used to specify any parameter of a DDML element that is not explicitly specified elsewhere in the schema. These are commonly referred to as “custom parameters” and are mostly used for vendor-specific information.
piechart	A circular display object that shows the values of multiple variables as a percentage slice of their sum.
project	A collection of models.
radialchart	A display object that represents variable values as distances outward from a central point. A radial chart consists of two axes: a linear value axis and a circular axis. The circular axis can be either a time axis or a value axis. The type of the circular axis is controlled by its axisType sub-element, which can have a value of either “TIME” or “VALUE”. If the value is “VALUE”, then a series of xyPair objects will specify how the variables are paired. In each of these xyPairs, the X-value corresponds to the value in the circular axis direction, and the Y-value corresponds to the value in the radial axis direction.
rule	Specifies a change in a property (e.g., color, visibility) when a variable reaches a certain value or range of values. The ranges of values and resulting property values are specified with if, then, and else child elements.
rules	The parent element of a group of rule elements
slider	A display object that consists of some kind of indicator or icon that slides along a single value axis. A slider can be vertical or horizontal. Example: A “gauge” in Range View or a “fader” in Data Views.
stripchart	A display object that is essentially a line graph that plots values vs. time along a scrolling “paper” grid. A stripchart can be vertical or horizontal, and can scroll in any of the four directions (up, down, left, right). This is controlled by the scrollDirection sub-element. The scrollDirection element refers to the direction that the paper or background scrolls. For example, in a DataViews horizontal strip chart, the paper scrolls to the left while new values are plotted at the right edge of the graph. Thus, the scrollDirection is “left”.
svg:svg	SVG is a W3C recommendation and is defined in its own schema. In DDML, the <svg> element is used as a sub-element of <object> to define a display object in terms of the basic shapes of which it is composed.
textual	A display object used for representing text and labels, including both static and dynamic text (such as annunciators). If the text is dynamic, the valuePosition sub-element specifies where the dynamic value is in relation to the static label. Use valuePosition=“center” if there is no label. The valueFormat sub-element is a C printf-style format string that specifies the format of the dynamic value. For example valueFormat = “%4.2f” indicates that the value should be output as a floating-point value with a maximum width of 4 and with 2 decimal places.

Table 9-11. Data Display Markup Language Global Element Glossary

Element Name	Description
then	Part of a rule, the then element specifies the value to set the attribute to if the criteria specified in the if element is true. The then element can specify either the desired value or a reference to a variable containing the desired value.
variable	A pool-level data variable that is available for use by any of the display objects in the DDML file.
variable_pool	Contains variable child elements representing all of the variables used by the various display objects in the DDML file.
variable_use	A child of the dynamics element, variable_use is used to specify which variable from the variable pool is used. The pool_ref attribute must refer to the ID attribute of a variable element from the variable_pool.
xychart	A display object that is a line or xy scatter plot of variables in the y axis vs. other variables in the x axis. The x,y variable pairs are specified with the xyPair sub-elements.
xyPair	A sub-element of certain display objects, it describes how a chart's variable_use items are paired. Each xVar and yVar sub-element must refer to the ID of a variable_use element in the display object's dynamics section.

9.7 Instrumentation Hardware Abstraction Language

The IHAL is a standard for describing and interacting with instrumentation hardware in a vendor-neutral way. The IHAL was reviewed and adopted into IRIG 106 to serve the purpose originally intended for the Airborne Hardware Attributes (H) group described in Subsection [9.5.8](#), which has never been implemented. The IHAL standard consists of both an XML-based language and an application programming interface (API) specification, each of which are explained in greater detail below.

The IHAL language standard exists only as an XML schema; it does not exist in the TMATS code name format described in Section [9.5](#). The IHAL XML language schema consists of a collection of XSD files that define the structure of valid IHAL documents. The schemas are available [here](#). Additionally, a graphical depiction of the schema in HTML format is available [here](#). The HTML files are very large and will take time to download.

9.7.1 Usage of External Schemas in IHAL

The IHAL XML schema makes use of three external XML schemas for describing concepts outside the scope of IHAL, such as data formats and engineering units. These schemas are not included with the IHAL schema and must be retrieved from the organization that produces them. [Table 9-12](#) lists these external schemas and the versions required for this release of IHAL.

Table 9-12. IHAL External Schemas

Standard	Version used by IHAL	Global Types/Sub-schemas used by IHAL	Organization's URL
Metadata Description Language (MDL)	0.8.12	DerivedUnitType MeasurementsType DataStreamsType	http://www.inetprogram.org
TMATS - XML Schema	106-15	TmatsPGroup.xsd TmatsRGroup.xsd	http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/106-15_Telemetry_Standards/schemas/TMATS
eXtensible Instrumentation Definition Markup Language (XidML)	3.0	Network-TransportType	http://www.xidml.org/

9.7.2 What is the Instrumentation Hardware Abstraction Language?

The central concept in IHAL is the configurable attributes (i.e., settings) that each device exposes to the user; however, IHAL is also capable of describing the environmental and physical attributes of each device, such as its size, shape, and operating conditions.

The IHAL describes instrumentation hardware at two levels.

- The “pool” level describes hardware according to its capabilities and configurability. The information in the IHAL pool is similar to the information found in a device’s marketing or engineering data sheet. A good way to think of the pool is to understand that each device in the pool can be uniquely identified by its model number.
- The “use” level describes a specific configuration of instrumentation hardware. At the use level, devices from the pool are put into a specific use. That is, they are connected to other devices, and their configurable attributes are set to specific values. A good way to think of the use level is to understand that each device at this level can be uniquely identified by its serial number.

9.7.3 What is the IHAL API?

The IHAL vendor web services API enables IHAL to be used not only as a language for describing instrumentation hardware, but also as a command and query language for configuring instrumentation hardware. The API defines a set of functions that an instrumentation hardware vendor can implement to provide access to their configuration engine to external users and applications. All inputs and outputs to the functions are properly formatted IHAL XML documents.

Implementing this API allows vendors to expose the functionality of their configuration engines in a vendor-neutral way, without disclosing the inner workings of their proprietary configuration logic. In this way, vendor-neutral, 3rd-party applications can be developed to configure the hardware of any vendor who implements the IHAL API. The developers of such 3rd- (or 1st-) party applications need not understand the inner workings of each vendor’s configuration engine.

9.7.4 How Can IHAL Be Used?

The potential uses of IHAL fall into two major categories: 1) IHAL as a description language, and 2) IHAL as a command language.

9.7.4.1 IHAL as a Description Language

As a vendor-neutral, human-readable language for describing instrumentation hardware, IHAL provides a means for storing a permanent record of the devices used during a test and their settings during that test. This description will remain readable and relevant even if the hardware vendors radically change their file formats or cease to exist.

Additionally, providing such descriptions enables the development of vendor-neutral tools. The capabilities of these tools can range anywhere from simple visualization (e.g., instrumentation network and configuration visualization) to complex automated reasoning (e.g., automatically selecting and configuring devices from multiple vendors based on user-defined requirements).

9.7.4.2 IHAL as a Command Language

The IHAL constructs that describe the current configuration of a device can also be used to issue a command to the device to change its configuration. When combined with the API (described above), this feature of IHAL enables multi-vendor instrumentation configuration from a single user interface without requiring vendors to share knowledge about the internal workings of their configuration engines.

9.7.5 IHAL Glossary

Below is an alphabetical list of definitions of key elements in the IHAL XML language.

A

accelerometer: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing accelerometers (pool-level).

analogSignalConditioningCard: A specialization of the “card” element for describing analog signal conditioning cards (pool-level).

analogSignalConditioningChannel: A specialization of the “customHardwareChannel” element for describing analog signal conditioning channels (pool-level).

analogSignalConditioningFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing analog signal conditioning.

analogSignalFilterFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing analog signal filtering (pool-level).

analogToDigitalConversionFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing analog-to-digital conversion.

B

bridgeSensor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing bridge sensors (pool-level).

busMonitorCard: A specialization of the “card” element for describing bus monitor cards.

busMonitorChannel: A specialization of the “customHardwareChannel” element for describing bus monitor channels (pool-level).

busMonitorChannelUse: A specialization of the “channelUse” element for bus monitors. This element includes an additional construct for defining a dataStreamUse associated with the channel.

busMonitorFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing bus monitoring (pool-level).

C

calibrationTable: A use-level element for describing the calibration table associated with a particular transducer or other instrument.

card: A specialization of the “instrument” element for describing cards. A card in IHAL is an instrument that cannot operate stand-alone. It must be connected to another instrument in order to function.

channelUse: A specific implementation of a channel from the instrument pool. The channelUse description references a channel from the pool, specifies a specific channel number, and assigns values to settings on that channel.

chargeAmplifierSensor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing charge amplifier sensors (pool-level).

configuration: Container for multiple instrumentation graphs. Defines a single configuration or project.

connection: A use-level element used to describe a connection between two instruments in an instrumentationGraph.

currentExcitationFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing current excitation (pool-level).

currentLoopOutputSensor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing current loop output sensors (pool-level).

customAttribute: A pool-level element for defining a generic attribute associated with a function. Each attribute may be either configurable or fixed, and may be either numeric, string, boolean, or reference. If configurable, the attribute element will define which values are valid. Each specialized function description in IHAL will contain specializations of the “customAttribute” element for specific attributes such as “gain”, “offset”, etc.

customFunction: A pool-level element for defining generic instrumentation functions that don’t fit into one of the specific specializations. A function may be composed of 0 or more attributes and 0 or more sub-functions.

customHardwareChannel: A pool-level element for describing a generic hardware channel that does not fit into any of the specific specializations. A channel contains a “multiplicity” element that defines how many identical channels the device has. A channel is composed of one or more functions.

D

dataRecorderFunction: Specialization of the “customFunction” element (pool-level). This is a channel-level function for describing the recording of data from a specific source. See also recorderReproducerFunction.

dataRecordingChannel: Specialization of the “customHardwareChannel” element for describing a data recorder channel (pool-level).

dataStreamPool: Contains the global list of data streams and buses. This element makes use of constructs from the integrated Network Enhanced Telemetry (iNET) program’s MDL.

dataStreamUse: A use-level element used to define which measurements from a data stream are to be sampled by a bus monitor.

dau: A specialization of the “instrument” element for describing data acquisition units (pool-level).

dauFunction: Specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing the functions performed by a data acquisition unit (pool-level).

E

errorList: Top-level container for the IHAL error schema. An errorList may be returned as a response to any API function call.

F

formatUse: A specific implementation of a data format from the instrument pool. The formatUse element references a data format from the pool, specifies a format number, assigns values to settings associated with that format, and defines the measurements encoded in the format.

H

highLevelVoltageSensor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing high-level voltage sensors (pool-level).

I

ihal: The top-level element in a complete IHAL description

instrument: A pool-level element for describing a device that does not fit into one of the specific specializations. The pool-level instrument element defines the physical attributes of the hardware, the functionality it provides, and the settings available.

instrumentationGraph: A set of interconnected instrumentation hardware (instrumentUse elements). Separate instrumentationGraph elements could be used to describe the airborne system vs. the ground system, for example.

instrumentPool: Container for all pool-level device descriptions. The instrumentPool contains descriptions of all available instruments.

instrumentUse: A specific implementation of an instrument from the pool. The instrumentUse description references an instrument from the pool and assigns specific values to settings.

L

lvdtRvdtSensor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing linear/rotary variable differential transformers (pool-level).

M

masterControllerFunction: Specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing the functionality of a master controller (pool-level).

measurementPool: Contains a global list of measurements.

P

potentiometricVoltageDivider: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing potentiometric voltage dividers (pool-level).

programmingStatus: A use-level element that describes the current status of programming the current configuration to the physical hardware. Values may be either “COMPLETE”, “IN_PROGRESS”, “ERROR”, or “NOT_STARTED”.

R

recorderReproducer: A specialization of the “instrument” element for describing a recorder/reproducer (pool-level).

recorderReproducerFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing the function of recording/reproducing data associated with one or more channels to/from some medium.

restrictedAttribute: A use-level element that redefines the set of valid values for a configurable attribute from the pool. Restricted attributes are used whenever the valid values for a setting change as a result of the current configuration.

resistanceSensor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for defining resistance sensors (pool-level).

rtdSensor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing resistance temperature detectors (pool-level).

S

setAttribute: A use-level element that assigns a value to a configurable attribute from the pool.

statusDataFunction: Specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing the function of emitting status words (pool-level).

strainGauge: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing strain gauges (pool-level).

sstDataEncoderFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing a serial streaming telemetry (SST) data encoder.

sstDataFormat: Pool-level concept for describing an SST format that may be created by an instrument. Formats in IHAL are similar to channels in that they have a multiplicity and are composed of functions.

sstFormatUse: A specialization of the “formatUse” element for describing PCM output formats. sstFormatUse makes use of TMATS XML constructs.

T

thermistor: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing thermistors (pool-level).

thermocouple: A specialization of the “transducer” element for describing thermocouples (pool-level).

tmNSDataEncoderFunction: Specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing the functionality of an iNET telemetry network system (TmNS) data encoder (pool-level).

tmNSDataFormat: Pool-level concept for describing a TmNS (i.e., iNET) data format that may be created by an instrument. Formats in IHAL are similar to channels in that they have a multiplicity and are composed of functions.

transducer: A specialization of the “instrument” element for describing generic transducers (pool-level)

U

unitsPool: Container for a global list of engineering units. Units can be built by combining other units and SI units. Unit descriptions make use of constructs from the iNET program’s MDL.

V

voltageAmplificationFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing voltage amplification (pool-level).

voltageExcitationFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing voltage excitation (pool-level).

X

xidMLNetworkDataEncoderFunction: A specialization of the “customFunction” element for describing the functionality of a non-TmNS (i.e., non-iNET) network data encoder (pool-level).

xidMLNetworkDataFormat: Pool-level concept for describing a non-TmNS (i.e., non-iNET) network data format that may be created by an instrument. Formats in IHAL are similar to channels in that they have a multiplicity and are composed of functions.

xidMLNetworkFormatUse: A specialization of the “formatUse” element for describing non-TmNS (i.e., non-iNET) network data formats. This element makes use of constructs from XidML.

9.7.6 Complete IHAL API Specification

9.7.6.1 API Implementation Requirements

The IHAL API must be implemented as a RESTful web service. All functions must have a common base path (e.g., <http://10.10.1.1:8080/ihalapi/>). This base path is referred to as “<Vendor API Location>” in this document.

All inputs are provided as the payload of the function call, with no named parameters or URL encoding. That is, inputs will NOT be part of the URL (e.g., `http://.../?ihal=<ihal>...` is NOT allowed).

9.7.6.2 Errors

All functions in the below specification may optionally return an `<ihal:errorList>` element instead of the defined response. The error list is intended to provide the user with a description of problems encountered if the requested function could not be performed.

9.7.6.3 API Functions

The following sections describe the functions that must be included as part of any IHAL API implementation.

9.7.6.3.1 Retrieve a Vendor's Pool

This method is used by a client to retrieve some part of a vendor's pool description. There are multiple URLs for this function to retrieve different parts of the pool, as shown in [Table 9-13](#).

Table 9-13. Retrieve a Vendor's Pool	
URL	<code><Vendor API Location>/pool/units</code> to retrieve the units pool
	<code><Vendor API Location>/pool/instrument</code> to retrieve the instrument pool
	<code><Vendor API Location>/pool/measurement</code> to retrieve the global measurement list
	<code><Vendor API Location>/pool/measurement/<deviceId></code> to retrieve the list of measurements available to a particular device (e.g., a data encoder)
	<code><Vendor API Location>/pool/dataStream</code> to retrieve the global list of data streams (e.g., buses)
	<code><Vendor API Location>/pool/dataStream/<deviceId></code> to retrieve the global list of data streams (e.g., buses) available to a particular device
HTTP Verb	GET
Function Input	None
Return Value	Complete IHAL <code><instrumentPool></code> , <code><unitsPool></code> , <code><measurementPool></code> , or <code><dataStreamPool></code> element.

9.7.6.3.2 Retrieve the List of Available Configurations

This function queries the web service for a list of existing instrumentation configurations and is described in [Table 9-14](#).

Table 9-14. Retrieve the List of Available Configurations	
URL	<code><vendor API Location>/configurations/</code>
HTTP Verb	GET
Function Input	None

Return Value	A partial <ihal> specification containing 0 or more EMPTY <configuration> elements, each with only the basic required information. No pools should be returned.
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9.7.6.3.3 Retrieve a Specific Configuration

This function uses the ID of a configuration returned from the previous function call to request the complete description of that configuration. It is illustrated in [Table 9-15](#).

Table 9-15. Retrieve a Specific Configuration	
URL	<vendor API Location>/configurations/<configurationID>. <configurationID> contains a unique identifier returned as the “id” attribute from a call to “Retrieve a list of Configurations”
HTTP Verb	GET
Function Input	None
Return Value	A complete IHAL <configuration> element

9.7.6.3.4 Change the Value of a Configurable Attribute

This function is used to change the values of settings on a particular device, as shown in [Table 9-16](#). The desired setting changes are passed via IHAL, and a description of everything that has changed as a result of these setting changes is returned as an IHAL description.

Table 9-16. Change the Value of a Configurable Attribute	
URL	<vendor API Location>/configurations/<configurationID>/ <configurationID> contains a unique identifier returned as the “id” attribute from a call to “Retrieve a list of Configurations”
HTTP Verb	PUT
Function Input	A partial <configuration> element. This element contains only the settings that the user wishes to modify.
Return Value	The impact: A partial IHAL <configuration> element containing only the new settings for everything that has changed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new values for the settings the user requested (may or may not match the original request) • Any additional settings that changed as a result • Any attribute “restrictions” that changed as a result

9.7.6.3.5 Create a New Configuration

This function is used to create a new configuration in the vendor’s system. It is described in [Table 9-17](#). A partial or complete IHAL “configuration” element is passed as input, and then the vendor responds with a validated “configuration” element that matches (as closely as possible) the input. The vendor may change use-level IDs.

Table 9-17. Create a New Configuration	
URL	<vendor API Location>/configurations/

HTTP Verb	POST
Function Input	A partial or complete <configuration> element.
Return Value	A validated <configuration> description that matches (as closely as possible) the input <configuration>. Use-level ID values may change.

9.7.6.3.6 *Add a Device to a Configuration*

This function is used to add a device from the pool to an existing configuration in the vendor's system. The function is depicted in [Table 9-18](#). A partial or complete IHAL "instrumentUse" element is passed as input, and then the vendor responds with a valid "configuration" element that includes the new device. The vendor may change use-level IDs.

Table 9-18. Add a Device to a Configuration	
URL	<vendor API Location>/configurations/<configurationID>/devices
HTTP Verb	POST
Function Input	A partial or complete <instrumentUse> element.
Return Value	A valid <configuration> description that includes the new device. Use-level ID values may change.

9.7.6.3.7 *Remove a Device from a Configuration*

This function is used to remove an instrumentUse from an existing configuration in the vendor's system. It is illustrated in [Table 9-19](#). The ID of the instrumentUse element is included in the URL, and the HTTP "DELETE" verb tells the system to remove that device. The vendor must respond with a valid configuration description, with the device removed.

Table 9-19. Remove a Device from a Configuration	
URL	<vendor API Location>/ configurations/<configurationID>/devices/<instrumentUseID>
HTTP Verb	DELETE
Function Input	None
Return Value	A valid <configuration> description with the device removed

9.7.6.3.8 *"Program" the Hardware*

This function is used to tell the vendor's configuration engine to load a specific configuration onto the affected hardware. It is illustrated in [Table 9-20](#). The vendor responds with a <configuration> description that includes updated values for the programming status.

Table 9-20. "Program" the Hardware	
URL	<vendor API Location>/ configurations/<configurationID>/programRequest
HTTP Verb	POST
Function Input	None
Return Value	A partial <configuration> description with the current programming status of affected devices updated.

9.7.6.3.9 Add a New format to a Data Encoder

This function is used to add a new data format to a data encoder. This can be either a PCM (SST) format or a non-TmNS (non-iNET) network format. The client sends a partial or complete description of the format, and the vendor's service responds with an updated <configuration> element containing ONLY items that have changed (including the addition of the new format). The function is shown in [Table 9-21](#).

Table 9-21. Add a New Format to a Data Encoder	
URL	<vendor API Location>/ configurations/<configurationID>/<instrumentUseID>/formats
HTTP Verb	POST
Function Input	A complete or partial format “use” description (i.e., sstFormatUse or xidMLNetworkFormatUse)
Return Value	An updated <configuration> element containing the new format as well as any settings in the configuration that have changed as a result.

9.7.6.3.10 Add a Measurement to an Existing Format

This function is used to add a new measurement to an existing data format. The function is illustrated in [Table 9-22](#). The input uses either a XidML <Mapping> element or a TMATS <Measurement> element to describe the measurement and where it should be placed in the format. The vendor's service responds with a <configuration> element that contains a complete description of the affected format as well as any settings changes that have occurred as a result.

Table 9-22. Add a Measurement to an Existing Format	
URL	<vendor API Location>/ configurations/<configurationID>/<formatUseID>/measurements
HTTP Verb	POST
Function Input	A description of the measurement and its location in the format. This will be either a XidML <Mapping> element or a TMATS-XML <Measurement> element.
Return Value	An updated <configuration> element containing the modified format as well as any settings in the configuration that have changed as a result.

9.7.6.3.11 Remove a Measurement from a Format

This function is used to remove a measurement from an existing data format. The function is illustrated in [Table 9-23](#). The client specifies the ID of the measurement in the URL. The vendor's service must remove ALL instances of this measurement from the specified format. The service must then respond with a <configuration> element that contains a complete description of the affected format as well as any settings changes that have occurred as a result.

Table 9-23. Remove a Measurement From a Format	
URL	<vendor API Location>/ configurations/<configurationID>/<formatUseID>/<measurementID>
HTTP Verb	DELETE

Function Input	None
Return Value	An updated <configuration> element containing the modified format as well as any settings in the configuration that have changed as a result.

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Range Commanders Council. "IRIG Serial Time Code Formats." RCC 200-04. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/200-04_IRIG_Serial_Time_Code_Formats/.

****** END OF CHAPTER 9 ******

CHAPTER 10

Digital Recording Standard



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Changes to This Edition of Chapter 10

Numerous changes to Chapter 10 have been made. Highlighting the changes using different font colors, highlights, or other means was not practical and would make reading the document difficult. Therefore, a summary of changes is provided below.

Paragraph	Description
Table 10-10, 10.6.18	CR79 - Added Fibre Channel Data Type.
Table 10-10, 10.6.10.4	CR83 - Added MJPEGFormat to Video Data Type
Table 10-10, 10.6.10.5	CR83 - Added MJPEG 2000 Format to Video Dat type
10.6.15.1a	CR84 (CR74) - Revised Ethernet Data Packet

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Acronyms

μs	microsecond
ACCTS	Air Combat Test and Training System
ARINC	Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated
BC	bus controller
BCD	binary-coded decimal
BCS	basic character set
BIT	built-in test
CAN	controller area network
CBR	constant bit rate
CCM	command and control mnemonics
CDB	command descriptor block
CIU	communication interface unit
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
CSDW	channel-specific data word
CTS	Combat Training System
DC	direct current
DCRsi	Digital Cartridge Recording System
DHCP	Dynamic Host Control Protocol
EUI	enterprise-unique identifier
ERTC	extended relative time counter
FC-PLDA	Fibre Channel Private Loop SCSI Direct Attach
FTP	file transfer protocol
Gbps	gigabit per second
GHz	gigahertz
GPS	Global Positioning System
I/O	input/output
IAW	in accordance with
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IP	Internet Protocol
IPDH	intra-packet data header
IPH	intra-packet header
IPMH	intra-packet message header
IPTS	intra-packet time stamp
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
IQN	iSCSI qualified name
IRIG	Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
iSCSI	Internet Small Computer Systems Interface
ISO	International Organization for Standards
IT	Index Type
ITU-T	International Telecommunications Union/Telecommunication Standardization Sector
KB	kilobyte

KITS	Kadena Interim Training System
KLV	key-length-value
LSB	least significant bit
LSLW	least significant long word
LUN	logical unit number
MAC	media access control
Mbps	megabit per second
MHz	megahertz
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MISP	Motion Imagery Standards Profile
mm	millimeter
MPEG	Moving Picture Experts Group
ms	millisecond
MSB	most significant bit
MSLW	most significant long word
MTU	maximum transmission unit
NADSI	NATO Advanced Data Storage Interface
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ORB	operation request block
PAT	program association table
PCM	pulse code modulation
PCR	program clock reference
PES	program elementary stream
PID	program ID
PMT	program map table
PoE	power over Ethernet
ppm	parts per million
PS	program stream
PTP	precision time protocol
RCC	Range Commanders Council
RFC	Request For Comment
RIU	remote interface unit
RMM	removable memory module
RS	Recommended Standard
RSCF	recorder setup configuration file
RT	remote terminal
RTC	relative time counter
SBP	Serial Bus Protocol
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface
SLP	service location protocol
SSD	solid-state disk
STANAG	Standardization Agreement
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TMATS	Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard
TS	transport stream
TSPI	Time Space Position Information

UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver and Transmitter
UCS	Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UO	unexpected one
UTC	Universal Coordinated Time
UZ	unexpected zero
VDC	volts direct current

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CHAPTER 10

Digital Recording Standard

10.1 General

A large number of unique and proprietary data structures have been developed for specific data recording applications that required unique decoding software programs. The activities of writing unique decoding software, checking the software for accuracy, and decoding the data tapes are extremely time-consuming and costly. In the late 1990s, the test ranges started to see the implementation of non-tape-based, high-data-rate recorders, the most predominant of which were solid-state memory devices. Then, as high-data-rate digital recorders were fielded and as solid-state technology began to emerge, the Telemetry Group saw the need and formed an ad hoc committee for a computer-compatible digital data acquisition and recording standard.

There is a need for a digital data acquisition and recording standard (see the functional layout at [Figure 10-1](#)) that supports a broad range of requirements, including:

- a. Data download and interface
- b. One or more multiplexed data streams
- c. One or more single-data streams
- d. Data format definitions
- e. Recorder control
- f. Media declassification
- g. Data interoperability

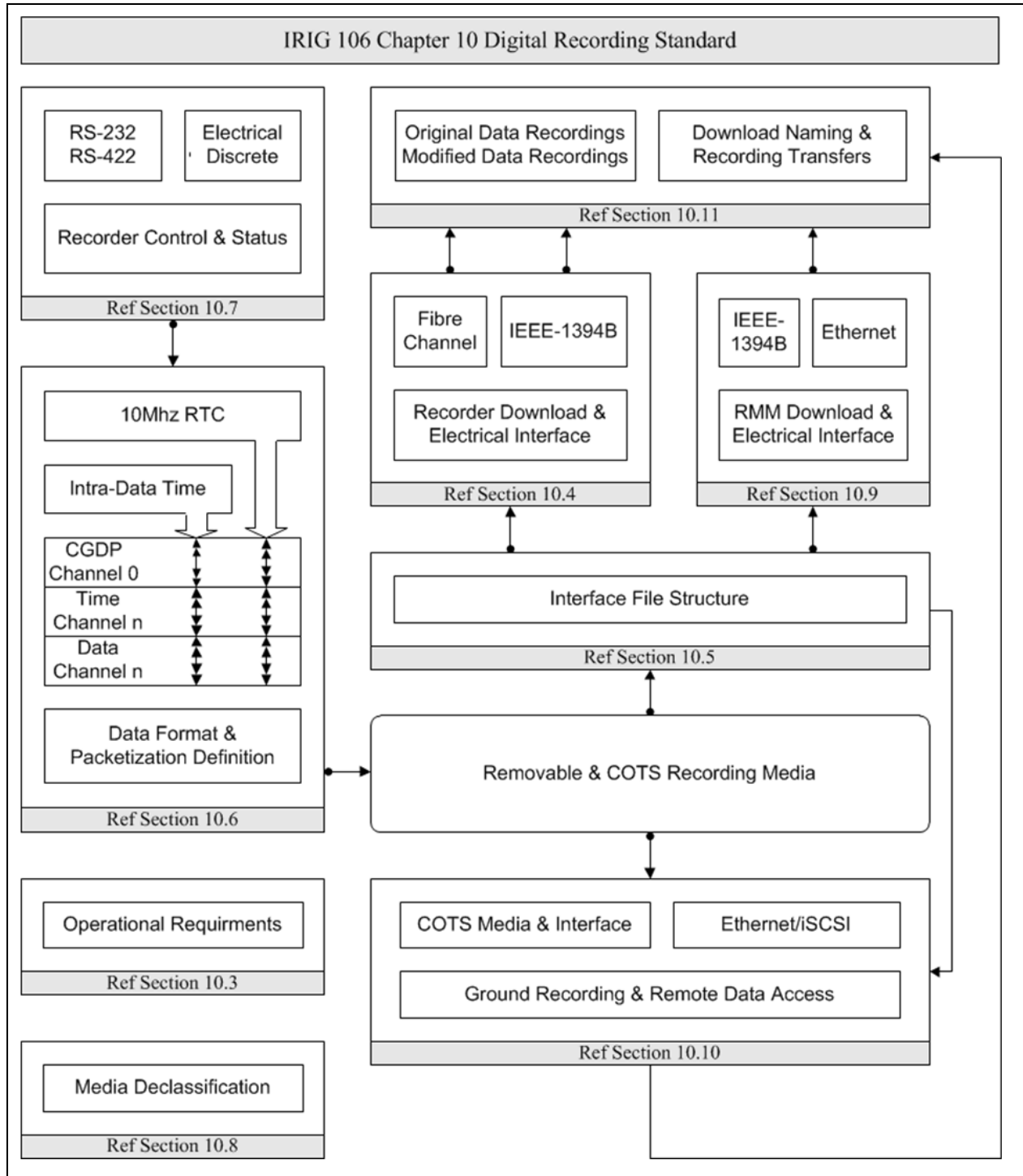


Figure 10-1. Functional Layout of Digital Recorder Standard

Specifically, this digital recording standard shall be compatible with the multiplexing of both synchronous and asynchronous digital inputs such as pulse code modulation (PCM) and Military Standard (MIL-STD) 1553 data bus, time, analog, video, Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC) 429, discrete, and Universal Asynchronous Receiver and Transmitter (UART) containing Recommended Standard (RS)-232/422/485 communication data. This digital

recording standard will allow use of a common set of playback/data reduction hardware/software to take advantage of emerging random access recording media.



NOTE

Within this standard, where text, figures, or tables are used to provide descriptions, meaning, and/or explanations, the text shall take precedence over figures and tables.

10.1.1 Interface Levels

The purpose of this chapter is to establish a common interface standard for the implementation of digital data acquisition and recording systems by the organizations participating in the Range Commanders Council (RCC). This standard does not imply hardware architecture such as the coupling of data acquisition, multiplexing, and media storage. The required interface levels are contained in this standard. In addition, declassification requirements are discussed in Section [10.8](#), ground-based recording is discussed in Section [10.10](#), and data interoperability requirements are discussed in Section [10.11](#).

- a. Data Download and Electrical Interface, which is the physical interface for data access, is defined in Section [10.4](#).
- b. Interface File Structure, which defines data access structure, is described in Section [10.5](#).
- c. Data Format Definition, which defines data types and packetization requirements, is defined in Section [10.6](#).
- d. Recorder Control and Status, which defines command and control mnemonics (CCM), status, and their interfaces, is described in Section [10.7](#).
- e. Host Platform Interface to Recorder Removable Media is defined in Section [10.9](#).
- f. Ground-Based Recorder Interface, which defines unique interoperability requirements of a ground-based recorder, is described in Section [10.10](#).
- g. Data Interoperability, which defines requirements for the annotation, modification, and exchange of recorded data, is described in Section [10.11](#).

10.2 Definitions

As of RCC 106-13 published June 2013, the definitions that in previous versions comprised this section are now located in [Appendix 10-A](#), one of two appendixes new to this publication.

10.3 Operational Requirements

On-board recorders are the basis and original justification for this standard. This section defines the requirements for on-board recorders to be in 100 percent compliance.

10.3.1 Recorder Compliance Requirements

[Table 10-1](#) and [Table 10-2](#) represent the mandatory recorder requirements to meet 100 percent compliance with this standard. Meeting these compliance requirements guarantees interoperability of recorders, recorder media, and recorded data. Optional functions and/or

capabilities are not shown but when implemented in a recorder shall be in accordance with (IAW) the definitions in this standard in order to meet 100 percent compliance of this standard.

Table 10-1. On-Board Recorder Mandatory Compliance Requirements	
Applicable Compliance Section	Function/Capability
Recorder Electrical Interfaces	
10.3 , 10.4	Fibre Channel and/or IEEE 1394b Data Download Port
10.3 , 10.7	Discrete Lines and/or RS-232 and 422 Full Duplex Communication
10.3	External Power Port
Recorder Download Interface Protocols	
10.4 , 10.9	Fibre Channel SCSI and/or IEEE 1394b SCSI/SBP-2
Recorder Control/Status Interface Protocols	
10.7	Discrete Control/Status and/or RS-232 and 422 Control/Status
Removable Memory Module (RMM) Electrical Interface and Power	
10.3 , 10.9	IEEE 1394b Bilingual Socket or Ethernet 8P8c/RJ45
Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) Media Electrical Interfaces	
10.3	COTS Media Interface
RMM Interface Protocols	
10.9	IEEE 1394b SCSI/SBP-2 or IEEE 802.3 IPv4
COTS Media Interface Protocols	
10.3	COTS Media Interface
Recorder Media/RMM/COTS Media Interface File Structure	
10.5	Directory, File Structures, and Data Organization
10.3.7	Directory and File Table Entries
Packetization and Data Format	
10.6	Packet Structures, Generation, Media Commitment, and Time Stamping
10.6	Data Type Formats
Data Interoperability	
10.11	Original Recording Files

Table 10-2. Ground-Based Recorder Mandatory Compliance Requirements	
Applicable Compliance Section	Function/Capability
Recorder Electrical Interfaces	
10.10	Ethernet
Recorder Remote Interface Protocols	
10.10 , 10.4	Internet Small Computer Systems Interface (iSCSI) and/or Telnet
COTS Media Electrical Interfaces	
10.10	COTS Media Interface

Table 10-2. Ground-Based Recorder Mandatory Compliance Requirements	
Applicable Compliance Section	Function/Capability
COTS Media Interface Protocols	
10.10	COTS Media Interface
Remote Data Access Interface File Structure	
10.5	Directory, File Structures, and Data Organization
10.3.7	Directory and File Table Entries
Packetization and Data Format	
10.6	Packet Structures, Generation, Media Commitment, and Time Stamping
10.6	Data Type Formats
Data Interoperability	
10.11	Original Recording Files

10.3.2 Required Configuration

An on-board recorder, as a minimum, shall provide the following functionality.

- Data download port
- Recorder control/maintenance port
- External power port

The required data download port interface shall be IAW Section [10.4](#). This combination will allow data extraction and transfer from any recorder to any Section [10.4](#)-compliant intermediate storage unit. The required control port interface shall be IAW Section [10.7](#).

10.3.3 Exclusions to Standard

The physical size, configuration, and form factor for the on-board recorder and the RMM are not controlled by this standard. Due to the variation in capacity/rate/cost requirements of the users, this standard does not specify the technology to be used in the RMM or the on-board recorder.

10.3.4 Internal System Management

Any processing performed on the stored data by the on-board recorder (e.g., for the purposes of internal system management, error detection and correction, physical frame formatting, etc.) shall be removed from the stored data when the stored data is downloaded or transferred from storage media.

10.3.5 Data Download

On-board recorders may have an RMM capability or the on-board recorder can be removed from the acquisition platform and taken to a ground station for data download. Reference Subsection [10.4.1](#) for recorder download and electrical interface, Section [10.9](#) for RMM interface, and Section [10.11](#) for data transfer and file management.

10.3.6 Host Platform Interface to Recorder Media

Interface to on-board recorder media shall be accomplished utilizing IEEE 1394b or Ethernet interfaces. Interface connectors IAW Section [10.9.5](#) shall be provided on the media to allow direct download of data to the host computer or storage device.

10.3.7 Required File Table Entries

Within Section [10.5](#), [Table 10-5](#) File Size, File Create Date, File Create Time, and File Close Time are either optional or can be empty (filled with 0x2D) if data is unavailable. [Table 10-5](#) has been adopted from Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 4575¹ but in the case of Chapter 10 unless Time Type is 0xFF (time data packet) and the time data packet source is 0xF (None) date and time will always be available.

10.3.7.1 File Table Entry Conditions

If [Table 10-4](#) Shutdown value is 0xFF or 0x00 and Time Type is 0xFF and the time data packet source is not 0xF File Size, File Create Date, File Create Time, and File Close Time entries shall be filled in their entirety.

10.3.8 Recorder Setup Configuration File

A recorder setup configuration file (RSCF) can reside on the recorder or optionally reside in the RMM. Recorder setup configuration must be IAW [Chapter 9](#). Recorder setup configurations shall be programmed IAW Section [10.7](#) of this standard. Optionally the recorder can be configured from a Chapter 10 configuration file residing in the RMM. The RMM RSCF will have priority over setup records residing in the recorder.

10.3.8.1 Recorder Configuration File Location

When a setup record transfer to a recorder is made via the RMM Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record packet(s) will be used. The RMM shall contain a directory and one directory block file entry IAW Subsection [10.5.2](#).

- a. All directory block format fields shall be IAW [Table 10-4](#). The field *n* File Entries value shall be 1.
- b. All directory entry format fields shall be IAW [Table 10-5](#). The field “Time Type” value shall be 0x01, System time. The field “Name” value shall be:

recorder_configuration_file_SAVE_n

This will notify the recorder to use the recorder configuration transfer file for the next recording and store the setup information contained within the file to non-volatile memory in the recorder pre-defined setup location *n*, where *n* is a value of 0-15. This shall be the equivalent of sending .TMATS SAVE [*n*] and .SETUP [*n*] commands.

¹ North Atlantic Treaty Organization. “NATO Advanced Data Storage Interface (NADSI).” STANAG 4575 (Edition 3). 8 May 2009. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.nato.int/structur/AC/224/standard/4575/ag4_4575_E_ed3_nu.pdf.

10.3.8.2 Recorder Configuration File Structure

The RSCF structure will only contain Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record packets. More than one packet is allowed only if the required recorder configuration information exceeds the packet size limits in Subsection [10.6.1](#), thus forcing more than one Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record packet. The standard method of using the sequence counter will be utilized until all the configuration information has been packetized.

10.3.8.3 Configuration of Recorder from RMM

A setup record may reside in the RMM and be utilized for configuration of the recorder. A Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record packet(s) will be used. The RMM shall contain a directory and at least one directory block file entry IAW Subsection [10.5.2](#).

- a. All directory block format fields shall be IAW [Table 10-4](#). The field “*n* File Entries” value shall be 1.
- b. All directory entry format fields shall be IAW [Table 10-5](#). The field “Time Type” value shall be 0x01, System time. The field “Name” value shall be:

recorder_configuration_file_SETUP_RMM

This will notify the recorder to configure from the RMM. The RSCF shall NOT be able to be erased by the recorder .ERASE or DISCRETE command.

10.3.9 Recorder Data Streaming Transport

Data streaming transport may be accomplished across the Section [10.4](#) recorder download and electrical interfaces using the definitions in Section [10.2](#) and commands in [Chapter 6](#). For ground-based recorders, this will be accomplished across the required remote data access Ethernet interface.

10.3.9.1 Ethernet

Ethernet is an optional interface for on-board recorders; however, it is a required interface for ground-based recorders (Section [10.10](#)) IAW Section [10.4](#). This Ethernet interface can optionally be used for data streaming using User Datagram Protocol (UDP) or optionally Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). This will be accomplished with the [Chapter 6](#) PUBLISH command.

10.3.9.1.1 Ethernet Packet Payload Byte Order

The byte ordering within the UDP packet payload shall be IAW Paragraph [10.5.3.2](#). This UDP packet payload shall include the UDP transfer header and the Chapter 10 data.

10.3.9.1.2 UDP Transfer Header

Network broadcasting limitations of Section [10.6](#) packets (up to 128 megabytes or 512 kilobytes [KB]) across Ethernet will require use of an added packet transmission UDP transfer header. This is required as partial packets or partial out-of-order packets may be broadcast and will be missing information required for data reconstruction at the subscriber.

The structure shown at [Figure 10-2](#) shall be used for UDP transfer headers in UDP packets containing one or more full Chapter 10 data packets.

Most Significant Word		Least Significant Word	
Word 1		Word 0	
Most Significant Bit (MSB)		Least Significant Bit (LSB)	
31	8	7 4 3 0	
UDP Message Sequence Number		Type of message	Version

Figure 10-2. User Datagram Protocol Transfer Header for Non-Segmented Data

The structure at [Figure 10-3](#) shall be used for UDP transfer headers in UDP packets containing a segmented Chapter 10 data packet.

Most Significant Word				Least Significant Word							
Word 1				Word 0							
MSB				LSB							
31		8		7		4		3		0	
UDP Message Sequence Number								Type of message		Version	
Word 3						Word 2					
MSB						LSB					
31		24		23		16		15		0	
Reserved				Channel Sequence Number				Channel ID			
Word 5						Word 4					
MSB						LSB					
31						0					
Segment Offset											

Figure 10-3. User Datagram Protocol Transfer Header for Segmented Data

- Version (4 bits)
 - 0000: Reserved
 - 0001: Version 1
 - 0010-1111: Reserved
- Type of Message (4 bits)
 - 0000: Full packets
 - 0001: Segmented
 - 0010-1111: Reserved
- UDP Message Sequence Number (24 bits). Binary value incrementing by one for each UDP message even if segment of Chapter 10 packet.
- Channel ID (16 bits). Segmented packets only, channel ID of the data in the Chapter 10 packet.

- Channel Sequence Number (8 bits). Segmented packets only, channel sequence number of the data in the Chapter 10 packet.
- Reserved (8 bits). Reserved.
- Segment Offset (32 bits). Segmented packets only, position of the data in the Chapter 10 packet.

10.3.9.1.3 UDP Chapter 10 Packet Transfer

When more than one complete Chapter 10 packet is contained within a UDP packet, there shall be an integral number of Chapter 10 packets. Chapter 10 packets shall be sent in the same sequence as the recording segment of a packet and shall be ordered (segment offset incrementing). [Figure 10-4](#) and [Figure 10-5](#) present the sequence of the general UDP network broadcast of full or segmented packets.

UDP Header
UDP Transfer Header
Chapter 10 Packet 1
:
Chapter 10 Packet N

Figure 10-4. General User Datagram Protocol Network Broadcast (Full Packet)

UDP Header
UDP Transfer Header
Chapter 10 Packet Segment

Figure 10-5. General User Datagram Protocol Network Broadcast (Segmented Packet)

- When using Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4), total length of message shall be less than $32768 - 42$ (IP + UDP header) = 32726.
- When using IPv6 the use of jumbograms removes the need of segmented Chapter 10 packets, so a jumbogram shall always contain an integer number of Chapter 10 packets.
- Stream Commit time applies to recorders using Ethernet data streaming transport.

10.3.9.2 Transmission Control Protocol Data Transfer

The recorder may optionally also offer access to the acquired data on a dedicated TCP/IP connection on port # 10620.

The data on this port will include only the live acquisition data. Especially Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 setup record will typically not be included to conserve bandwidth. Configuration information can be obtained using other protocols (i.e., .TMATS READ command via Telnet, see Subsection [10.4.3](#)).

The data availability can be controlled with the remote control command: .PUBLISH_TCP (see [Chapter 6](#)).

If the bandwidth of the TCP channel is not sufficient to convey all acquisition data, the recorder will have priority for recording on the media and may drop some complete as well as partial packets on the TCP port.

10.3.10 Commercial Off-the-Shelf Media

In conjunction with an on-board recorder and/or a multiplexer when an RMM or internal on-board recorder media is not used, COTS media can be used for recording media. The COTS media shall be accessible at a minimum from the on-board recorder data download port IAW Section [10.4](#) and optionally by at least one COTS media interface. When accessing COTS media the interface file structure definition defined in Section [10.5](#) shall be presented at the on-board recorder or COTS media interface.

10.4 Data Download and Electrical Interface

At a minimum, the required recorder download port interface (see Subsection [10.3.2](#)) shall be Fibre Channel or IEEE 1394b and optionally Ethernet (Subsection [10.4.3](#)). The physical, signaling, and command protocols contained in subsections [10.4.1](#) and [10.4.2](#) are a subset of, and adapted from STANAG 4575.

10.4.1 Fibre Channel Recorder Download Interface

10.4.1.1 Physical and Signaling

The interface shall comply with Fibre Channel-Physical Interfaces and Fibre Channel-Framing and Signaling in Section [10.9](#), with configuration options as specified.

- a. Physical Media. Fibre Channel copper interface will be utilized.
- b. Signaling Rate. The transmission signaling rate shall be 1.0625 gigabaud.

10.4.1.2 Command Protocol

The interface shall conform to the requirements of the Fibre Channel Private Loop SCSI Direct Attach (FC-PLDA) (American National Standards Institute/International Committee for Information Technology Standards TR19-1998)² interoperability, except as defined herein. Table 17 of FC-PLDA specifies a control protocol using a subset of commands, features, and parameters defined for the Small Computer System Interface (SCSI)-3. Table 17 of FC-PLDA also defines the command feature and parameter usage categories of “Required,” “Allowed,” “Invokable,” and “Prohibited” between the SCSI initiator and target. These definitions assume that the target is a magnetic disk drive or equivalent device.

² International Committee for Information Technology Standards. “Fibre Channel - Private Loop SCSI Direct Attach (FC-PLDA).” INCITS TR-19-1998. January 1998. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available for purchase at <http://www.techstreet.com/incits/searches/385689>. Replaced by “INCITS Technical Report - for Information Technology - Fibre Channel - Device Attach (FC-DA).” INCITS TR-36-2004. February 2005. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available for purchase at <http://www.techstreet.com/incits/searches/385707>.

The control protocol must support a number of data storage media types. Only the minimum set of SCSI commands needed to download mission data from a memory cartridge are defined as “Required.” The FC-PLDA SCSI commands, features, and parameters not defined as “Required” for this standard are redefined as “Allowed” so that they may be implemented as appropriate. In addition, it is recognized that numerous applications will be required to write to the RMM as well. Commands required to format and/or write to an RMM are defined as “Recommended.” These commands are not required for any STANAG 4575 RMM implementation; however, if the functions are incorporated into an application, the recommended commands shall be used to preclude a proliferation of unique commands. All other required FC-PLDA SCSI commands, features, and parameters not defined as “Required” or “Recommended” for STANAG 4575 are redefined as “Allowed” such that they may be implemented as appropriate. [Table 10-3](#) provides the five required STANAG 4575 SCSI commands and two recommended commands and their features and parameter usage definitions. The NATO Advanced Data Storage Interface (NADSI)-compliant recorders may respond to the inquiry command with a 00h SCSI version code and the ground/shipboard NADSI host must be prepared to accept this response and restrict SCSI commands issued to the STANAG 4575 mandatory set.

Table 10-3. Required and Recommended SCSI Commands, Features, and Parameters			
Feature (Command)	Initiator	Target*	Notes
Inquiry	I	R	
Standard INQUIRY data (bytes 0-35)	I	R	
Enable Vital Product Data = 1	I	R	
Enable Vital Product Data page codes:			
0x00 (supported vital product pages)	I	R	
0x80 (unit serial number page)	I	R	
0x81 (implemented operations definition pg)	I	A	
0x82 (Basic Character Set [BCS] implemented operations def pg)	I	A	
0x83 (device identification page)	I	R	
Read (10)	I	R	
DPO = 0	I	A	1
DPO = 1	I	A	1
FUA = 0	I	A	2
FUA = 1	I	A	2
RelAdr = 0	R	R	
RelAdr = 1	P	P	3
Read Capacity	I	R	
RelAdr = 0	R	R	
RelAdr = 1	P	P	3
PMI = 0	I	R	
PMI = 1	I	A	
Test Unit Ready	I	R	
Request Sense	I	R	

Write (10)	C	C	4
DPO = 0	I	A	1
DPO = 1	I	A	1
FUA = 0	I	A	2
FUA = 1	I	A	2
RelAdr = 0	C	C	
RelAdr = 1	P	P	3
Format Unit	C	C	4, 5
FMT DATA = 0	I	A	
CMPLST = 0	I	A	
DEFECT LIST FMT= 0	I	A	
INTERLEAVE = 0	I	A	
<p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Disable Page Out (DPO) bit is associated with a device data caching policy. 2. The Force Unit Access (FUA) bit is associated with whether the device may or may not return the requested read data from its local cache. 3. Relative offset is prohibited since this requires the use of linking, which is prohibited. 4. All RMMs not supporting recommended or allowed commands shall respond to these commands with an appropriate error response and shall not cease operations. 5. The FORMAT command shall implement an initialization of the target device such that the entire user memory space shall be writable. After performing this command, the content of the memory may be indeterminate. <p>*LEGEND</p> <p>P Prohibited: The feature shall not be used between NADSI-compliant devices.</p> <p>R Required: The feature or parameter value shall be implemented by NADSI-compliant devices.</p> <p>C Recommended: The feature is recommended and shall be used for applications requiring the functionality of these commands. The initiator determines if a recommended feature/parameter is supported via a required discovery process or a minimal response by the recipient.</p> <p>A Allowed: The feature or parameter may be used between NADSI-compliant devices. The initiator determines if an allowed feature/parameter is supported via a required discovery process or a minimal response by the recipient.</p> <p>I Invokable: The feature or parameter may be used between NADSI-compliant devices. The recipient shall support invokable features or provide a response that it is not implemented as defined by the appropriate standard.</p>			

The RMM shall provide Fibre Channel responder functionality and the NATO ground station shall provide Fibre Channel originator functionality. The RMM shall also provide SCSI target functionality and the NATO ground station shall provide SCSI initiator functionality. When an RMM is powered up directly through the NADSI interface, the RMM shall automatically initialize into a mode where the NADSI port is active and is the priority data and control interface.

10.4.2 IEEE 1394b Recorder Interface


The IEEE 1394b recorder download interface shall use the same mechanisms as Section [10.9](#) where applicable.

10.4.2.1 Physical and Signaling

The interface shall allow control of vendor-specific recorder devices. The command protocol shall be IAW Subsection [10.4.1.2](#) and [Table 10-3](#).

10.4.2.2 Recorder Communication

The fundamental method of communicating shall be IAW the IEEE 1394b protocol. Packets sent and received shall be asynchronous transmissions. The IEEE 1394b packets shall encapsulate Serial Bus Protocol (SBP)-2 formatted packets for the transport of commands and data. Recorder devices are to use SCSI command set(s) and therefore SCSI commands and status shall be encapsulated in SBP-2 operation request blocks (ORBs).

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>The SBP-2 provides for the transport of 6-, 10-, and 12-byte SCSI command descriptor blocks (CDBs) within a command ORB.</p>
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10.4.3 Ethernet Recorder Interface

The on-board recorder Ethernet interface shall use iSCSI protocol. This will allow common SCSI protocols across Fibre Channel, IEEE 1394b (SPB-2), and Ethernet (iSCSI) recorder download interfaces. The iSCSI protocol will be implemented as the host ground system acting as an *initiator* and the recorder acting as the *target*.

Ground-based recorder Ethernet interface shall use the Telnet protocol. As a minimum requirement, the Telnet interface will implement Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Request for Comment (RFC) 854,³ RFC 855,⁴ and RFC 1184.⁵ The protocol will support [Chapter 6](#) CCM (reference Paragraph [10.7.8](#)) over a TCP/IP connection on port # 10610. The Telnet interface must respond with a “*” when a connection is made.

10.4.3.1 Target Logical Unit Number Assignments

The following iSCSI target logical unit number (LUN) assignments shall be used.

- a. The LUN 0 or 32 shall be used for recorder data download via Section [10.5](#) interface.
- b. The LUN 1 or 33 shall be used for recorder [Chapter 6](#) CCM (Reference Section [10.7](#)).

³ Internet Engineering Task Force. “Telnet Protocol Specification.” RFC 854. May 1983. Updated by RFC 5198. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc854>.

⁴ Internet Engineering Task Force. “Telnet Option Specifications.” RFC 855. May 1983. May be superseded or amended by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc855/>.

⁵ Internet Engineering Task Force. “Telnet Linemode Option.” D. Borman, ed. RFC 1184. October 1990. May be superseded or amended by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc1184/>.

10.4.3.2 Naming and Addressing

The host ground system (initiator) and recorder (target) devices on the network must be named with a unique identifier and assigned an address for access. The iSCSI initiators and target nodes can either use an iSCSI qualified name (IQN) or an enterprise-unique identifier (EUI). Both types of identifiers confer names that are permanent and globally unique.

Each node has an address consisting of the IP address, the TCP port number, and either the IQN or EUI name. The IP address can be assigned by using the same methods commonly employed on networks, such as Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) or manual configuration.

10.4.3.3 Physical and Signaling


The interface shall allow control of vendor-unique recorder devices. The command protocol shall be IAW Subsection [10.4.1.2](#) and [Table 10-3](#).


10.4.3.4 Recorder Communication

The fundamental method of communicating shall be IAW the iSCSI protocol. Packets sent and received shall be asynchronous transmissions.

10.5 **Interface File Structure Definitions**

The definitions in this paragraph are a subset of, and were adapted from Section 3 of STANAG 4575. This file structure was selected to facilitate host computing platform independence and commonality. By incorporating an independent file structure, backward and forward compatibility is ensured for the life of the standard.

 NOTE	This section duplicates text from STANAG 4575. Any definition in this standard that varies from the STANAG 4575 text is noted in a NOTE box. The text in a NOTE box takes precedence over the text from STANAG 4575.
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 NOTE	This file structure definition does not define how data is physically stored on the recorder media but provides a standardized method for access of the stored data at the interface. Data can be organized in any way appropriate to the media, including multiple directories, as long as the file structure IAW Section 10.5 is maintained or seen at the interface (Section 10.4).
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10.5.1 Data Organization

A data recording can contain a single file, which is composed of one or more types of packetized data, or multiple files, in which one or more types of data are recorded simultaneously in separate files. For a recording file to be in compliance with this standard, it must contain as a minimum the following.

- Computer-Generated Packet(s), Format 1 setup record IAW Subsection [10.6.7.2](#) as the first packets in the recording
- Time data packet(s) IAW Subsection [10.6.3](#) as the first dynamic packet after the computer-generated packet, setup record

- c. One or more data format packets IAW Subsection [10.6](#)

Multiple recordings may reside on the media, and each recording may contain one or more compliant files.

10.5.1.1 Data Hierarchy

The data hierarchy used to define the data stored according to this standard shall have the following structural relationships (highest to lowest). See [Figure 10-6](#).

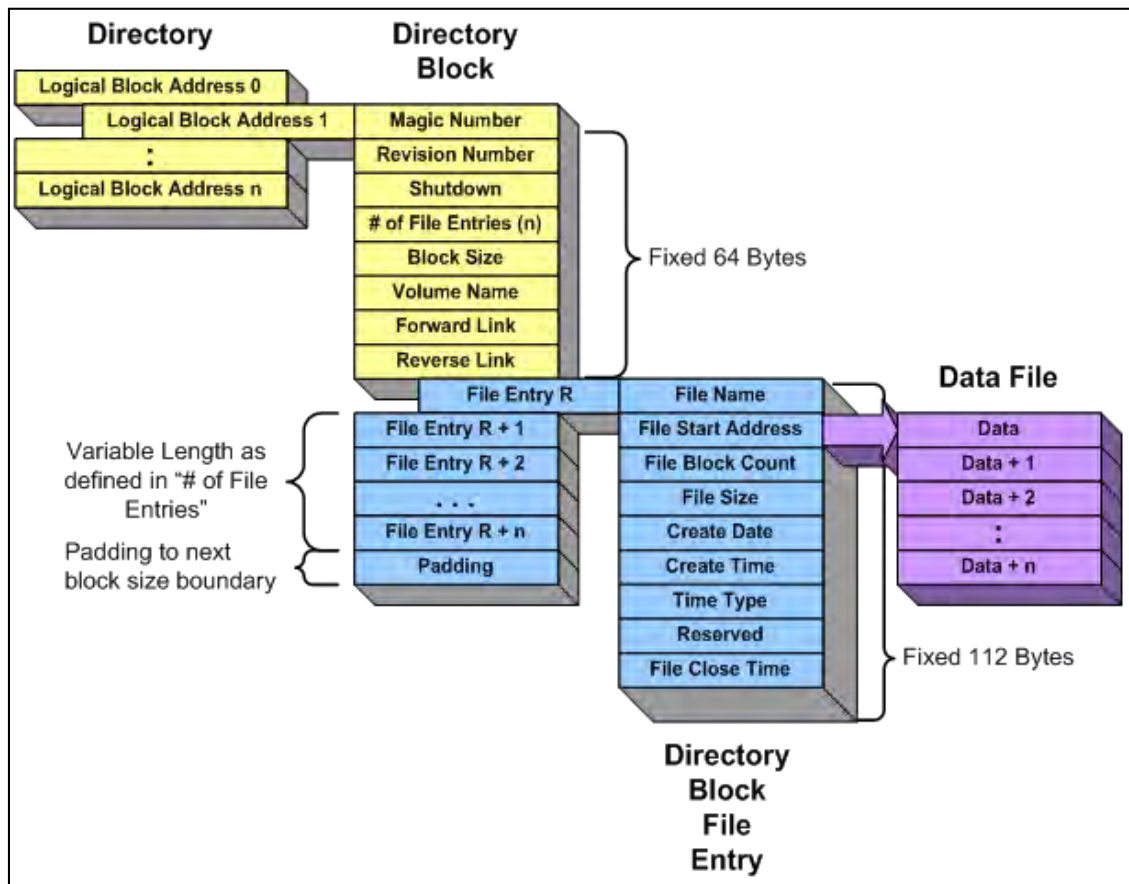


Figure 10-6. Directory Structure

- Directory. One or more directory blocks of data comprising a list of all data files located under the guidance of this standard. Also contains supporting data that may be of interest to those manipulating the data files. The list of files is made up from "File Entries." The directory shall always start at logical address zero of each directory block.
- Directory Block. A memory block containing file entries and other metadata.
- Directory Block File Entry. A fixed-length data structure used to describe files. It contains the name, the starting address, the number of blocks of data assigned to the data file, the total number of bytes contained in the file, and the file's creation date and time. It also contains a reserved field for future growth and file close time.
- Data Files. Data files are comprised of user data, presented at the interface in monotonically increasing contiguous logical addresses per file. Thus if a file starts at

logical address X, the next location containing file data must be at the next logical address, X+1, and the next location after that must be at the next logical address, X+2, etc.

10.5.2 Directory Definition

The name and location information for all files recorded in a directory is illustrated in [Figure 10-6](#). The directory is composed of one or more directory blocks as shown in [Figure 10-7](#). At least one directory block is required and it must be located at SCSI logical block address 1. Logical block address 0 is reserved.

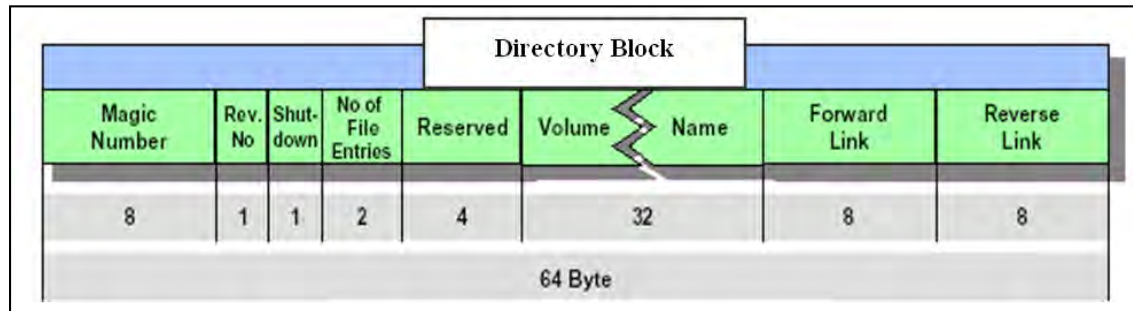


Figure 10-7. Directory Block

- Directory Fixed Fields.** The fixed fields within a directory block are used to name the volume of data, identify the number of entries, and provide pointers to other addresses that contain additional directory blocks. Forward and backward links to the next address for the next directory block (if any) or the preceding directory block (if any) allow for directory expansion beyond a single block. This does not limit the placement of directory information.
- Block Size.** The media types used to implement this standard have varying block lengths. Some will have blocks as small as 512 bytes; others may have blocks as large as 64 KB or larger. The block size used by a given media can be determined via the SCSI Read Capacity command (not defined here).
- Directory to Data File Link.** Each data file on the media has a directory entry within a directory block that describes the file, as shown in [Table 10-4](#). The directory entry for a data file, as shown in [Table 10-5](#), contains a link to the starting location of the data contained in each file and the total number of blocks assigned for the storage of data. This standard does not define the meaning of the data recorded within these data file blocks.

Table 10-4. Directory Block Format			
Field Name	Bytes	Description	Data Type
Magic Number	8	An identifier for a directory block. This identifier supports discovery of lost directory entries and directory reconstruction after a fault. The value is BCS "FORTYtwo" (0x464F52545974776F)	BCS

Table 10-4. Directory Block Format

Field Name	Bytes	Description	Data Type
Revision Number	1	Revision number of the standard compiled by the recording system. 0x01 = RCC 106-03 through RCC 106-05 0x0F = RCC 106-07 or later	Unsigned Binary
Shutdown	1	Flag, if cleared to a 0x00, indicates that the volume was not properly dismounted, and if seen on power-up is an indication that the directory chain may be faulty. If set = 0xFF, then the file system properly shutdown. This field is only valid in the first directory located in logical block 1; other directory blocks set to 0xFF.	Unsigned Binary
Number of File Entries	2	Defines the number of file entries that follow in this block.	Unsigned Binary
Block Size	4	Bytes per block size referenced in FileBlkCnt in Table 10-5 .	Unsigned Binary
VolName	32	Volume name, see character set for restrictions. (Fill any unused VolName byte positions with 0x00.)	BCS
Forward Link	8	Block address of the next block containing directory information. Set equal to address of this block if this is the end of the chain.	Unsigned Binary
Reverse Link	8	Block address of the directory block pointing to this block. Set equal to this block address if this is the start of the chain.	Unsigned Binary
(<i>n</i> File Entries)	112 * <i>n</i>	One entry for each file specified in “Number of File Entries.” The maximum value of <i>n</i> is dependent upon media block size.	See Table 10-5
Unused	Varies with <i>n</i> & block size	It is possible for bytes to remain between the last byte of the last-used file entry and the end of the directory block. These bytes are defined as unused and should be filled with 0xFF.	Unsigned Binary
Note: 64 bytes in fixed fields.			

Table 10-5. Data File Entry Format

Field Name	Bytes	Description	Data Type
Name	56	File name (see character set for restrictions). Fill any unused File Name byte positions with 0x00.	BCS
FileStartAdd	8	Zero-based address of the first block reserved for data associated with this file. Fill with 0xFF for unused directory entries.	Unsigned Binary
FileBlkCnt	8	One-based number that is the count of consecutive address blocks reserved for data for this file including the block pointed to by the FileStartAdd field.	Unsigned Binary

Table 10-5. Data File Entry Format

Field Name	Bytes	Description	Data Type
FileSize	8	The actual number of bytes contained in this file. This file size will be equal to or less than the FileBlkCnt multiplied by the block size. This is an optional entry and will be filled with 0xFF if not used.	Unsigned Binary
File Create Date	8	DDMMYYYY BCS character values, with no embedded spaces or other formatting characters, representing the numeric date on which the file was created (e.g., BCS codes for the decimal digits 02092000 → 0x3032303932303030 represents 2 September 2000). Fill with 0x2D if a value for the field is not available, or for portions of the field where data is not available.	BCS
File Create Time	8	HHMMSSss character values, with no embedded spaces or other formatting characters, representing the numeric time at which the file was created. HH is the number of hours in a 24-hour-based day, MM is the number of minutes after the hour, SS is the number of seconds after the minute, and ss is the hundredths of seconds after the second. Fill with 0x2D if a value for the field is not available, or for portions of the field where data is not available (e.g., “ss” is not available).	BCS
Time Type	1	A numeric code that qualifies the time and date values recorded in the “Create Date” and “Create Time” and “Close Time” fields. 0x0 = Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) (Zulu) 0x1 = System Time 0x2 - 0xFE = Reserved 0xFF = Time data packet	Unsigned Binary
Reserved	7	Bytes in this region are reserved for future growth. Fill with 0xFF.	Unsigned Binary
File Close Time	8	HHMMSSss character values, with no embedded spaces or other formatting characters, representing the numeric time at which the file was closed. HH is the number of hours in a 24-hour-based day, MM is the number of minutes after the hour, SS is the number of seconds after the minute, and ss is the hundredths of seconds after the second. Fill with 0x2D if a value for the field is not available, or for portions of the field where data is not available (e.g., “ss” is not available).	BCS
Note: 112 bytes in fixed fields.			

- d. File Entry Name. Each file entry in a directory shall have a unique name (see Subsection [10.5.3.4](#)). Default file name is a BCS numeric value incrementally increasing, starting at value “1.”
- e. File Entry Singularity. Multiple file entries are not permitted to refer to the same regions of memory, partially or completely.
- f. Directory Entries and Fields. Directory block fields and entries shall be logically contiguous.
- g. Directory and Memory Region Relationships. File entries shall be entered sequentially into a directory block as files are recorded, starting with file entry #1 in the primary directory block (logical address 1). All file entry positions in the primary directory block shall be filled before the first secondary directory block is used, and so on; however, there is no a priori relationship between the memory region associated with a file entry and the place-order of the file entry within the overall directory. For example, the very first file entry could refer to the very last logical address region of memory, the second file entry could refer to the beginning logical address of memory, and so on. Similarly, there is no presumed temporal ordering of file entries; the very last entry to be inserted could be inserted in such a fashion so as to be the first entry encountered when traversing the directory chain of blocks.
- h. Empty Memory Reads. Reads of regions of memory not containing directory blocks or data file blocks may return unpredictable data values or result in other error conditions.
- i. Contiguous Directory Entries. File entries and all fields in a directory block are contiguous.

NOTE



Deleted files are not applicable to Chapter 10 as there are no recorder commands that allow or provide file deletion.

- j. Deleted Files. In some applications, previously recorded files may be deleted in order to recover media space for new recordings. Deleted files shall be denoted by marking the corresponding file entry’s file block count field with 0x00 indicating “unused.” If the file block count has been set to 0x00, then other fields in that file entry are no longer meaningful.
- k. Reserved Field. Reserved fields shall not be used in Chapter 10 implementations and shall be filled with 0xFF. Reserved fields are intended for future Chapter 10 use.
- l. Number of File Entries. The numerical value placed in the “Number of File Entries” field of a directory block shall equal the number of active file entries plus any file entries marked as deleted files within that directory block.

10.5.3 Data Definitions

10.5.3.1 Directory Byte Order

The directory structures described in Section [10.5](#) of this standard are defined to have the following bit and byte orientation. The most significant byte of any multi-byte structure is byte 0. The MSB of each byte is bit 0. This ordering is commonly referred to as “Big Endian.”

10.5.3.2 Data Format Byte Order

The data format structures (Packet Header, Secondary Packet Header, Channel-Specific Data Word [CSDW], Intra-Packet Data Header [IPDH], and Packet Trailer) described in Section [10.6](#) of this standard are defined to have the following bit and byte orientation. The least significant byte shall be transmitted first, the LSB of each byte shall be transmitted first, and data is read from the lowest logical address first. This ordering is commonly referred to as “Little Endian.” The packet data shall remain in its native byte order format.

10.5.3.3 Character Set

The character set for all character fields is based on ISO/IEC 10646:2012.⁶ The NATO Imagery Interoperability Architecture limits characters to a subset rather than allowing all characters. The subset will be single octets, known as the BCS.

10.5.3.4 Naming Restrictions

The following rules shall be applied when forming names in order to assure the highest degree of interchange among other operating systems.

- a. Characters. Characters from the first 127 common BCS characters (0x00 through 0x7E) may be used in names except for specific prohibited characters.
 - (1) Any BCS character code value smaller than 0x20 is prohibited, except where the 0x00 is used to terminate the name.
 - (2) The other prohibited characters with their hexadecimal representation are defined in [Table 10-6](#).

Table 10-6. Prohibited Characters (Hexadecimal Representation)			
Forbidden Characters in Names	Hexadecimal Value	Forbidden Characters in Names	Hexadecimal Value
“	0x22	=	0x3D
‘	0x27	>	0x3E
*	0x2A	?	0x3F
/	0x2F	\	0x5C
:	0x3A	]	0x5D
;	0x3B	[	0x5B
<	0x3C	|	0x7C

⁶ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. *Information Technology --Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*. ISO/IEC 10646:2012. May 2012. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html>.

b. Names. Names used for this interface will observe the following rules.

- (1) Upper and lowercase characters are considered to be different within file names.
- (2) Leading and trailing spaces are not permitted.
- (3) Leading periods are not permitted.
- (4) Names shall fill their field starting with byte 0 per Paragraph [10.5.3.1](#) and be terminated with a 0x00. Unused name characters shall be filled with 0x00. Names may utilize the full length of the field, in which case the terminating 0x00 must be omitted. Examples of host-provided and default file names are shown in [Figure 10-8](#).

File Name Byte Address																						
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Host Provided File Name Example																						
R	E	C	O	R	D	I	N	G	1	S	E	N	S	O	R	2	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
Default File Name Example																						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Figure 10-8. File Name Examples

10.6 Data Format Definition

10.6.1 Common Packet Elements

Data shall have three required parts: a packet header, a packet body, and a packet trailer, and an optional part if enabled, a packet secondary header. Single or multiple channel recordings will always conform to the structure outlined in [Figure 10-9](#).

- a. A packet has the basic structure shown in [Table 10-7](#). Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bytes or bits. This table is merely to represent relative packet elements and their placement within the packet. See [Table 10-8](#) for a diagram of the generic packet format. This table does not depict the bit lengths of each field. Word sizes of 8 bits, 16 bits, and 32 bits are used depending on the data type.

To further clarify the packet layout, [Table 10-8](#) shows the generic packet in a 32-bit, little-endian format, and assumes 16-bit data words and data checksum.

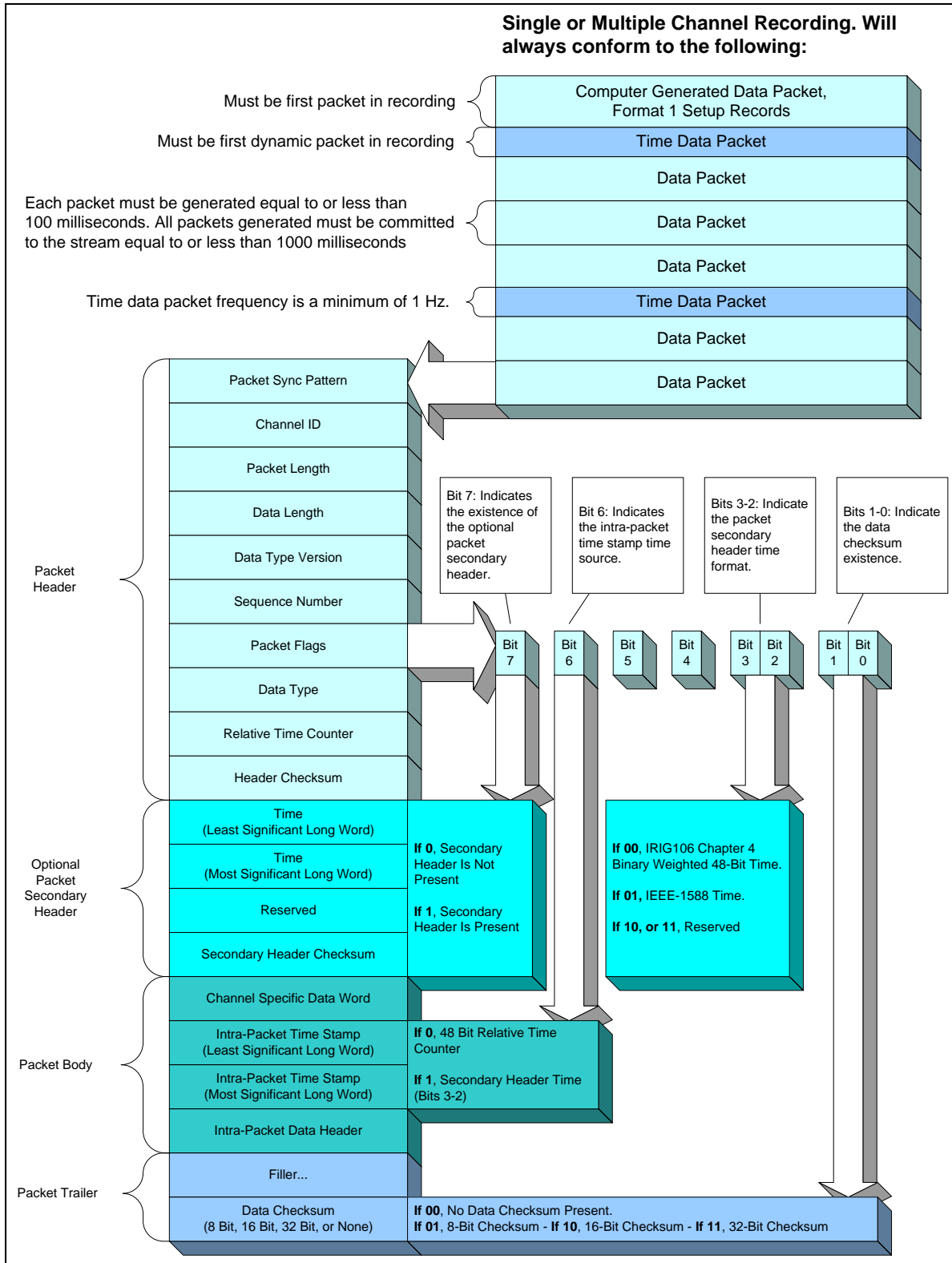


Figure 10-9. Data Recording Structure

Table 10-7. General Packet Format	
PACKET SYNC PATTERN	Packet Header
CHANNEL ID	
PACKET LENGTH	
DATA LENGTH	
DATA TYPE VERSION	
SEQUENCE NUMBER	
PACKET FLAGS	
DATA TYPE	
RELATIVE TIME COUNTER	
HEADER CHECKSUM	
TIME	Packet Secondary Header (Optional)
RESERVED	
SECONDARY HEADER CHECKSUM	
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA	Packet Body
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP 1	
INTRA-PACKET DATA HEADER 1	
DATA 1	
:	
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP N	
INTRA-PACKET DATA HEADER N	
DATA <i>n</i>	
DATA CHECKSUM	Packet Trailer

Table 10-8. 32-Bit Packet Format Layout					
MSB			LSB		
31			16 15		0
CHANNEL ID			PACKET SYNC PATTERN		
PACKET LENGTH					
DATA LENGTH					
DATA TYPE	PACKET FLAGS	SEQUENCE NUMBER	DATA TYPE VERSION	Packet Header	
RELATIVE TIME COUNTER					
HEADER CHECKSUM		RELATIVE TIME COUNTER			
TIME (LEAST SIGNIFICANT LONG WORD [LSLW])					(Optional) Packet Secondary Header
TIME (MOST SIGNIFICANT LONG WORD [MSLW])					
SECONDARY HEADER CHECKSUM		RESERVED			
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA					
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP 1					
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP 1					
INTRA-PACKET DATA HEADER 1					
DATA 1 WORD 2		DATA 1 WORD 1			

DATA 1 WORD N	:	
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP 2		
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP 2		
INTRA-PACKET DATA HEADER 2		
DATA 2 WORD 2	DATA 2 WORD 1	Packet
DATA 2 WORD N	:	Body
:		
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP N		
INTRA-PACKET TIME STAMP N		
INTRA-PACKET DATA HEADER N		
DATA N WORD 2	DATA N WORD 1	
DATA N WORD N	:	
[FILLER]		Packet Trailer
DATA CHECKSUM		

Depending on the data type, the size of the data checksum can contain 16 bits, 32 bits, 8 bits, or the checksum can be entirely left out. For a 32-bit data checksum, the packet trailer would be as shown in [Figure 10-10](#).

MSB	LSB	
7	0	
[Filler]		Packet Trailer
Data Checksum (LSB)		
Data Checksum		
Data Checksum		
Data Checksum (MSB)		

Figure 10-10. Packet Trailer for 32-Bit Data Checksum

- b. For an 8-bit data checksum, the packet trailer would be as shown in [Figure 10-11](#).

MSB	LSB	
7	0	
[Filler]		Packet Trailer
Data Checksum		

Figure 10-11. Packet Trailer for 8-Bit Data Checksum

- c. The size of a single packet may be a maximum of 524,288 (2^{19}) bytes as shown in [Table 10-9](#). This includes the packet header, packet body, packet trailer, and optional packet secondary header if enabled. The only exception to the packet size limit is the Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 setup record, which may be a maximum of 134,217,728 (2^{27}) bytes. Any packet that requires more than 524,288 bytes may generate multiple packets by utilizing the packet sequence counter. Some packet types allow a single data set to span multiple packets if the data set size or time does not fall under packet maximums. The specific mechanism allowing packet data spanning for each data type is described within that data type's section.

Table 10-9. Packet Requirements

Packet Type	Required	Maximum Packet Size	Required Packet Location
Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 Setup Record	Yes	134,217,728 bytes	First packets in recording. A single setup record may span across multiple Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 setup records.
Time Data Packet	Yes	524,288 bytes	First dynamic data packet following setup record packet(s). Reference the time data packet description for packet rate.
All other data type packets with the exception of Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 setup record, time data packets, and Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 3 recording index (root index)	No	524,288 bytes	After first time data packet and before the last Computer-Generated Data Packet Format 3, recording index (root index) if enabled.
Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 3 recording index (root index)	Yes, if recording events are enabled. No, if recording events are disabled.	524,288 bytes	If recording index packets are enabled, root index packet type will be the last packet in a recording.

- d. With the exception of computer-generated packets, all other packet generation times shall be equal to or less than 100 milliseconds (ms) as measured by the 10-megahertz (MHz) relative time counter (RTC) whenever data is available. This requirement ensures that a packet shall contain equal to or less than 100 ms worth of data, and that a packet containing any data must be generated equal to or less than 100 ms from the time the first data was placed in the packet. This strategy will assure packet granularity and save bandwidth by not forcing or marking empty/idle packets.
- e. All packets that are generated shall contain data. Filler only, idle (as defined by medium or interface) only, or empty packets shall not be allowed.
- f. All reserved bit fields in packet headers or CSDWs shall be set to zero (0x0).
- g. With the exception of computer-generated data packets, all other packets shall have a stream commit time equal to or less than 1000 ms as measured by the 10-MHz RTC contained in the packet header.
- h. Once version bits and packet structure bits have been used to indicate a value or setting for each data type and its associated channel, they shall not change for that data type and its associated channel within the recording.

10.6.1.1 Packet Header

The length of the packet header is fixed at 24 bytes (192 bits). The packet header is mandatory and shall consist of ten fields, positioned contiguously as shown in [Table 10-8](#) and defined below.

- a. Packet Sync Pattern. These 2 bytes contain a static sync value for every packet. The packet sync pattern value shall be 0xEB25.
- b. Channel ID. These 2 bytes contain a value representing the packet channel ID. All channels in a system must have a unique channel ID for each data source.
 - (1) Multiplexer Source ID. In a distributed multiplexer system, a multiplexer source ID is used to discern each multiplexer in the system. The setup record shall contain a “Number of Source Bits” recorder attribute (R-x\NSB) to specify the number of MSBs (from the channel ID) that distinguish the multiplexer source ID. The remaining LSBs of the channel ID field shall be the channel ID for each data source acquired by the multiplexer.
 - (2) Reserved Channel ID. Channel ID 0x0000 is reserved, and as of 106-13 is used to insert only the Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 setup record(s) into the composite data stream.
 - (3) Available Channel IDs. All values not comprising the reserved channel ID are available. As of 106-13, when Computer-Generated Data Packet, Formats 0 and 2-7 reside in channel ID 0x0001-0xFFFF, only one packet type shall exist per channel ID.
- c. Packet Length. These 4 bytes contain a value representing the length of the entire packet. The value shall be in bytes and is always a multiple of four (bit 1 and bit 0 shall always be zero). This packet length includes the packet header, packet secondary header (if enabled), channel-specific data, intra-packet headers (IPHs), data, filler, and data checksum.
- d. Data Length. These 4 bytes contain a value representing the valid data length within the packet. This value shall be represented in bytes. Valid data length includes channel-specific data, IPDHs, intra-packet time stamp(s) (IPTs), and data but does not include packet trailer filler and data checksum.
- e. Data Type Version. This byte contains a value at or below the release version of the standard applied to the data types in [Table 10-10](#). The value shall be represented by the following bit patterns:

0x00 = Reserved
 0x01 = Initial Release (RCC 106-04)
 0x02 = RCC 106-05
 0x03 = RCC 106-07
 0x04 = RCC 106-09
 0x05 = RCC 106-11
 0x06 = RCC 106-13

0x07 = RCC 106-15

0x08 through 0xFF = Reserved

Table 10-10. Data Type Names and Descriptions

Packet Header Value	Data Type Name	Data Type Description	Current Data Type Version
0x00	Computer-Generated Data, Format 0	User-Defined	0x06
0x01	Computer-Generated Data, Format 1	Setup Record	0x07
0x02	Computer-Generated Data, Format 2	Recording Events	0x06
0x03	Computer-Generated Data, Format 3	Recording Index	0x06
0x04 - 0x07	Computer-Generated Data, Format 4-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x08	PCM Data, Format 0	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x09	PCM Data, Format 1	Chapter 4 or 8	0x06
0x0A - 0x0F	PCM Data, Format 2 - Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x10	Time Data, Format 0	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x11	Time Data, Format 1	RCC/Global Positioning System [GPS]/RTC	0x06
0x12-0x17	Time Data, Format 2-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x18	MIL-STD-1553 Data, Format 0	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x19	MIL-STD-1553 Data, Format 1	MIL-STD-1553B Data	0x06
0x1A	MIL-STD-1553 Data, Format 2	16PP194 Bus	0x06
0x1B-0x1F	MIL-STD-1553 Data, Format 3-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x20	Analog Data, Format 0	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x21	Analog Data, Format 1	Analog Data	0x06
0x22-0x27	Analog Data, Format 2-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x28	Discrete Data, Format 0	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x29	Discrete Data, Format 1	Discrete Data	0x06
0x2A-0x2F	Discrete Data, Format 2-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x30	Message Data, Format 0	Generic Message Data	0x06
0x31-0x37	Message Data, Format 1-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x38	ARINC-429 Data, Format 0	ARINC-429 Data	0x06
0x39- 0x3F	ARINC-429 Data, Format 1-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x40	Video Data, Format 0	MPEG-2/H.264 Video	0x06
0x41	Video Data, Format 1	ISO 13818-1 MPEG-2	0x06
0x42	Video Data, Format 2	ISO 14496 MPEG-4 Part10 110 AVC/H.264	0x06
0x43	Video Data, Format 3	MJPEG	0x07
0x44	Video Data, Format 4	MJPEG 2000	0x07
0x45-0x47	Video Data, Format 3-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x48	Image Data, Format 0	Image Data	0x06
0x49	Image Data, Format 1	Still Imagery	0x06



Table 10-10. Data Type Names and Descriptions

Packet Header Value	Data Type Name	Data Type Description	Current Data Type Version
0x4A	Image Data, Format 2	Dynamic Imagery	0x06
0x4B-0x4F	Image Data, Format 3-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x50	UART Data, Format 0	UART Data	0x06
0x51-0x57	UART Data, Format 1-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x58	IEEE 1394 Data, Format 0	IEEE 1394 Transaction	0x06
0x59	IEEE 1394 Data, Format 1	IEEE 1394 Physical Layer	0x06
0x5A-0x5F	IEEE 1394 Data, Format 2-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x60	Parallel Data, Format 0	Parallel Data	0x06
0x61-0x67	Parallel Data, Format 1-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x68	Ethernet Data, Format 0	Ethernet Data	0x07
0x69	Ethernet Data, Format 1	Ethernet UDP Payload	0x06
0x6A-0x6F	Ethernet Data, Format 2-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x70	TSPI/CTS Data, Format 0	GPS NMEA-RTCM	0x06
0x71	TSPI/CTS Data, Format 1	EAG ACMI	0x06
0x72	TSPI/CTS Data, Format 2	ACTTS	0x06
0x73-0x77	TSPI/CTS Data, Format 3-Format 7	Reserved for future use	0x06
0x78	Controller Area Network Bus	CAN Bus	0x06
0x79	Fibre Channel Data, Format 0	Fibre Channel Data	0x07
0x7A-0x80	Fibre Channel Data, Formats 1-7	Reserved for future use	0x07

- f. Sequence Number. This byte contains a value representing the packet sequence number for each channel ID. This is simply a counter that increments by $n + 0x01$ to $0xFF$ for every packet transferred from a particular channel and is not required to start at $0x00$ for the first occurrence of a packet for the channel ID.

NOTE

Sequence number counter value for each channel in a recording will repeat (rollover to $0x00$) after the sequence number counter has reached $0xFF$.

NOTE

Each channel in a recording shall have its own sequence counter providing a unique sequence number for that channel.

- g. Packet Flags. This byte contains bits representing information on the content and format of the packet(s).

Bit 7: Indicates the presence or absence of the packet secondary header.

0 = Packet secondary header is not present.

1 = Packet secondary header is present.

Bit 6: Indicates the IPTS time source.

0 = Packet header 48-bit RTC.

1 = Packet secondary header time (bit 7 must be 1).

Bit 5: RTC sync error.

0 = No RTC sync error.

1 = RTC sync error has occurred.

Bit 4: Indicates the data overflow error.

0 = No data overflow.

1 = Data overflow has occurred.

Bits 3-2: Indicate the packet secondary header time format.

00 = [Chapter 4](#) binary weighted 48-bit time format. The two LSBs of the 64-bit packet secondary header time and IPTS shall be zero-filled.

01 = IEEE 1588 time format. The packet secondary header time and each IPTS shall contain a 64-bit time stamp represented IAW the time representation type as specified by IEEE STD 1588-2008.⁷ The 32 bits indicating seconds shall be placed into the MSLW portion of the secondary header and the 32 bits indicating nanoseconds shall be placed into the LSLW portion.

10 = 64-bit binary extended relative time counter (ERTC) with 1-nanosecond resolution. The counter shall be derived from a free-running 1-gigahertz (GHz) clock - similar to the RTC described below - just with higher resolution. When this option is used, the 10-MHz RTC shall be synchronized with the ERTC ($RTC = ERTC/100$).

11 = Reserved

Bits 1-0: Indicate data checksum existence.

00 = No data checksum present


01 = 8-bit data checksum present

10 = 16-bit data checksum present

11 = 32-bit data checksum present

- h. Data Type. This byte contains a value representing the type and format of the data. All values not used to define a data type are reserved for future data type growth. [Table 10-10](#) lists the data types and their descriptions.
- i. Relative Time Counter. These 6 bytes contain a value representing the 10-MHz RTC. This is a free-running 10-MHz binary counter represented by 48 bits that are common to all data channels. The counter shall be derived from a 10-MHz internal crystal oscillator and shall remain free-running during each recording.

⁷ Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. *IEEE standard for a precision clock synchronization protocol for networked measurement and control systems*. IEEE 1588-2008. Geneva: International Electrotechnical Commission, 2008.


NOTE 	If enabled, the applicable data bit of the 48-bit value of the packet secondary time value shall correspond to the first bit of the data in the packet body (unless it is defined in each data type section).
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- j. Header Checksum. These 2 bytes contain a value representing a 16-bit arithmetic sum of all 16-bit words in the header excluding the header checksum word.

10.6.1.2 Packet Secondary Header (Optional)

The length of the packet secondary header is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits). The packet secondary header is optional and when enabled shall consist of the three fields, positioned contiguously, in the following sequence.

- a. Time. These 8 bytes contain the value representing time in the format indicated by bits 2 and 3 of the packet flags in Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g. The secondary header can be enabled on a channel-by-channel basis but all channels that have a secondary header must use the same time source in bits 2-3 of the packet flags.

NOTE 	The applicable data bit to which the 48-bit value of the packet secondary time value (if enabled) applies shall correspond to the first bit of the data in the packet body (unless it is defined in each data type section).
---	--

When [Chapter 4](#) binary weighted time is used, time shall be stored as shown in [Figure 10-12](#).

MSB 31	16 15 LSB 0
Micro-Seconds Word	Reserved
High Order Time Word	Low Order Time Word

Figure 10-12. Secondary Header Chapter 4 Time

When IEEE 1588 time is used, time shall be stored as shown in [Figure 10-13](#).

MSB 31	LSB 0
Nanoseconds Word	
Seconds Word	

Figure 10-13. Secondary Header IEEE 1588 Time

When ERTC time is used, time shall be stored as shown in [Figure 10-14](#).

MSB 31	LSB 0
LSLW	
MSLW	


Figure 10-14. Secondary Header ERTC Time


- b. Reserved. These 2 bytes are reserved and shall be zero filled.
- c. Secondary Header Checksum. These 2 bytes contain a value representing a 16-bit arithmetic sum of all secondary header bytes excluding the secondary header checksum word.

10.6.1.3 Packet Body

The format of the data in the packet body is unique to each data type. Detailed descriptions of the type-specific data formats found in packet bodies are described in subsequent sections of this document.

- a. Channel-Specific Data. Variable in size, this contains the contents of the channel-specific data field(s) depending on the Data Type field in the packet header. Channel-specific data is mandatory for each data type and channel. The occurrence of channel-specific data is once per packet and precedes packet channel data.
- b. Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes contain time in either 48-bit RTC format (plus 16 high-order zero bits) or 64-bit format as specified in the packet flags in the packet header. The IPTSs are only mandatory where defined by the data formats.
- c. Intra-Packet Data Header. Variable in size, this contains additional time, status, data, and/or format information pertaining to the data items that follow. The IPDHs are only mandatory where defined by the data formats.
- d. Data. With n bytes, this contains valid data from a particular channel as defined within the data formats contained within this standard.

NOTE 	The IPTS and the IPDH are collectively called the IPH. In some cases, an IPH may only have a time stamp (zero-length data header), while in other cases, the IPH only has a data header (zero-length time stamp). Some data types have no IPH. The IPH requirements are specified separately for each data type.
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NOTE 	The IPDH presence, once set, shall be the same state for the entire recording per each channel
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10.6.1.4 Packet Trailer

The packet trailer may contain filler, a data checksum, both filler and a data checksum, or neither filler nor a data checksum. In the latter case, the packet trailer has zero length. The reason a packet trailer would have a zero length is best explained by understanding the reason for inserting filler. The purpose of the filler is twofold:

- a. To keep all packets aligned on 32-bit boundaries (i.e., make all packet lengths a multiple of 4 bytes), and
- b. To optionally keep all packets from a particular channel the same length.

If both of the above requirements are already met without adding filler, then filler shall not be added.

The inclusion of the data checksum is optional as well and is indicated by the packet flags setting. When included, the packet trailer contains either an 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit data checksum. Depending on the packet flags option selected, the data checksum is the arithmetic sum of all of the bytes (8 bits), words (16 bits), or long words (32 bits) in the packet excluding the 24 bytes of packet header, packet secondary header (if enabled), and the data checksum. Stated another way, the data checksum includes everything in the packet body plus all added filler.

- a. Filler. Variable in size, all filler shall be set to 0x00 or 0xFF.
- b. 8-Bit Data Checksum. This 1 byte contains a value representing an 8-bit arithmetic sum of the bytes in the packet. This checksum is only inserted if packet flag bits are set (see Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g).
- c. 16-Bit Data Checksum. These 2 bytes contain a value representing a 16-bit arithmetic sum of the words in the packet. This checksum is only inserted if packet flag bits are set (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g).
- d. 32-Bit Data Checksum. These 4 bytes contain a value representing a 32-bit arithmetic sum of the long words in the packet and is only inserted if packet flag bits are set (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g).

10.6.2 PCM Data Packets

10.6.2.1 PCM Data Packets Format 0. Reserved.

10.6.2.2 PCM Data Packets Format 1 (Chapter 4 and Chapter 8)

A packet with [Chapter 4](#) or [Chapter 8](#) PCM data has the basic structure as shown in [Table 10-11](#). Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. This table merely represents relative placement of data in the packet.

Table 10-11. General PCM Data Packet, Format 1	
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header	
Minor Frame Data	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header	
Minor Frame Data	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header	
Minor Frame Data	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header	
Minor Frame Data	

:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header
Minor Frame Data
Packet Trailer

The user may separately enable or disable word unpacking on each active PCM channel. Word unpacking will force the LSB of each word to be aligned on a 16-bit boundary. High-order filler bits are added to words as necessary to force alignment.

The user may separately enable or disable frame synchronizing on each active PCM channel. This provides a throughput mode that will transfer data to the packet without frame synchronization. Throughput mode essentially disables all setup and packing/unpacking options for the packet, and places data in the packet as it is received.

- a. PCM Packet Channel-Specific Data. The packet body portion of each PCM packet begins with the channel-specific data, which is formatted as shown in [Figure 10-15](#).

MSB										LSB
31	30	29	28	27	24	23	18	17		0
R	IPH	MA	MI	LOCKST	MODE			SYNCOFFSET		

Figure 10-15. Pulse Code Modulation Packet Channel-Specific Data Format

- Reserved. Bit 31 is reserved.
- Intra-Packet Header. Bit 30 indicates if IPHs (IPTS and IPDH) are inserted before each minor frame. The IPHs are only optional because of the mode selection. This determines whether IPHs are included or omitted.
 - 0 = The IPHs are omitted for throughput mode.
 - 1 = The IPHs are required for packed data and unpacked data modes.
- Major Frame Indicator (MA). Bit 29 indicates if the first word in the packet is the beginning of a major frame. This bit is not applicable for throughput mode.
 - 0 = The first word is not the beginning of a major frame.
 - 1 = The first word is the beginning of a major frame.
- Minor Frame Indicator (MI). Bit 28 indicates if the first word in the packet is the beginning of a minor frame. This bit is not applicable for throughput mode.
 - 0 = The first word is not the beginning of a minor frame.
 - 1 = The first word is the beginning of a minor frame.
- Lock Status (LOCKST). Bits 27-24 indicate the lock status of the frame synchronizer. This bit is not applicable for throughput mode.

NOTE



Minor Frame Definition. The minor frame is defined as the data structure in time sequence from the beginning of a minor frame synchronization pattern to the beginning of the next minor frame synchronization pattern. Please reference [Chapter 4](#), Subsection 4.3.2 for minor/major frame definition.

Bits 27-26: Indicate minor frame status.

- 00 = Reserved.
- 01 = Reserved.
- 10 = Minor frame check (after losing lock).
- 11 = Minor frame lock.

Bits 25-24: Indicate major frame status.

- 00 = Major frame not locked.
- 01 = Reserved.
- 10 = Major frame check (after losing lock).
- 11 = Major frame lock.

- Mode (MODE). Bits 23-18 indicate the data packing mode.

Bits 23-22: Reserved.

Bit 21: Alignment Mode.

- 0 = 16-bit alignment mode enabled.
- 1 = 32-bit alignment mode enabled.

Bit 20: Indicates throughput data mode.

- 0 = Throughput data mode not enabled.
- 1 = Throughput data mode enabled.

Bit 19: Indicates packed data mode.

- 0 = Packed data mode not enabled.
- 1 = Packed data mode enabled.

Bit 18: Indicates unpacked data mode.

- 0 = Unpacked data mode not enabled.
- 1 = Unpacked data mode enabled.

- Sync Offset (SYNCOFFSET). Bits 17-0 contain an 18-bit binary value representing the word offset into the major frame for the first data word in the packet. The sync offset is not applicable for packed or throughput mode.

- b. PCM Packet Body. After the channel-specific data, the IPHs and the PCM data are inserted in the packet in integral numbers of minor or major frames unless the packet is in throughput mode. In throughput mode, there is no frame or word alignment to the packet data and no IPHs are inserted in the data. In both packed and unpacked modes, minor frame alignment is dependent on the MODE field in the channel-specific data. In 16-bit alignment mode, PCM minor frames begin and end on 16-bit boundaries. In 32-bit alignment mode, PCM minor frames begin and end on 32-bit boundaries. In either case, alignment mode does not affect the format of PCM data words themselves; however, depending on perspective, word order is affected and a zero-filled data word may be required to maintain alignment.
- c. PCM Data in Unpacked Mode. In unpacked mode, packing is disabled and each data word is padded with the number of filler bits necessary to align the first bit of each word

with the next 16-bit boundary in the packet. For example, 4 pad bits are added to 12-bit words, 6 pad bits are added to 10-bit words, etc. In 32-bit alignment mode, a zero-filled 16-bit word is required to maintain alignment when an odd number of 16-bit words exists in the minor frame.

Minor frame sync patterns larger than 16 bits are divided into two words of packet data. If the sync pattern has an even number of bits, then it will be divided in half and placed in two packet words. For example, a 24-bit sync pattern is broken into two 12-bit words with 4 bits of pad in each word. If the sync pattern has an odd number of bits, it is broken into two words with the second word having one bit more of the sync pattern. For example, if the minor sync pattern is 25 bits, then the first sync word is 12 bits of sync pattern plus 4 bits of pad, and the second sync word is 13 bits of sync pattern plus 3 bits of pad.

Minor frame sync patterns larger than 32 bits are divided into $(\text{number of bits}+15)/16$ words in 16-bit alignment mode or $(\text{number of bits}+31)/32$ in 32-bit alignment mode. If the sync word doesn't fill the words completely, the first word shall contain the lesser number of bits with the later words containing one bit more (in the manner described above in splitting frame sync pattern words into two words). For example, a 35-bit sync word shall be split into 11+12+12-bit words in 16-bit alignment mode, or into 17+18-bit words in 32-bit alignment mode.

Given PCM frames with a 24-bit minor sync pattern and n data words where the bit-lengths of data words 1, 2, and 3 are 12, 16, and 8 respectively, the resultant 16-bit alignment mode PCM packets are as shown in [Table 10-12](#). Given PCM frames with a 24-bit minor sync pattern and n data words where the bit-lengths of data words 1, 2, 3, and 4 are 12, 16, 8, and 10 respectively, the resultant 32-bit alignment mode PCM packets are as shown in [Table 10-13](#).

Table 10-12. PCM Data-Unpacked (16-Bit Alignment Mode) Sample Packet	
MSB 15	LSB 0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
4 Bits Pad	12 Bits Sync (Bits 23-12)
4 Bits Pad	12 Bits Sync (Bits 11-0)
4 Bits Pad	12 Bits Word 1 Data
16 Bits Word 2 Data	
8 Bits Pad	8 Bits Word 3 Data
:	

Word N Data Bits + Pad if Needed
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)
:
Repeat for each minor frame.
:
Packet Trailer

Table 10-13. PCM Data-Unpacked (32-Bit Alignment Mode) Sample Packet

MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 31-16)	
4 Bits Pad	12 Bits Sync (Bits 11-0)
4 Bits Pad	12 Bits Sync (Bits 23-12)
16 Bits Word 2 Data	
4 Bits Pad	12 Bits Word 1 Data
6 Bits Pad	10 Bits Word 4 Data
8 Bits Pad	8 Bits Word 3 Data
:	
Word N Data Bits + Pad If Needed	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 31-16)	
:	
Repeat for each minor frame.	
:	
Packet Trailer	

- d. **PCM Data in Packed Mode.** In packed mode, packing is enabled and pad is not added to each data word; however, filler bits may be required to maintain minor frame alignment. The number of filler bits is dependent on the alignment mode, where N is either 16 or 32. If the number of bits in the minor frame is not an integer multiple of N , then Y pad bits will be added to the end of each minor frame of bit length L . Either $Y = N - \text{MOD}(L, N)$, or N minus the integer remainder when L is divided by N . In packed mode, the PCM stream is minor-frame synchronized so the first data bit in the packet is the first data bit of a minor frame. If $X = N - Y$ when N is 16-bit alignment mode, then the resultant PCM packets are as shown in [Table 10-14](#). [Table 10-15](#) shows the resultant PCM packets for 32-bit alignment mode.

Table 10-14. PCM Data-Packed (16-Bit Alignment Mode)	
Sample Packet	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
Data (Bits 15-0)	
Data (Bits 31-16)	
Data (Bits 47-32)	
:	
Y Filler Bits	
Y Filler Bits	X Data Bits
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
:	
Repeat for each minor frame.	
:	
Packet Trailer	

Table 10-15. PCM Data-Packed (32-Bit Alignment Mode)	
Sample Packet	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	

Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 31-16)	
Data Word 2	
Data Word 1	
Data Word 4	
Data Word 3	
:	
Filler Bits	X Data Bits
16 Filler Bits (If Required to Maintain 32-Bit Alignment)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 31-16)	
:	
Repeat for each minor frame.	
:	
Packet Trailer	

- e. PCM Data in Throughput Mode. In throughput mode, the PCM data are not frame synchronized so the first data bit in the packet can be any bit in the major frame. The resultant PCM packets are as shown in [Table 10-16](#) and [Table 10-17](#).

Table 10-16. PCM Data-Throughput (16-Bit Alignment Mode) Sample Packet	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Data (Bits 15-0)	
Data (Bits 31-16)	
Data (Bits 47-32)	
:	
Packet Trailer	

Table 10-17. PCM Data-Throughput (32-Bit Alignment Mode) Sample Packet	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
PCM Stream Bits 17-32	
PCM Stream Bits 1-16	
PCM Stream Bits 49-64	
PCM Stream Bits 33-48	
:	
Packet Trailer	

- f. PCM Data Word Order in 32-Bit Alignment Mode. When recording in 32-bit alignment mode, the resultant data word ordering will differ from 16-bit alignment mode. The serial PCM data stream is shifted into 32-bit words from right to left, with bit 31 on the left, bit 0 on the right, and addresses ascending from top to bottom. Word order is affected depending on the reader's addressing perspective. For example, 16-bit data words when addressed as 32-bit words appear in order when read from left to right and top to bottom; however, when addressed as 16-bit words, each pair of data words will appear swapped. [Figure 10-16](#) and [Figure 10-17](#) depict the anomaly of perspective.

MSB				LSB	Address
31	16	15		0	
Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0		
Data Word 1		Data Word 2		0	
Data Word 3		Data Word 4		1	
:					
Data Word N-1		Data Word N		N/2-1	

Figure 10-16. 32-Bit Alignment Mode Example, 16-Bit Data Words (32-Bit Word Addressing)

MSB		LSB	Address
15		0	
Byte 1	Byte 0		
Data Word 2		0	
Data Word 1		1	
Data Word 4		2	
Data Word 3		3	
:		:	
Data Word N-1		N-1	

Figure 10-17. 32-Bit Alignment Mode Example, 16-Bit Data Words (16-Bit Word Addressing)

- g. PCM Intra-Packet Header. When recording in packed or unpacked mode, all PCM minor frames shall include an IPH containing a 64-bit IPTS and a 16- or 32-bit IPDH, as

indicated by MODE in the channel-specific data. This header is inserted immediately before the minor frame sync pattern. Depending on alignment mode, the length of the IPH is either 10 or 12 bytes (80 or 96 bits) positioned contiguously, as depicted in [Figure 10-18](#). In 16-bit alignment mode, the IPDH length is fixed at 2 bytes. A 32-bit alignment mode requires a 4-byte IPDH, and the two most significant bytes are zero-filled.

[illegible]

Figure 10-18. Pulse Code Modulation Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the PCM minor frame. This time stamp is not applicable for throughput mode. First long word bits and second long word bits indicate the following values:
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit of the minor frame with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or
 - Absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit of the minor frame.
- Intra-Packet Data Header
 - 32-Bit Alignment (32-Bit Alignment mode ONLY). Bits 31-16 are zero-filled.
 - Lock Status (LOCKST). Bits 15-12 indicate the lock status of the frame synchronizer for each minor frame.

Bits 15-14: Indicates minor frame status.

- 00 = Reserved
- 01 = Reserved
- 10 = Minor frame check (after losing lock)
- 11 = Minor frame lock

Bits 13-12: Indicates major frame status.

00 = Major frame not locked
01 = Reserved
10 = Major frame check (after losing lock)
11 = Major frame lock

- Reserved. Bits 11-0 are reserved.

10.6.3 Time Data Packets

10.6.3.1 Time Data Packets, Format 0. Reserved.


10.6.3.2 Time Data Packets, Format 1 (IRIG/GPS/RTC)


Time is treated like another data channel. If a time source other than None is used ([Figure 10-19](#)), the time packet will be generated at a minimum frequency of 1 hertz.

MSB										LSB																																		
31										12					11					8					7					4					3					0				
Reserved															DATE					FMT					SRC																			

Figure 10-19. Time Packet Channel-Specific Data Format

- Inter-Range Instrumentation Group (IRIG) Time Type Formats. The 10-MHz RTC shall be captured for insertion into the time packet data header IAW IRIG 200.⁸
- All Non-IRIG Time Type Formats. The 10-MHz RTC shall be captured for insertion into the time packet data header consistent with the resolution with the time packet body format (10 ms as measured by the 10-MHz RTC).

NOTE 	A time data packet shall be the first dynamic data packet at the start of each recording. Only static Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 packets may precede the first time data packet in the recording.
---	--

NOTE 	If the time data packet source is None, at least one time data packet is required IAW the previous note.
---	--

A packet with time data has the basic structure shown in [Table 10-18](#). Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. This drawing is merely to represent relative placement of data in the packet. Time packets do not have IPHs.

Table 10-18. General Time Data Packet, Format 1	
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data	
Time Data	
Packet Trailer	

- Time Packet Channel-Specific Data. The packet body portion of each time data packet begins with a CSDW formatted as shown in [Figure 10-19](#).

⁸ Range Commanders Council. "IRIG Serial Time Code Formats." RCC 200-04. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/200-04_IRIG_Serial_Time_Code_Formats/.

- Reserved. Bits 31-12 are reserved.
- Date Format (DATE). Bits 11-8 indicate the date format. All bit patterns not used to define a date format type are reserved for future growth.

Bits 11-10: Reserved.

Bit 9: Indicates date format.

0 = IRIG day available ([Figure 10-20](#))

1 = Month and year available ([Figure 10-21](#))

MSB															LSB	
15	14		12	11		8	7		4	3					0	
0	TSn			Sn			Hmn			Tmn						
0	0	THn		Hn			0	TMn		Mn						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	HDn	TDn			Dn					

Figure 10-20. Time Data-Packet Format, Day Format

MSB															LSB
15	14			12	11			8	7			4	3	0	
0	TSn			Sn			Hmn			Tmn					
0	0	THn		Hn			0	TMn		Mn					
0	0	0	TON	On			TDn			Dn					
0	0	OYn		HYn			TYn			Yn					

Figure 10-21. Time Data-Packet Format, Day, Month, and Year Format

Bit 8: Indicates if this is a leap year.

0 = Not a leap year

1 = Is a leap year

- Time Format (FMT). Bits 7-4 indicate the time data packet format.
 - 0x0 = IRIG-B
 - 0x1 = IRIG-A
 - 0x2 = IRIG-G
 - 0x3 = Real-Time Clock
 - 0x4 = UTC Time from GPS
 - 0x5 = Native GPS Time
 - 0x6 through 0xE = Reserved
 - 0xF = None (time packet payload invalid)
- Time Source (SRC). Bits 3-0 indicate the source of the time in the payload of each time packet.
 - 0x0 = Internal (time derived from a clock in the recorder)
 - 0x1 = External (time derived from a clock not in the recorder)

0x2 = Internal from RMM (time derived from the clock in the RMM)

0x3-0xE = Reserved

0xF = None

NOTE



If the time source is external (0x1) and lock on the external source is lost then the time source shall indicate Internal (0x0). Once lock on the external time source is regained, time source shall once again indicate external (0x1).

- b. Time Packet Body. After the CSDW, the time data words are inserted in the packet in binary-coded decimal (BCD) format as shown in [Figure 10-20](#) and [Figure 10-21](#) (units of measure presented in [Table 10-19](#)).

Table 10-19. Units of Measure			
Tmn	Tens of ms	TDn	Tens of days
Hmn	Hundreds of ms	HDn	Hundreds of days
Sn	Units of seconds	On	Units of months
TSn	Tens of Seconds	TOn	Tens of months
Mn	Units of minutes	Yn	Units of years
TMn	Tens of minutes	TYn	Tens of years
Hn	Units of hours	HYn	Hundreds of years
THn	Tens of hours	OYn	Thousands of years
Dn	Units of days	0	Always zero

10.6.4 MIL-STD-1553

10.6.4.1 MIL-STD-1553 Bus Data Packets, Format 0. Reserved.

10.6.4.2 MIL-STD-1553 Bus Data Packets, Format 1 (MIL-STD-1553B Bus Data)

Data in the MIL-STD-1553 bus format is packetized as messages, with each 1553 bus transaction recorded as a message. A transaction is a bus controller (BC)-to-remote terminal (RT), RT-to-BC, or RT-to-RT word sequence, starting with the command word and including all data and status words that are part of the transaction, or a mode code word broadcast. Multiple messages may be encoded into the data portion of a single packet.

- a. MIL-STD-1553 Packet Channel-Specific Data. The packet body portion of each MIL-STD-1553 data packet begins with a CSDW formatted as shown in [Figure 10-22](#).

MSB										LSB
31	30	29		24	23					0
TTB		RESERVED				MSGCOUNT				

Figure 10-22. MIL-STD-1553 Packet Channel-Specific Data Format

- Time Tag Bits (TTB). Bits 31-30 indicate which bit of the MIL-STD-1553 message the IPH time tags.

00 = Last bit of the last word of the message

01 = First bit of the first word of the message

10 = Last bit of the first (command) word of the message

11 = Reserved

- Reserved. Bits 29-24 are reserved.
 - Message Count (MSGCOUNT). Bits 23-0 indicate the binary value of the number of messages included in the packet. An integral number of complete messages will be in each packet.
- b. MIL-STD-1553 Packet Body. A packet within MIL-STD-1553 messages has the basic structure shown in [Table 10-20](#). Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. This drawing is merely intended to represent relative placement of data in the packet.

Table 10-20. Military Standard 1553 Data Packet, Format 1 Basic Layout	
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Message 1	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Message 1	
Message 1	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Message 2	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Message 2	
Message 2	
:	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Message N	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Message N	
Message N	
Packet Trailer	

- c. MIL-STD-1553 Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, the MIL-STD-1553 data are inserted into the packet in messages. Each MIL-STD-1553 message is preceded by an IPH consisting of an IPTS and an IPDH.
- (1) MIL-STD-1553 Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the MIL-STD-1553 message as follows.
- The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the data bit indicated in the MIL-STD-1553 channel-specific data, TTbS (Subsection [10.6.4.2](#) item [a](#)) with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the data bit

indicated in the MIL-STD-1553 channel-specific data, TTBs (Subsection [10.6.4.2](#) item a).

- (2) MIL-STD-1553 Intra-Packet Data Header. The length of the IPDH is fixed at 6 bytes (48 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-23](#)).

MSB	LSB
15	0
Block Status Word	
Gap Times Word	
Length Word	

Figure 10-23. MIL-STD-1553 Intra-Packet Data Header

- Block Status Word (BSW). Bits 15-0 contain the block status word for both the message type and any 1553 bus protocol errors that occurred during the message transfer. The block status word bit definitions are in [Figure 10-24](#).

MSB													LSB
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	6	5	4	3	2	0
R		BID	ME	RR	FE	TM	RESERVED	LE	SE	WE	RESERVED		

Figure 10-24. Block Status Word Format

- Reserved (R). Bits 15-14 are reserved.
- Bus ID (BID). Bit 13 indicates the bus ID for the message.
0 = Message was from channel A
1 = Message was from channel B
- Message Error (ME). Bit 12 indicates a message error was encountered.
0 = No message error
1 = Message error
- RT to RT Transfer (RR). Bit 11 indicates a, RT to RT transfer; message begins with two command words.
0 = No RT to RT transfer
1 = RT to RT transfer
- Format Error (FE). Bit 10 indicates any illegal gap on the bus other than response timeout.
0 = No format error
1 = Format error
- Response Time Out (TM). Bit 9 indicates a response time out occurred. The bit is set if any of the status word(s) belonging to

this message didn't arrive within the response time of 14 microseconds (μs) defined by MIL-STD-1553B.⁹

0 = No response time out

1 = Response time out

- Reserved. Bits 8-6 are reserved.
- Word Count Error (LE). Bit 5 indicates that the number of data words transmitted is different than identified in the command word. A MIL-STD-1553B status word with the busy bit set to true will not cause a word count error. A transmit command with a response timeout will not cause a word count error.

0 = No word count error

1 = Word count error

- Sync Type Error (SE). Bit 4 indicates an incorrect sync type occurred.

0 = No sync type error

1 = Sync type error

- Invalid Word Error (WE). Bit 3 indicates an invalid word error occurred. This includes Manchester decoding errors in the sync pattern or word bits, invalid number of bits in the word, or parity error.

0 = No invalid word error

1 = Invalid word error

- Reserved. Bits 2-0 are reserved.

NOTE



Gap Times (response time): The gap times word indicates RT response times as defined by MIL-STD-1553. The resolution of the response time shall be in tenths of μs . A maximum of two response time words can exist. Messages of RT-to-RT type shall have two response time words if both terminals respond; all other messages will have one response time word, or none for broadcast type messages or messages with no RT response.

- Gap Times Word (bits 15-0). The gap times word indicates the number of tenths of μs in length of the internal gaps within a single transaction. For most messages, only GAP1 is meaningful. It measures the time between the command or data word and the first (and only) status word in the message. For RT-to-RT messages, GAP2 measures the time between the last data word and the second status word. The gap times word bit definitions are as shown in [Figure 10-25](#).

⁹Department of Defense. Aircraft Internal Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus. MIL-STD-1553B. 30 April 1975. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=36973.

MSB		LSB
15	8 7	0
GAP2	GAP1	

Figure 10-25. Gap Times Word Format

NOTE

Gap measurements shall be made IAW MIL-STD-1553 response time measurements from the mid-bit zero crossing of the parity bit of the last word to the mid-zero crossing of the sync of the status word.

- Length Word (bits 15-0). The length of the message is the total number of bytes in the message. A message consists of command words, data words, and status words.
- d. Packet Format. Unless an error occurred, as indicated by one of the error flags in the block status word, the first word following the length word shall always be a command word. The resultant packets have the format shown in [Table 10-21](#).

Table 10-21. Military Standard 1553 Data Packet, Format 1	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Command Word	
Command, Status, or Data Word	
Data or Status Word	
:	
Data or Status Word	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 2 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 2 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 2 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 2 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 2 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 2 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 2 (Bits 47-32)	
Command Word	
Command, Status, or Data Word	

Data or Status Word
:
Data or Status Word
:
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 15-0)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 31-16)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 47-32)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 63-48)
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg N (Bits 15-0)
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg N (Bits 31-16)
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg N (Bits 47-32)
Command Word
Command or Data Word
Data or Status Word
:
Data or Status Word
Packet Trailer

10.6.4.3 MIL-STD-1553 Bus Data Packets, Format 2 (Bus 16PP194 Weapons Bus Data).

This data type provides packetization for F-16 MIL-STD-1553 weapons multiplex bus as defined in document 16PP362B.¹⁰ A 16PP194 transaction consists of six each 32-bit words consisting of a 16PP194 COMMAND (1), COMMAND (1) ECHO, COMMAND (2), COMMAND (3) GO/NOGO, COMMAND (4) GO/NOGO, and STATUS as illustrated in [Figure 10-26](#). Multiple transactions may be encoded into the data portion of a single packet.

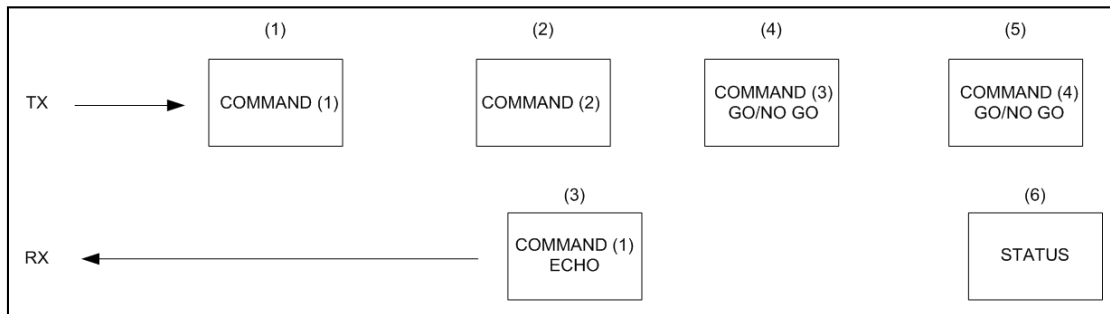


Figure 10-26. 16PP194 Message Transaction

- a. MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each 16PP MIL-STD-1553 data packet begins with a CSDW formatted as shown in [Figure 10-27](#).

¹⁰Lockheed Martin Corporation. "Advanced Weapons Multiplex Data Bus." 8 June 2010. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available to RCC members with Private Portal access at https://wsdmext.wsmr.army.mil/site/rccpri/Limited_Distribution_References/16PP362B.pdf.


MSB	LSB
31	0
MSGCOUNT	

Figure 10-27. Military Standard 1553 16PP194 Packet Channel-Specific Data Format

- Message Count (MSGCOUNT). Bits 31-0 indicate the binary value of the number of messages included in the packet. An integral number of complete transaction messages will be in each packet.
- b. MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Packet Body. A packet with n MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 transactions has the basic structure shown in [Table 10-22](#) below. This drawing is merely to represent relative placement of data in the packet.

Table 10-22. Military Standard 1553 16PP194 Data Packet Basic Layout	
MSB	LSB
31	0
Packet Header	
16PP194 Channel-Specific Data Word	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (MSLW)	
Intra-Packet Data Header Length Word	Intra-Packet Data Header Status Word
Data 1	
.	
.	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (MSLW)	
Intra-Packet Data Header Length Word	Intra-Packet Data Header Status Word
Data N	
.	
.	
PACKET TRAILER	

- c. MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Intra-Packet Header. The IPH consists of the IPDH (LENGTH and STATUS) and the IPTS.
- MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Intra-Packet Data Header LENGTH. The length word contains the length in bytes of the intra-packet data.

NOTE 	The intra-packet length is fixed to 0x18, 24 bytes.
---	---

- MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Intra-Packet Data Header STATUS. The status word contains error and special handling information about the data. The error indicator bits when set to a “1” reflect that such an error is present in the data or occurred during data reception. The format of the status word is shown in [Figure 10-28](#).

MSB										LSB
15	14	13	12	7	6	5	4	3	2	0
TE	RE	TM	RESERVED			SE	R	EE	RESERVED	

Figure 10-28. Military Standard 1553 16PP194 Intra-Packet Data Header Format

- Transaction Error (TE). Bit 15 indicates an error condition found in 16PP194 transaction.
 - 0 = No errors found in current transaction
 - 1 = Error condition found in transaction
 - Reset (RE). Bit 14 indicates a 16PP194 bus master reset.
 - 0 = No master reset
 - 1 = Master reset detected on
 - Message Time Out (TM). Bit 13 indicates a transaction time out occurred.
 - 0 = No message time out
 - 1 = Message time out
 - Reserved. Bits 12-7 are reserved.
 - Status Error (SE). Bit 6 indicates status word missing in transaction.
 - 0 = Status word present
 - 1 = Status word missing
 - Reserved (R). Bits 5-4 are reserved.
 - Echo Error (EE). Bit 3 indicates echo word missing in transaction.
 - 0 = Echo word present
 - 1 = Missing echo word
 - Reserved. Bits 2-0 are reserved.
- MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Intra-Packet Time Stamp. The IPTS (64 bits total) contains a 48-bit relative time stamp in the low-order bits. The 16 high-order bits are zero.
- d. Packet Format. Unless an error occurred, as indicated by one of the error flags in the IPDH, the first word following the length should always be the first transaction command word. The resultant packets have the format shown in [Table 10-23](#).

Table 10-23. Military Standard 1553 16PP194 Data Packet	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 0-15)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 32-47)	

Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 48-63)
Intra-Packet Data Header Status
Intra-Packet Data Header Length
Command (1) (Bits 31-16)
Command (1)(Bits 15-0)
Command (1) Echo (Bits 31-16)
Command (1) Echo (Bits 15-0)
Command (2) (Bits 31-16)
Command (2) (Bits 15-0)
Command (3) Go No-Go (Bits 31-16)
Command (3) Go No-Go (Bits 15-0)
Command (4) Go No-Go Echo (Bits 31-16)
Command (4) Go No-Go Echo (Bits 15-0)
Status (Bits 31-16)
Status (Bits 15-0)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 0-15)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 31-16)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 32-47)
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (Bits 48-63)
Intra-Packet Data Header Status
Intra-Packet Data Header Length
Command (1) (Bits 31-16)
Command (1) (Bits 15-0)
Command (1) Echo (Bits 31-16)
Command (1) Echo (Bits 15-0)
Command (2) (Bits 31-16)
Command (2) (Bits 15-0)
Command (3) Go No-Go (Bits 31-16)
Command (3) Go No-Go (Bits 15-0)
Command (4) Go No-Go Echo (Bits 31-16)
Command (4) Go No-Go Echo (Bits 15-0)
Status (Bits 31-16)
Status (Bits 15-0)
Packet Trailer

- e. MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Data Format. Each 26-bit 16PP194 word in a 16PP194 transaction shall be formatted into two 16-bit words ([Figure 10-29](#)). The corresponding 16PP194 sync and parity bits will not be formatted into the 16PP194 words.

MSB					LSB				
15	13	12	10	9	8	7	0		
BUS ID		GAP		W	P	16PP194 Data Word (bits 24-17)			
16PP194 Data Word (bits 16-1)									


Figure 10-29. Military Standard 1553 26-Bit 16PP194 Word Format

- MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Bus ID (BUS ID). A three-bit field shall be used to indicate bus identification as follows.

111	Communication interface unit (CIU) Left Bus A
110	CIU Left Bus B
101	CIU Right Bus A
100	CIU Right Bus B
011	Response Bus A and B
010	Response Bus A
001	Response Bus B
000	Incomplete Transaction

- MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 GAP (GAP). A three-bit field shall be used to indicate GAP between transactions as follows.

111	$\text{GAP} > 9.15 \mu\text{s}$
110	$7.55 \mu\text{s} < \text{GAP} \leq 9.15 \mu\text{s}$
101	$5.95 \mu\text{s} < \text{GAP} \leq 7.55 \mu\text{s}$
100	$4.35 \mu\text{s} < \text{GAP} \leq 5.95 \mu\text{s}$
011	$2.75 \mu\text{s} < \text{GAP} \leq 4.35 \mu\text{s}$
010	$2.75 \mu\text{s} < \text{GAP} \leq 4.35 \mu\text{s}$
001	$1.15 \mu\text{s} < \text{GAP} \leq 2.75 \mu\text{s}$
000	Not Applicable

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Gap time is measured from mid-crossing of parity bit from previous received word to the mid-crossing of the sync bit of the current word in 1-μs counts.</p>
--	--

- MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Word Bit Error (W). If the bit is set to “1,” this indicates that a Manchester error was detected in the word.
- MIL-STD-1553 16PP194 Word Parity Error (P). If the bit is set to “1,” this indicates that a parity error occurred in the word.
- 16PP194 Data Word (bits 16-1): 16PP194 data field as in [Figure 10-30](#).

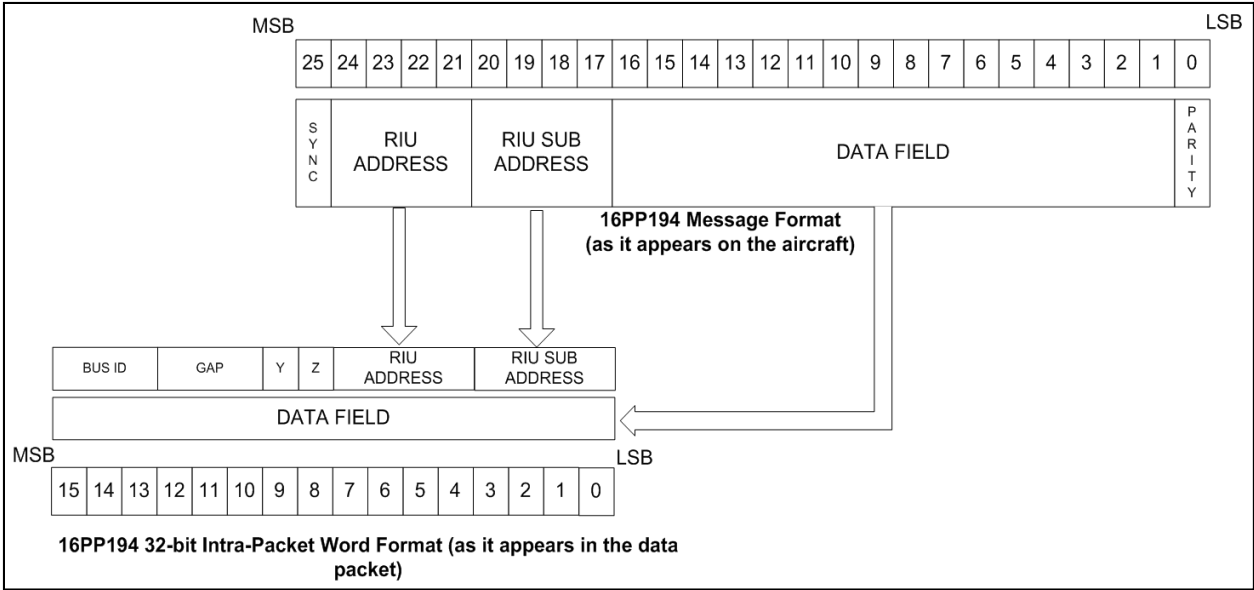


Figure 10-30. 16PP194 Word Format

- 16PP194 Data Word (bits 24-17): 16PP194 remote interface unit (RIU) address and RIU subaddress as in [Figure 10-30](#).

10.6.5 Analog Data Packets

10.6.5.1 Analog Data Packets, Format 0. Reserved.

10.6.5.2 Analog Data Packets, Format 1


The generic packet structure for analog data is illustrated in [Table 10-24](#).

Table 10-24. Generic Analog Data Packet, Format 1	
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 1	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 2	
:	
:	
:	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel M	
Sample 1	
Sample 2	
:	
:	
:	
Sample N	
Packet Trailer	

An analog data packet will contain a CSDW for each subchannel of analog data sampled within that packet if the SAME bit is set to 0, or it will contain a single CSDW for the entire analog packet if the SAME bit is set to 1. This will be followed by at least one complete sampling schedule of data.

A sampling schedule is defined as a sampling sequence in which each subchannel, described by a CSDW, is sampled at least once. In many cases, due to simultaneous sampling rules and varied sampling rates, a particular subchannel will be sampled more than once during a sampling schedule. In addition, multiple complete sampling schedules may be included in a single packet. For these reasons, the number of CSDWs will usually be less than the number of samples.

[Table 10-24](#) depicts the generic packet data structure for M data subchannels and a single sampling schedule that has a length N. Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits and is merely intended to represent relative placement of words within the packet.

 NOTE	The packet header time in an analog data packet shall correspond to the first data sample in the packet. There are no IPHs in analog data packets.
---	--

- a. Analog Packet Channel-Specific Data. The packet body portion of each analog packet begins with the CSDW(s). Each subchannel that is sampled with the packet sampling schedule must have a CSDW within the packet. Only one CSDW is required if subchannels are sampled at the same sampling rate (FACTOR), and have the same bits per sample (LENGTH) and same packing mode (MODE). Bit 28 of the CSDW shall be used to indicate same sampling data rate for subchannels.

The CSDWs for analog data packets are formatted as shown in [Figure 10-31](#).

MSB															LSB		
31	29	28	27	24	23	16	15	8	7	2	1	0					
RESERVED			SAME		FACTOR		TOTCHAN		SUBCHAN		LENGTH			MODE			

Figure 10-31. Analog Packet Channel-Specific Data Word

- Reserved. Bits 31-29 are reserved.
- Same. Bit 28 specifies if this CSDW applies for all the channels included in the packet or if each channel has its own CSDW.
 - 0 = Each analog channel has its own CSDW.
 - 1 = The CSDW is valid for all analog channels stored in this packet.
- Factor. Bits 27-24 are the exponent of the power of 2 sampling rate factor denominator for the corresponding subchannel in the range 0 to 15. (The sampling rate factor numerator is always 1.)
 - 0x0 = Sampling rate factor denominator $2^0 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{factor} = 1/1$
 - 0x1 = Sampling rate factor denominator $2^1 = 2 \Rightarrow \text{factor} = 1/2$
 - 0x2 = Sampling rate factor denominator $2^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \text{factor} = 1/4$
 - :
 - 0xF = Sampling rate factor denominator $2^{15} = 32768 \Rightarrow \text{factor} = 1/32768$

- Totchan. Bits 23-16 indicate the total number of analog subchannels in the packet (and the number of CSDWs in the packet).

This Totchan field must be the same value in all CSDWs in a single packet. The Totchan value may be less than the largest Subchan value. This can happen when a multi-channel analog input device has some of its subchannels disabled (turned off) for a specific recording. For example, if an analog input device has eight subchannels and not all eight are active, an analog data packet may have three subchannels (Totchan= 3) numbered 4, 7, and 8 (enabled Subchan = 4, 7, 8). The number of subchannels (Totchan) and the subchannel number for each active subchannel (Subchan) in a packet are identified in the accompanying Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard (TMATS) (Computer-Generated Data, Format 1) packet.

0x00 = 256 subchannels

0x01 = 1 subchannel

0x02 = 2 subchannels

- Subchan. Bits 15-8 indicate a binary value representing the number or subchannel ID of the analog subchannel.

When an analog packet contains data from more than one subchannel and the CSDWs are not the same for all channels (see field Same, bit 28), the CSDWs must be inserted into the packet in ascending subchannel number as identified by this Subchan field. The Subchan values in these CSDWs need not be contiguous (see Totchan), but they must be in ascending decimal numerical order with the exception that subchannel 0 (256) is last. If the Same bit is set, the Subchan field shall be set to zero.

0x01 = Subchannel 1

0x02 = Subchannel 2

:

0x00 = Subchannel 256

:

- Length. Bits 7-2 indicate a binary value representing the number of bits in the analog-to-digital converter.

000000 = 64-bit samples

000001 = 1-bit samples

:

001000 = 8-bit samples

:

001100 = 12-bit samples

:


- Mode. Bits 1-0 indicate alignment and packing modes of the analog data. When Totchan is more than 1, MODE must be the same for all subchannels in a single packet.

00 = Data is packed

01 = Data is unpacked, LSB padded

10 = Reserved for future definition

11 = Data is unpacked, MSB padded

NOTE 	For the special case of defining a single channel (Totchan = 1), there are two options: a) one channel with no sub-channels or b) one channel as its own sub-channel. In such cases the bits are to be defined as follows.		
		One channel with no sub-channel	One channel with one sub-channel
	Totchan (bits 23-16)	1	1
	Same (bit 28)	1	0
	Subchan (bits 15-8)	0	1

- b. Analog Samples. To preserve timing relationships and allow for accurate reconstruction of the data, a simultaneous sampling scheme shall be employed. The highest sampling rate required shall define the primary simultaneous sampling rate within the packet. The primary simultaneous sampling rate is identified in the TMATS file describing the attributes of the analog data packet. The rate at which the other subchannels are sampled is then defined by the sampling factor (1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32768) for each subchannel. As an example, a sampling factor of 1/4 would yield that subchannel being sampled at one-fourth the primary simultaneous sampling rate and a sampling factor of 1 would yield that subchannel being sampled at the primary simultaneous sampling rate.

Directly following the CSDW(s), at least one complete sampling schedule shall be inserted in the packet. The samples, within the sampling sequence, may be inserted either unpacked, MSB packed, or LSB packed as described in Subsection [10.6.5.2](#) items [b\(1\)](#) and [b\(2\)](#). In either case, one or more subchannels may be included in a single packet. When multiple subchannels are encapsulated into a single packet, the subchannel with the highest sampling rate requirement defines the primary simultaneous sampling rate. The rate at which the other subchannels are sampled is defined by the sampling factor (contained within the CSDWs). Sampling factors are defined as:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2^K}\right) * X \quad ; K = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$$

of the primary simultaneous sampling rate X.

The subchannels are then sampled and ordered such that:

- The highest sample rate 1*X subchannel(s) appear in every simultaneous sample;
- The $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) * X$ subchannel(s) appear in every 2nd simultaneous sample;
- The $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) * X$ subchannel(s) appear in every 4th simultaneous sample;

... and so on until all the subchannels are sampled, resulting in a complete sampling schedule of all subchannels described by the CSDWs. In doing so, the total number of simultaneous samples (not the total number of samples) will equal the denominator

of the smallest sampling factor and all subchannels will be sampled in the last simultaneous sample.


For example, a packet with six subchannels with sampling factors $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $\frac{1}{8}$ respectively will yield a sampling sequence within the data packet as:

Simultaneous Sample 1:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 1:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 2:	Subchannel 1
Simultaneous Sample 2:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 2:	Subchannel 4
Simultaneous Sample 2:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 3:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 3:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 4:	Subchannel 1
Simultaneous Sample 4:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 4:	Subchannel 4
Simultaneous Sample 4:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 5:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 5:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 6:	Subchannel 1
Simultaneous Sample 6:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 6:	Subchannel 4
Simultaneous Sample 6:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 7:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 7:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 8:	Subchannel 1
Simultaneous Sample 8:	Subchannel 2
Simultaneous Sample 8:	Subchannel 3
Simultaneous Sample 8:	Subchannel 4
Simultaneous Sample 8:	Subchannel 5
Simultaneous Sample 8:	Subchannel 6

Notice that the denominator of the smallest sampling factor defines the number of simultaneous samples within the packet (in this example, 8); however, the total number of samples within the sampling schedule does not have to equal the number of simultaneous samples (in this example, 26). Also notice that all subchannels are sampled during the last simultaneous sample. The order of the subchannel samples in each simultaneous sample is ascending by subchannel number.

Any number of complete sampling schedules may be placed within a packet so that the maximum packet length is not exceeded.

- (1) Unpacked Mode. In unpacked mode, packing is disabled and each sample is padded with the number of bits necessary to align each word with the next 16-bit boundary in the packet. Four pad bits are added to 12-bit words, eight pad bits are added to 8-bit words, etc. All pad bits shall equal zero.

NOTE 	Samples less than 8 bits go into a 16-bit word boundary.
--	--

To illustrate MSB padding, given M analog subchannels mapping into N samples for the special case of all samples having bit lengths of 12 bits, the resultant analog packets with MSB padding have the form shown in [Table 10-25](#).

Table 10-25. Analog Data Packet-Unpacked Mode, MSB Padding	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 2 (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 2 (Bits 31-16)	
:	
:	
:	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel M (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel M (Bits 31-16)	
4 Pad Bits	Sample 1, 12 Data Bits
4 Pad Bits	Sample 2, 12 Data Bits
4 Pad Bits	Sample 3, 12 Data Bits
:	
4 Pad Bits	Sample N, 12 Data Bits
Packet Trailer	

To illustrate LSB packing, given M analog subchannels mapping into N samples for the special case of all samples having bit lengths of 12 bits, the resultant analog packets with LSB padding have the form shown in [Table 10-26](#).

Table 10-26. Analog Data Packet-Unpacked Mode, LSB Padding	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 2 (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 2 (Bits 31-16)	
:	
:	
:	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel M (Bits 15-0)	

Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel M (Bits 31-16)	
:	
Sample 1, 12 Data Bits	4 Pad Bits
Sample 2, 12 Data Bits	4 Pad Bits
Sample 3, 12 Data Bits	4 Pad Bits
:	
Sample N, 12 Data Bits	4 Pad Bits
Packet Trailer	

- (2) Packed Mode. In packed mode, packing is enabled and padding is not added to each data word; however, if the number of bits in the packet are not an integer multiple of 16, then Y filler bits will be used to MSB fill the last data word, forcing alignment on a 16-bit boundary. The value of Y is 16 minus the integer remainder of L, the total number of data bits in the packet, divided by 16 and is mathematically expressed as:

$$Y = 16 - (\text{MODULUS}\{L, 16\}).$$

To illustrate MSB padding, given M analog subchannels mapping into N samples for the special case of all samples having bit lengths of 12 bits, the resultant analog packets with padding bits at the end of the Nth sample have the form shown in [Table 10-27](#).

Table 10-27. Analog Data Packet-Packed Mode Packet	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 2 (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel 2 (Bits 31-16)	
:	
:	
:	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel M (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data Word, Subchannel M (Bits 31-16)	
Sample 2 (Bits 3-0)	Sample 1 (Bits 11-0)
Sample 3 (Bits 7-0)	Sample 2 (Bits 11-4)
:	:
:	:
:	:
Y Padding Bits	Sample N (Bits 11-0)
:	
Packet Trailer	

- b. Discrete Data. After the channel-specific data, discrete data ([Figure 10-33](#)) is inserted in the packet. Discrete data are described as events. Each event includes the event state for each discrete input and the corresponding intra-packet time. The event state is a 32-bit word that provides the logical state of each discrete input.

MSB																LSB	
31				30								1				0	
D31				D30				...				D1				D0	

Figure 10-33. Discrete Data Format

- Discrete Event Bits. Bits 31-0 indicate the states of the discrete event bits.

Bit 31: indicates discrete 31 (D31) state.

0 = discrete 31 is at state 0

1 = discrete 31 is at state 1

Bit 30: indicates discrete 30 (D30) state.

0 = discrete 30 is at state 0

1 = discrete 30 is at state 1

Bit 1: indicates discrete 1 (D1) state.

0 = discrete 1 is at state 0

1 = discrete 1 is at state 1

Bit 0: indicates discrete 0 (D0) state.

0 = discrete 0 is at state 0

1 = discrete 0 is at state 1

- c. Discrete Event Intra-Packet Header. All discrete events shall include an IPH consisting of an IPTS only, which is inserted immediately before the discrete event. The length of the IPH is fixed at 8 bytes (64 bits) positioned contiguously, arranged in the sequence shown in [Figure 10-34](#).

MSB																LSB	
31																0	
Time (LSLW)																	
Time (MSLW)																	

Figure 10-34. Discrete Event Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the discrete event. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values:
 - (1) The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit of the discrete event with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero filled; or
 - (2) The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit of the discrete event. The discrete data packet format is presented in [Table 10-29](#).

Table 10-29. Discrete Data Packet Format	
MSB 15	LSB 0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event 1 (Bits 63-48)	
States for Event 1 (Bits 15-0)	
States for Event 1 (Bits 31-16)	
:	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event N (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event N (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event N (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event N (Bits 63-48)	
States for Event N (Bits 15-0)	
States for Event N (Bits 31-16)	
Packet Trailer	

10.6.7 Computer-Generated Data Packets

Packets with computer-generated data have the basic structure shown in [Table 10-30](#). Formats 0, 1, 2, and 3 are used to add information packets to recorded data. This information contains annotation data, setup records, events, or index information for the data that has been recorded. The width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. This drawing is merely intended to represent relative placement of data in the packet.


NOTE 	Computer-generated data is defined as non-external data or data generated within the recorder. After the CSDW, the computer-generated data is inserted in the packet. The organization and content of the computer-generated data is determined by the specific format type.
---	--

Table 10-30. General Computer-Generated Data Packet Format
Packet Header
Channel-Specific Data
Computer Generated Data
Packet Trailer

10.6.7.1 Computer-Generated Data Packets Format 0, User-Defined

Format 0 enables the insertion of user-defined computer-generated data. Data cannot be placed in this packet if the data type is already defined within this standard nor can data be inserted in this packet if it is generated from an external input to the recorder.

- Computer-Generated Packets Format 0 Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each Format 0 packet begins with the CSDW, which is formatted as shown in [Figure 10-35](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
RESERVED	

Figure 10-35. Computer-Generated Format 0 Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Reserved. Bits 31-0 are reserved.

10.6.7.2 Computer-Generated Data Packets Format 1, Setup Records

Format 1 defines a setup record that describes the hardware, software, and data channel configuration used to produce the other data packets in the file. The organization and content of a Format 1 setup record is indicated in the CSDW FRMT field.


It is mandatory for a setup TMATS record to be utilized to configure the recorder. A Format 1 computer-generated data packet containing the setup TMATS record utilized to configure the recorder shall be the first packet in each data file. A single setup record may span multiple consecutive packets. When spanning multiple packets, the sequence counter shall increment in the order of segmentation of the setup record, $n+1$.

- a. Format 1 Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each Format 1 packet begins with the CSDW, which is formatted as shown in [Figure 10-36](#).


MSB					LSB
31	10	9	8	7	0
RESERVED			FRMT	SRCC	CH10VER


Figure 10-36. Computer-Generated Format 1 Channel-Specific Data Word Format


- Reserved. Bits 31-10 are reserved.
- FRMT (bit 9). Setup record format.
 - 0 = Setup record IAW [Chapter 9](#) ASCII Format
 - 1 = Setup record IAW [Chapter 9](#) XML Format

NOTE 	It is not permissible to have both ASCII and XML Chapter 9 TMATS attributes in the same recording or recording sessions.
---	--

- Setup Record Configuration Change (SRCC). Bit 8 indicates if the recorder configuration contained in the previous setup record packet(s) of the current recording session (defined as .RECORD to .STOP) has changed.
 - 0 = Setup record configuration has not changed
 - 1 = Setup record configuration has changed

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>When a setup record configuration change has taken place, bit 8 (SRCC) shall be set to 1 and the new setup record packet will be committed to the stream prior to any new or changed data packets being committed to the stream. The next setup record packet(s) committed to the stream, if not changed from this new setup record, shall clear the SRCC bit to 0.</p>
--	--

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Prior to the new setup record being committed to the stream, a setup record configuration change event packet shall be inserted into the stream.</p>
--	---

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Each new setup record packet must adhere to all applicable setup record requirements including, but not limited to, the minimum required TMATS attributes.</p>
--	---

- RCC 106 Chapter 10 Version (CH10VER). Bits 7-0 specify which Chapter 10 release version the recorder requirements and following recorded data are applicable to and comply with. The value shall be represented by the following bit patterns.


0x00 through 0x06 = Reserved
 0x07 = RCC-106-07
 0x08 = RCC-106-09
 0x09 = RCC-106-11
 0x0A = RCC-106-13
 0x0B = RCC-106-15
 0x0C through 0xFF = Reserved

Individual Section [10.6](#) data types and their format/content compliance and applicability with the Chapter 10 release version are defined in Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [e](#).


10.6.7.3 Computer-Generated Data Packets Format 2, Recording Event

Format 2 defines a recording event packet that contains the occurrence and information of one or more individual events that have been defined within the Format 1 setup record IAW “Recording Events” attribute. If the recording events information is larger than the maximum packet size of 512 KB, the recording events information may be contained in multiple packets using the major packet header sequence number.

Events associated with the .EVENT command defined in [Table 10-55](#) can only be directly accessed from the recorder itself and are not contained within the recording data. This does not preclude defining an event driven by the .EVENT command to also be defined within the recording event setup record information and placed in the appropriate event entry within an event packet. The .EVENT recorder command and the recording event packets will not be directly linked in this standard and any linking between the two will be an implementation of this standard within a recorder.

NOTE 	It is not the intent for the event packets within the data to be directly coupled with recorder events per the .EVENT command in Table 10-55 .
---	--

- a. Event Packet Location. Recording event packets may be placed at any location within the recording after the first time data packet and before the last root index packet. This may be at the time each event occurs, after multiple events have occurred, or at an interval of time or packets. The complete event log of a recording (defined in Subsection [10.6.7.3](#) item c) is constituted by the contents of all event packets in a recording concatenated in order of which the event(s) occurred in time.

NOTE 	Index packets will be enabled if recording event packets are enabled.
---	---

- b. Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each Format 2 packet begins with the CSDW, which is formatted as shown in [Figure 10-37](#).

MSB		LSB
31	30	12 11 0
IPDH	RESERVED	REEC

Figure 10-37. Computer-Generated Format 2 Channel-Specific Data Word

- Recording Event Intra-Packet Data Header. Bit 31 indicates the presence of the IPDH.
0 = Recording event IPDH not present
1 = Recording event IPDH present
 - Reserved. Bits 30-12 are reserved.
 - Recording Event Entry Count (REEC). Bits 11-0 are an unsigned binary that identifies the count of recording event entries included in the packet.
- c. Event Period of Capture. The event period of capture ([Figure 10-38](#)) is defined to encompass the events occurring from the time a .RECORD command (Subsection [10.7.8](#)) is issued (if it is the first recording) until the time a .STOP command (Subsection [10.7.8](#)) is issued. If there is a previous recording, the period of capture is described as encompassing those events that occur from the previous recording's .STOP command until the .STOP command of the current recording. This ensures that any events that occurred between recordings will be captured and will include special indicators that the event occurred between .STOP and .RECORD commands.

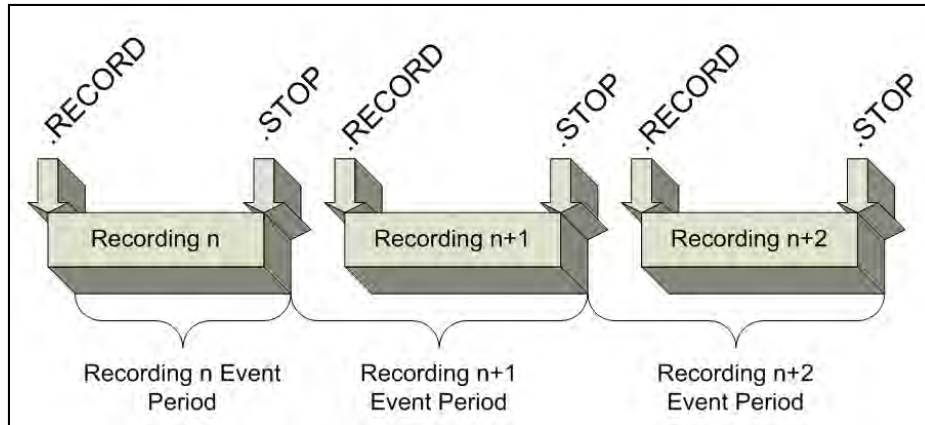


Figure 10-38. Events Recording Period

Priority conditions and event limit counts are defined in the setup record attributes for each defined event. The ability to put finite limits on events during periods of capture precludes overflowing buffers or media capacities. These priority conditions and event limit counts are as follows.


- Priority 1 The defined event will always be captured during and in between recordings.
- Priority 2 The defined event will always be captured during recordings and up to a limit count between recordings.
- Priority 3 The defined event will always be captured during recordings and not captured between recordings.
- Priority 4 The defined event will be captured up to a limit count during recordings and between recordings.
- Priority 5 The defined event will be captured up to a limit count for each defined event during recordings and not captured between recordings.

- d. Event Condition of Capture. Event trigger mode conditions during the event period of capture are defined in the setup record attributes for each defined event. These MEASUREMENT DISCRETE, MEASUREMENT LIMIT, or MEASUREMENT CHANGE trigger mode conditions are as follows.

- Mode 1: Capture MEASUREMENT DISCRETE event at each On (1) and Off (0) mode transition sampling.
- Mode 2: Capture MEASUREMENT DISCRETE event at each On (1) mode transition sampling.
- Mode 3: Capture MEASUREMENT DISCRETE event at each Off (0) mode transition sampling.
- Mode 4: Capture MEASUREMENT LIMIT event at each high and low value transition sampling.
- Mode 5: Capture MEASUREMENT LIMIT event at each high value transition sampling.

Mode 6: Capture MEASUREMENT LIMIT event at each low value transition sampling.

Mode 7: Capture MEASUREMENT CHANGE event on each change of value from the previous value.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>If Event Type is MEASUREMENT DISCRETE, MEASUREMENT LIMIT, or MEASUREMENT CHANGE, the trigger measurement must be fully described using the setup record attributes for PCM, bus, analog, or discrete channels. The trigger measurement source and measurement name shall be identified in the event definition.</p>
--	--

- e. Event Initial Capture. Event initial capture conditions are defined in the setup record attributes for each defined event. This determines if an event will be captured initially prior to the transition mode set for the event if the transition has already occurred prior to the event period of capture.

For a Mode 7 capture of a MEASUREMENT CHANGE event, there shall be an option for an initial value in the setup record that does not generate an event but each successive value change from this initial value shall generate an event. Event limit counts for mode 7 shall be valid on the number of events generated based on successive value changes from each previous value.

- f. Event Trigger Measurement Description. If Event Type is MEASUREMENT DISCRETE, MEASUREMENT LIMIT, or MEASUREMENT CHANGE, the event trigger measurement must be fully described using the setup record attributes for PCM, bus, analog, or discrete channels. This shall include at a minimum the following attributes for the trigger measurement.
- (1) Measurement source (via data link name)
 - (2) Measurement name
 - (3) Applicable measurement value definition or bit mask
 - (4) High measurement value (if MEASUREMENT LIMIT at or above the high limit is used to trigger the event)
 - (5) Low measurement value (if MEASUREMENT LIMIT at or below the low limit is used to trigger the event)
 - (6) (Optional) Initial measurement value (if MEASUREMENT CHANGE is used to trigger the event)
 - (7) Applicable measurement name engineering unit conversion
- g. Recording Event Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the recording event entry as follows.
- (1) The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the event entry with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled. For event types that are MEASUREMENT DISCRETE or MEASUREMENT LIMIT, the time tag will correspond to the data packet timing mechanism containing the trigger measurement. This will either be the packet

header RTC value or, if enabled, the IPTS - whichever most accurately provides the time the event occurred; or

- (2) The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the event entry. For event types that are MEASUREMENT DISCRETE or MEASUREMENT LIMIT, the time tag will correspond to the data packet timing mechanism containing the trigger measurement. This will either be the packet secondary header or, if enabled and using an absolute time value, the IPTS - whichever most accurately provides the time the event occurred.
- h. (Optional) Recording Event Intra-Packet Data Header. These 8 bytes contain the absolute time of the event occurrence. The time source and format shall be derived from the Time Data Packet, Format 1. Unused high-order bits will be zero-filled as needed, depending on the time type of the time data packet. The format of the recording event IPH is presented in [Figure 10-39](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (MSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header (LSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header (MSLW)	

Figure 10-39. Recording Event Intra-Packet Header

- i. Event Packet Entry Format. [Table 10-31](#) and [Figure 10-40](#) present the general recording event packet format and recording event entry layout.

Table 10-31. General Recording Event Packet Format
Packet Header
(Optional) Packet Secondary Header
Channel-Specific Data
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event 1
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Event 1
Recording Event 1
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event 2
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Event 2
Recording Event 2
:
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Event N
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Event N
Recording Event N
Packet Trailer

MSB															LSB
31		29		28		27				12		11		0	
RESERVED				EO		EVENT COUNT						NUMBER			

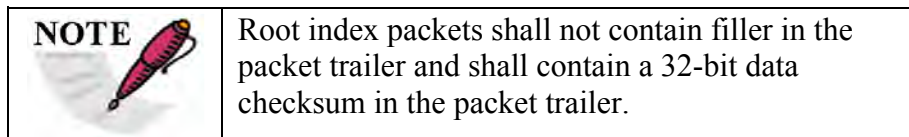
Figure 10-40. Recording Event Entry Layout


- Reserved. Bits 31-29 are reserved for future growth and shall be zero-filled.
- Event Occurrence (EO). Bit 28 indicates Event Occurrence State.
 - 0 = Indicates the event occurred after the .STOP command and before the .RECORD command.
 - 1= Indicates the event occurred after the .RECORD command and before the .STOP command.
- Event Count. Bits 27-12 represent an unsigned binary that identifies the count of up to 65,535 occurrences of an individually defined event (as defined by Event Number in the following paragraph). Event occurrence counts shall begin at 0x0 for the first occurrence of an individual event type (identified by the event number). The event count can roll over to 0x0 and begin to count up again. The event count applicability is for each event period of capture as defined in Subsection [10.6.7.3](#) item [c](#). The event count shall start from 0x0 at the beginning of each event period of capture incrementing at $n+0x1$ to 0xFFFF for each event occurrence. If the event count reaches 0xFFFF within the event period of capture it shall roll over to 0x0.
- Event Number. Bits 11-0 represent an unsigned binary that identifies 4096 individual events types defined in the corresponding setup record recording event number. The event number shall begin at 0x0 for the first event type defined in the setup record and increment $n+1$ for the next event type defined in the setup record.

10.6.7.4 Computer-Generated Data Packets Format 3, Recording Index


This defines an index packet for an individual recording file used for direct access into the recording file. Recording index packets will be enabled when recording event packets are enabled. There are two types of index packets.


- Root Index Packets. These packets contain zero-based byte offset entries that are the beginning of node index packets. The last entry will be an offset to the beginning of the previous root index packet in its chain if there is more than one root index packet, or to the beginning of the root index packet itself, if this root index packet is either the first root index packet of the recording or the only root index packet.




<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Each recording file with indexes enabled shall have at a minimum one root index type packet.</p>
--	---

- Node Index Packets. These packets contain node item structures containing information about the location of data packets throughout the recording.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>At a minimum, an index entry shall exist for each time data packet in the recording and, at a minimum, an index entry shall exist for each recording event packet in the recording.</p>
--	--

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>If the recording index type uses a count rather than time, the time data packets and computer-generated data packets are not included in the count interval. If the recording index type uses a time rather than count, the time data packets are not included in the time interval. If the time count value coincides with the time packet rate, then one index entry shall be created.</p>
--	---

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>If the recording indexes are enabled the Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1 setup record count or time interval value cannot be zero.</p>
--	--

- a. Recording Index Packet Location. If indexes are enabled, a root index packet ([Figure 10-41](#)) will be the last packet in any recording file. More than one root index type packet may be created and may be located within the recording. Root index packets are not required to be contiguous. Node index types may be placed at any location within the recording after the first time data packet and before the last root index packet. This may be at an interval of time or packets. If indexes are based on a time interval, the time interval shall be referenced to and based on 10-MHz RTC counts. When a time-based index time interval expiration takes place and all packet(s) are open (not generated), the index offset and time stamp will be based on the first of the opened packets generated. Packet generation and packet generation time shall apply per the definitions in Subsection [10.6.1](#).

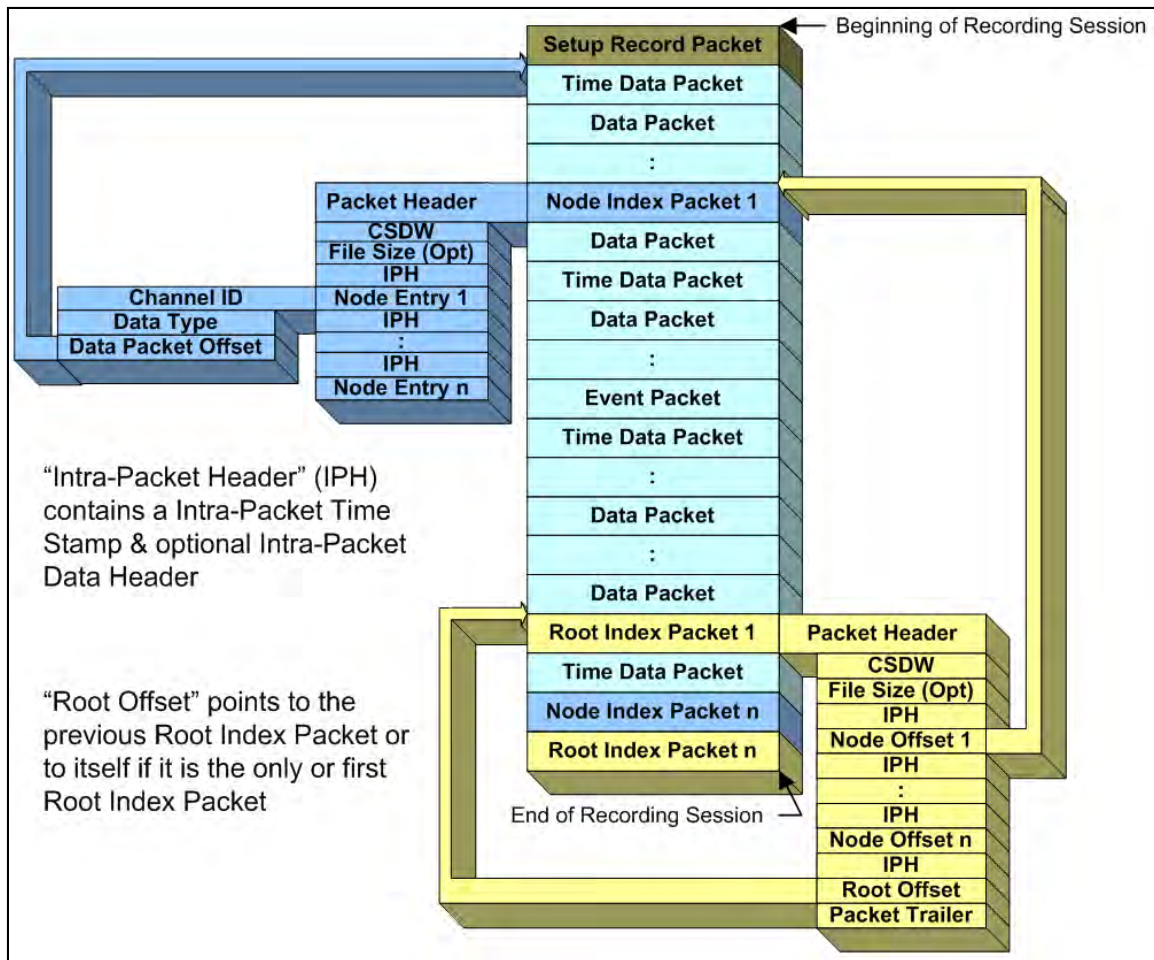


Figure 10-41. Format Showing Root Index Packet

- b. Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each Format 3 packet begins with the CSDW, which is formatted as shown in [Figure 10-42](#).


MSB					LSB				
31	30	29	28	16	15				0
IT	FSP	IPDH	RESERVED					INDEX ENTRY COUNT	

Figure 10-42. Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Index Type (IT). Bit 31 indicates the type of index packet.
0 = Root index
1 = Node index
- File Size Present (FSP). Bit 30 indicates if the file size at the time the index packet was created is present.
0 = File size not present
1 = File size present
- Index Intra-Packet Data Header. Bit 29 indicates the presence of the IPDH.
0 = Index IPDH not present

1 = Index IPDH present

- Reserved. Bits 28-16 are reserved.
- Index Entry Count. Bits 15-0 indicate the unsigned binary value of the number of index entries included in the packet. An integral number of complete index entries will be in each packet.

	<p>NOTE The IPDH presence once set by bit 29 shall be the same state for the entire recording.</p>
---	---

- c. Recording Index Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the recording index entry as follows.
- The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the index entry, with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled. For node index packets this corresponds to the first bit in the packet body of the packet associated with the node index item; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the index entry. For node index packets this corresponds to the first bit in the packet body of the packet associated with the node index item.
- d. (Optional) Recording Index Intra-Packet Data Header. These 8 bytes contain the absolute time of the index entry. The time source and format shall be derived from the Time Data Packet, Format 1. Unused high-order bits will be zero-filled as needed, depending on the time type of the time data packet. [Figure 10-43](#) presents the format of the recording index IPH.

MSB	LSB
31	0
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (MSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header (LSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header (MSLW)	

Figure 10-43. Recording Index Intra-Packet Header

- e. Root Index Packet Entry Format. A root index packet contains a node index offset entry or entries using the format shown in [Table 10-32](#) and [Table 10-33](#).

Table 10-32. General Recording Root Index Packet
Packet Header
(Optional) Packet Secondary Header
Channel-Specific Data
(Optional) Root Index File Size
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index 1
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index 1

Node Index Offset 1
:
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index N
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index N
Node Index Offset N
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Root Index
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Root Index
Root Index Offset
Packet Trailer

Table 10-33. Recording Root Index Entry Layout

MSB	LSB
31	0
(Optional) File Size (LSLW)	
(Optional) File Size (MSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index 1 (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index 1 (MSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index 1 (LSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index 1 (MSLW)	
Node Index Offset 1 (LSLW)	
Node Index Offset 1 (MSLW)	
:	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index N (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index N (MSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index N (LSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index N (MSLW)	
Node Index Offset N (LSLW)	
Node Index Offset N (MSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Root Index (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Root Index (MSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Root Index (LSLW)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Root Index (MSLW)	
Root Index Offset (LSLW)	
Root Index Offset (MSLW)	

- (Optional) Root Index File Size. These 8 bytes are an unsigned binary that identifies the current size in bytes of the file at the time the root index packet was created and placed into the recording. This value should be the same as the root index offset. The file size is required when a recording is split across multiple media, individual or multiple channels are split from the original recording file, or time slices are extracted from the original recording. In all cases the original recording file size will allow recalculation and/or replacement of the index offsets when required.

- Node Index Offset. These 8 bytes are an unsigned binary that identifies the zero-based byte offset from the beginning of the recording file to the point in the file at which the node index packet sync pattern (0xEB25) begins.
 - Root Index Offset. These 8 bytes are an unsigned binary that identifies the zero-based byte offset from the beginning of the recording file to the point in the file at which the previous root index packet in its chain begins, if there is more than one root index packet or to itself, if it is the first or only root index packet.
- f. Node Index Packet Entry Format. A node index packet contains an index entry or entries using the format shown in [Table 10-34](#) and [Figure 10-44](#).

Table 10-34. General Recording Node Index Packet	
Packet Header	
(Optional) Packet Secondary Header	
Channel-Specific Data	
(Optional) Node Index File Size	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index 1	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index 1	
Recording Node Index 1	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index 2	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index 2	
Recording Node Index 2	
:	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Node Index N	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Data Header for Node Index N	
Recording Node Index N	
Packet Trailer	

MSB				LSB							
31		24		23		16		15		0	
Reserved				Data Type				Channel ID			
Data Packet Offset (LSLW)											
Data Packet Offset (MSLW)											

Figure 10-44. Recording Node Index Entry Layout

- (Optional) Node Index File Size. These 8 bytes are an unsigned binary that identifies the current size in bytes of the file at the time the node index packet was created and placed into the recording. This value should be the same as the node index offset. The file size is required when a recording is split across multiple media, individual or multiple channels are split from the original recording file, or time slices are extracted from the original recording. In all cases the original recording file size will allow recalculation and/or replacement of the index offsets when required.
- Channel ID. These 2 bytes are an unsigned binary that identifies a value representing the packet channel ID for the data packet associated with this node index item.

- Data Type. This byte is an unsigned binary that identifies a value representing the type and format of the data packet associated with this node index item.
- Data Packet Offset. These 8 bytes are an unsigned binary that identifies the zero-based byte offset from the beginning of the recording file to the point in the file at which the data packet sync pattern (0xEB25) begins for this node index packet item.

10.6.8 ARINC-429 Data Packets

10.6.8.1 ARINC-429 Data Packets, Format 0

Data shall be packetized in word mode: each 32-bit word of an ARINC-429 bus shall be preceded by an IPH containing an IPDH only with an identifier (ID word) that provides type and status information. The IPH does not contain an IPTS. The packet time in the packet header is the time of the first ARINC data word in the packet, and the time of successive ARINC data words is determined from the first word time using the gap times in the ID words that precede each of the data words. Multiple words of multiple ARINC-429 buses can be inserted into a single packet. The resultant packets shall have the following format as shown in [Table 10-35](#).

Table 10-35. ARINC-429 Data Packet Format	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Word 1 Intra-Packet Data Header	
Word 1 Intra-Packet Data Header	
ARINC-429 Data Word 1 (Bits 15-0)	
ARINC-429 Data Word 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Word 2 Intra-Packet Data Header	
Word 2 Intra-Packet Data Header	
ARINC-429 Data Word 2 (Bits 15-0)	
ARINC-429 Data Word 2 (Bits 31-16)	
:	
Word N Intra-Packet Data Header	
Word N Intra-Packet Data Header	
ARINC-429 Data Word N (Bits 15-0)	
ARINC-429 Data Word N (Bits 31-16)	
Packet Trailer	

NOTE



Time tagging of ARINC-429 shall correspond to the first data bit of the packet.

- a. ARINC-429 Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each ARINC-429 data packet shall begin with a CSDW formatted as shown in [Figure 10-45](#).

MSB			LSB
31	16	15	0
RESERVED		MSGCOUNT	

Figure 10-45. ARINC-429 Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Reserved. Bits 31-16 are reserved
 - Message Count (MSGCOUNT). Bits 15-0 indicate the binary value of the number of ARINC-429 words included in the packet.
- b. Intra-Packet Data Header. Bits 31-0 contain the ARINC-429 ID word. Each ARINC-429 bus data word is preceded by an ID word and the bit definitions are as shown in [Figure 10-46](#).

MSB						LSB
31	24	23	22	21	20	19
BUS		FE	PE	BS	R	GAP TIME
						0

Figure 10-46. Intra-Packet Data Header Format

- Bus. Bits 31-24 indicate a binary value identifying the ARINC-429 bus number associated with the following data word. The first bus is indicated by 0. A maximum of 256 buses can be placed in one packet.
 - Format Error (FE). Bit 23 indicates an ARINC-429 format error.
 - 0 = No format error has occurred
 - 1 = Format error has occurred
 - Parity Error (PE). Bit 22 indicates an ARINC-429 parity error.
 - 0 = No parity error has occurred
 - 1 = Parity error has occurred
 - Bus Speed (BS). Bit 21 indicates the ARINC-429 bus speed the data is from.
 - 0 = Indicates low-speed ARINC-429 bus (12.5 kHz)
 - 1 = Indicates high-speed ARINC-429 bus (100 kHz)
 - Reserved (R). Bit 20 is reserved.
 - Gap Time (GAP TIME). Bits 19-0 contain a binary value that represents the gap time from the beginning of the preceding bus word (regardless of bus) to the beginning of the current bus word in 0.1- μ s increments. The gap time of the first word in the packet is GAP TIME = 0. When the gap time is longer than 100 ms, a new packet must be started.
- c. ARINC-429 Packet Data Words. The data words shall be inserted into the packet in the original 32-bit format as acquired from the bus.

10.6.9 Message Data Packets

10.6.9.1 Message Data Packets, Format 0

The data from one or more separate serial communication interface channels can be placed into a message data packet ([Table 10-36](#)).

Table 10-36. Message Data Packet Format	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if N is Odd)	Byte N
:	:
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg N (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg N (Bits 31-16)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if N is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

- Message Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each message data packet begins with a CSDW. It indicates if the packet body contains several short messages (type: complete) or one segment of a long message (type: segmented).
- Complete Message Channel-Specific Data Word. The CSDW is formatted for the complete type of packet body as shown in [Figure 10-47](#).

MSB					LSB
31	18	17	16	15	0
RESERVED		TYPE	COUNTER		

Figure 10-47. Complete Message Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Reserved. Bits 31-18 are reserved.

- Type. Bits 17-16 indicate the type of serial packet.
 - 00 = One or more complete messages
 - 01 = Reserved
 - 10 = Reserved
 - 11 = Reserved
 - Counter. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value indicating the number of messages included in the packet.
- c. Segmented Message Channel-Specific Data Word. The CSDW is formatted for the segmented type of packet body as shown in [Figure 10-48](#).

MSB				LSB			
31	18	17	16	15			0
RESERVED		TYPE		COUNTER			

Figure 10-48. Segmented Message Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Reserved. Bits 31-18 are reserved.
 - Type. Bits 17-16 indicate the type of serial packet.
 - 00 = Reserved
 - 01 = Packet is a beginning of a long message from a single source
 - 10 = Whole packet is the last part of a long message from a single source
 - 11 = Whole packet is a middle part of a long message from a single source
 - Counter. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value indicating the segment number of a long message. The number must start with 1 and must be incremented by one after each packet. The maximum length of a single long message is 4 gigabytes (combined with the 16-bit Message Length field; see description in item d below).
- d. Message Data Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, message data is inserted into the packet. Each message is preceded by an IPH that has both an IPTS and an IPDH containing a message ID word. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the sequence shown in [Figure 10-49](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	
Message ID Word	

Figure 10-49. Message Data Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the message data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - (1) The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the message with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or

- (2) The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the message.
- Intra-Packet Data Header. The IPDH is an identification word (message ID word) that precedes the message and is inserted into the packet with the format shown in [Figure 10-50](#).

MSB										LSB
31	30	29					16	15		0
DE	FE	SUBCHANNEL						MESSAGE LENGTH		

Figure 10-50. Intra-Packet Data Header Format

- Data Error (DE). Bit 31 indicates bad data bits as determined by parity, checksums, or cyclic redundancy check words received with the data.
0 = No data error has occurred
1 = Data error has occurred
- Format Error (FE). Bit 30 indicates a protocol error, such as out-of-sequence data or length errors.
0 = No format error
1 = Format error encountered
- Subchannel. Bits 29-16 contain a binary value that represents the subchannel number belonging to the message that follows the ID word when the channel ID in the packet header defines a group of subchannels. Zero means first and/or only subchannel.
- Message Length. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value representing the length of the message in bytes (*n*) that follows the ID word. The maximum length of a message (complete) or a message segment (segmented) is 64 KB.

10.6.10 Video Packets

10.6.10.1 Video Packets, Format 0 (Moving Picture Experts Group-2/H.264)

Format 0 Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG)-2/H.264 encoding will be IAW Department of Defense Motion Imagery Standards Profile (MISP) Standard 9601.¹¹ The MPEG-2/H.264 format will be transport streams (TS) per MISP Recommended Practice (RP) 0101.1.¹² The TS will be encapsulated at a constant bit rate (CBR) within the limits of MPEG-2 MP@ML

¹¹ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Standard Definition Digital Motion Imagery, Compression Systems." STD 9601 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/misp/MISP64.pdf>.

¹² Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Use of MPEG-2 System Streams in Digital Motion Imagery Systems." RP 0101.1. 27 January 2011. Superseded by MISB ST 1402. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/rp/RP0101.1.pdf>.

and H.264 MP@L3 specifications per MISP Recommended Practice 9720d¹³ for further standardization and telemetry/transmission requirements of the video.

These MPEG-2/H.264 algorithm features are combined to produce an encoded video stream that will be encapsulated in Format 0 packets. The H.264 can be carried over the MPEG-2 TSs using International Telecommunications Union/Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) Recommendation H.222.0¹⁴ for MPEG2 TS containment for MPEG4 advanced video codec. The MISP has adapted this with 9720d and 9701.

The TSs are limited to a single program stream (PS) using program elementary stream (PES) packets that share the same common time base. A TS must contain the program association table (PAT) and program map table (PMT) that define the program ID (PID) for the program clock reference (PCR) stream. The PSs also must contain at least one packet header.

A packet with Format 0 MPEG-2/H.264 video data has the basic structure shown in [Table 10-37](#). Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. This figure is merely intended to represent relative placement of data in the packet.

Table 10-37. General MPEG-2/H.264 Video Packet, Format 0
Packet Header
Channel-Specific Data
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
188-Byte TS Data
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
188-Byte TS Data
:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Header
188-Byte TS Data
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Header
188-Byte TS Data
Packet Trailer

- a. **Video Packet Audio.** When recording video using Format 0, if audio is present it will be inserted into the TS per ISO/IEC 13818-3¹⁵ for MPEG-2 and ISO/IEC 14496-3¹⁶ for H.264. A separate analog channel to specifically record audio will not be required as

¹³ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Motion Imagery Systems Matrix, Standard Definition Motion Imagery." RP 9720d in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

¹⁴International Telecommunications Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector. Information technology - Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems. ITU-T Rec.H.222.0 (06/12). June 2012. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available to ITU-T members and other subscribers at <http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-H.222.0/en>.

¹⁵ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. *Information technology--Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information -- Part 3, Audio*. ISO/IEC 13818-3:1998. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1998.

¹⁶ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. *Information Technology - Coding of Audio-Visual Objects - Part 3: Audio*. ISO/IEC 14496-3 ed4.0. Updated by ISO/IEC 14496-3:2009. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available for purchase at http://webstore.iec.ch/Webstore/webstore.nsf/ArtNum_PK/43306!opendocument&preview=1.

MPEG-2/H.264 supports audio insertion into the TS. By combining video and audio, recording bandwidth and memory capacity will be increased.

- b. Video Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each Format 0 packet begins with the CSDW, formatted as shown in [Figure 10-51](#).

MSB							LSB
31	30	29	28	27	24	23	22
ET	IPH	SRS	KL	V	PL	BA	RESERVED
							0

Figure 10-51. Video Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Embedded Time (ET). Bit 31 indicates if embedded time is present in the MPEG-2 video data.

0 = No embedded time present

1 = Embedded time is present

MPEG-2 stream embedded time if utilized will be IAW MISP Standard 9708¹⁷ and Standard 9715¹⁸. Embedded time is used for the synchronization of core MPEG-2 data when extracted from the Chapter 10 domain (i.e., an export to MPEG-2 files).

- Intra-Packet Header. Bit 30 indicates if IPTSs are inserted before each transport packet.

0 = Intra-packet times not present

1 = Intra-packet times present

- SCR/RTC Sync (SRS). Bit 29 indicates if the MPEG-2 SCR is RTC.

0 = SCR is not synchronized with the 10-MHz RTC

1 = SCR is synchronized with the 10-MHz RTC

The TSs contain their own embedded time base used to facilitate the decoding and presentation of video and/or audio data at the decoder. Within a PS, all streams are synchronized to a single time source referred to as the system clock reference (SCR). Within a TS, each embedded program contains its own PCR, requiring that each Format 0-encoded MPEG-2/H.264 TS contains only a single program allowing each format to be treated in a similar manner using a single global clocking reference.

The 10-MHz RTC is for the purposes of synchronizing and time-stamping the data acquired from multiple input sources. For input sources that don't define an explicit timing model for data presentation, superimposing this timing model can be accomplished. For MPEG-2/H.264, however, an explicit synchronization model based on a 27-MHz clock is defined for the capture, compression, decompression, and presentation of MPEG-2/H.264 data. In order to relate the two different timing models, the MPEG-2/H.264 SCR/PCR time stamps (if enabled) will be derived from

¹⁷ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Imbedded Time Reference for Motion Imagery Systems." STD 9708 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

¹⁸ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Time Reference Synchronization." STD 9715 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

the 10-MHz RTC timing reference source (by generating the 27-MHz MPEG-2/H.264 reference clock slaved to the 10-MHz RTC).

MPEG-2/H.264 defines the SCR/PCR time stamp as a 42-bit quantity, consisting of a 33-bit base value and a 9-bit extension value. The exact value is defined as:

$$\text{SCR} = \text{SCR_base} * 300 + \text{SCR_ext}$$

where:

$$\text{SCR_base} = [(\text{system_clock_frequency} * t) / 300] \text{ MOD } 233$$

$$\text{SCR_ext} = [(\text{system_clock_frequency} * t) / 1] \text{ MOD } 300$$

For recording periods of less than 26.5 hours, the SCR can be directly converted into the 10-MHz RTC using the equation:

$$10\text{-MHz RTC time base} = \text{SCR} * 10/27 \text{ (rounded to nearest integer)}$$

For recording periods longer than this, the Format 0 packet header time stamp can be used to determine the number of times the MPEG-2/H.264 SCR has rolled over and calculate the upper 8 bits of the free-running counter's value.

- Key-Length-Value. Bit 28 indicates if key-length-value (KLV) metadata is present in the MPEG-2 video data.

0 = No KLV metadata present

1 = KLV metadata is present

MPEG-2/H.264 stream KLV metadata, if utilized, will be IAW the following MISP documents:

- Standard 9711¹⁹
- Standard 9712²⁰
- Standard 9713²¹
- Recommended Practice 9717²²

¹⁹ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Intelligence Motion Imagery Index, Geospatial Metadata." STD 9711 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

²⁰ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Intelligence Motion Imagery Index, Content Description..." STD 9712 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

²¹ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Data Encoding Using Key-Length-Value." STD 9713 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

²² Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Packing KLV Packets into MPEG-2 Systems Streams." RP 9717 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

- Standard 0107.1.²³
- Payload (PL). Bits 27-24 indicate the payload type within the MPEG-2 stream per MISP Xon2.²⁴
 - 0000 = MPEG-2 MP@ML
 - 0001 = H.264 MP@L2.1
 - 0010 = H.264 MP@L2.2
 - 0011 = H.264 MP@L3
 - 0100-1111 = Reserved.
- Byte Alignment (BA). Bit 23 indicates the MPEG-2 data payload byte alignment within 16-bit words.
 - 0 = Little-endian as referenced in [Figure 10-52](#).
 - 1 = Big-endian as referenced in [Figure 10-53](#).

MSB	LSB
15	0
TS Sync Byte (Bits 0 to 7)	TS Data (Bits 8 to 15)
TS Data (Bits 16 to 23)	TS Data (Bits 24 to 31)
:	
TS Data (Bits 1488 to 1495)	TS Data (Bits 1496 to 1503)

Figure 10-52. Format 0 MPEG-2/H.264 Video Frame Sync and Word Format, 16-Bit Little-Endian Aligned

MSB	LSB
15	0
TS Data (Bits 8 to 15)	TS Sync Byte (Bits 0 to 7)
TS Data (Bits 24 to 31)	TS Data (Bits 16 to 23)
:	
TS Data (Bits 1496 to 1503)	TS Data (Bits 1488 to 1495)

Figure 10-53. Format 0 MPEG-2/H.264 Video Frame Sync and Word Format, 16-Bit Big-Endian (Native) Aligned

- Reserved. Bits 22-0 are reserved.
- c. Intra-Packet Header. If enabled, the IPH shall include a 64-bit IPTS, which is inserted immediately before the TS sync pattern. The length of the IPH is fixed at 8 bytes (64 bits) positioned contiguously, in [Figure 10-54](#).

²³ Motion Imagery Standards Board. *Bit and Byte Order for Metadata in Motion Imagery Files and Streams*. ST 107.1. June 2011. Updated by ST 107.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/standards/ST0107.1.pdf>.

²⁴ Motion Imagery Standards Board. "Xon2". Subsection D-1.2 in *Motion Imagery Standards Profile*. MISP 6.4. 4 October 2012. Updated by MISP-2015.2. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.gwg.nga.mil/misb/docs/MISP64.pdf>.

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	

Figure 10-54. Intra-Packet Header

- **Intra-Packet Time Stamp.** These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the individual TS packets. First long word (LSLW) bits 31-0 and second long word (MSLW) bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - (1) The 48-bit RTC that will correspond to the first bit of the TS. Bits 31 to 16 in the second long word (MSLW) will be zero filled; or
 - (2) The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first bit of the TS.
- d. **Video Packet Data.** A Format 0 packet shall contain an integral number of 188-byte (1504 bits) TS packets as illustrated in [Figure 10-52](#) and [Figure 10-53](#) depending on the byte alignment bit. The IPHs can be inserted in Format 0 video data packets. The 10-MHz RTC packet header time is the time of the first bit of the first TS in the packet.

The CBR of the encoding will be user-selectable and within the MPEG-2 MP@ML and H.264 MP@L3 specification. Per ISO/IEC 13818-1:2007²⁵ the TS format will be fixed-length 188-byte (1504 bits) frames containing an 8-bit sync pattern or “sync byte” (starting at bit 0 and ending at bit 7 of the TS format). The sync bytes value is 01000111 (0x47). The rest of the TS 187 data bytes will follow ([Table 10-38](#)).

Table 10-38. Format 0 MPEG-2/H.264 Video Data Packet (Example is 16-Bit Aligned)	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp	
TS Sync Byte Data (Bits 15 to 0)	
TS Data (Bits 31 to 16)	
:	
TS Data (Bits 1487 to 1472)	
TS Data (Bits 1503 to 1488)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp	

²⁵ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. *Information technology -- Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems*. ISO/IEC 13818-1:2007. October 2007. Updated by ISO/IEC 13818-1:2013. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available for purchase at http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=44169.

TS Sync Byte Data (Bits 15 to 0)
TS Data (Bits 31 to 16)
:
TS Data (Bits 1487 to 1472)
TS Data (Bits 1503 to 1488)
:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp
Repeat for each TS.
:
Packet Trailer

10.6.10.2 Video Packets, Format 1 (ISO 13818-1 MPEG-2 Bit Stream)

Unlike Video Packets, Format 0 (MPEG-2) the Format 1 packets encapsulate the complete ISO/IEC 13818-1:2007 bit streams for both program and transport with constant or variable bit rates. Also any of the profiles and level combinations as set forth by ISO/IEC 13818-1:2007 may be utilized in the encoding process. The TSs are limited to a single PS using PES packets that share the same common time base. A TS must contain the PAT and PMT that define the PID for the PCR stream. The PSs also must contain at least one packet header.

- a. MPEG-2 Stream Packet Body. The Format 1 packet within MPEG-2 packets has the basic structure shown in [Table 10-39](#). Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. This drawing is merely intended to represent relative placement of data in the packet.

Table 10-39. General MPEG-2 Video Packet, Format 1
Packet Header
Channel-Specific Data
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
MPEG-2 Packet 1
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
MPEG-2 Packet 2
:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
MPEG-2 Packet <i>n</i>
Packet Trailer

- b. Video Packet Audio. When recording video using Format 1, if audio is present, it will be inserted into the TS per ISO/IEC 13818-3. A separate analog channel to specifically record audio will not be required as MPEG-2 supports audio insertion into the TS or PS. By combining video and audio, recording bandwidth and memory capacity will be increased.
- c. MPEG-2 Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each MPEG-2 bit stream begins with a CSDW formatted as shown in [Figure 10-55](#).

MSB												LSB
31	22	21	20	19	18	15	14	13	12	11		0
RESERVED	KLV	SRS	IPH	EPL		ET	MD	TP	PC			

Figure 10-55. MPEG-2 Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Reserved. Bits 31-22 are reserved for future use.
- KLV. Bit 21 indicates if KLV metadata is present in the MPEG-2 video data.
0 = No KLV metadata present
1 = KLV metadata is present.

MPEG-2 stream KLV metadata (if utilized) will be IAW MISP Standard 9711, Standard 9712, Standard 9713, Recommended Practice 9717, and Standard 0107.1.

- SCR/RTC Sync (SRS). Bit 20 indicates whether the MPEG-2 SCR is RTC.
0 = SCR is not synchronized with the 10-MHz RTC.
1 = SCR is synchronized with the 10-MHz RTC.

The TSs contain their own embedded time base used to facilitate the decoding and presentation of video and/or audio data at the decoder. Within a PS, all streams are synchronized to a single SCR. Within a TS, each embedded program contains its own PCR, requiring that each Format 1 encoded MPEG-2 TS contain only a single program allowing each format to be treated in a similar manner using a single global clocking reference.

The 10-MHz RTC is used to synchronize and time stamp the data acquired from multiple input sources. For input sources that don't define an explicit timing model for data presentation, superimposing this timing model can be accomplished. For MPEG-2, however, an explicit synchronization model based on a 27-MHz clock is defined for the capture, compression, decompression, and presentation of MPEG-2 data. In order to relate the two different timing models, the MPEG-2 SCR/PCR time stamps (if enabled) will be derived from the 10-MHz RTC timing reference source (by generating the 27-MHz MPEG-2 reference clock slaved to the 10-MHz RTC).

MPEG-2 defines the SCR/PCR time stamp as a 42-bit quantity, consisting of a 33-bit base value and a 9-bit extension value. The exact value is defined as:

$$\text{SCR} = \text{SCR_base} * 300 + \text{SCR_ext}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SCR_base} &= ((\text{system_clock_frequency} * t) / 300) \text{ MOD } 233 \\ \text{SCR_ext} &= ((\text{system_clock_frequency} * t) / 1) \text{ MOD } 300\end{aligned}$$

For recording periods of less than 26.5 hours, the SCR can be directly converted into the 10-MHz RTC using the equation:

$$10\text{-MHz RTC time base} = \text{SCR} * 10/27 \text{ (rounded to the nearest integer)}$$

For recording periods longer than this, the Format 1 packet header time stamp can be used to determine the number of times the MPEG-2 SCR has rolled over and calculate the upper 8 bits of the free-running counter's value.

- Intra-Packet Header (IPH). Bit 19 indicates whether IPTSs are inserted before each program or transport packet.
- Encoding Profile and Level (EPL). Bits 18-15 indicate the MPEG-2 profile and level of the encoded bit stream.

0000 = Simple Profile @ Main Level
0001 = Main Profile @ Low Level
0010 = Main Profile @ Main Level
0011 = Main Profile @ High-1440 Level
0100 = Main Profile @ High Level
0101 = SNR Profile @ Low Level
0110 = SNR Profile @ Main Level
0111 = Spatial Profile @ High-1440 Level
1000 = High Profile @ Main Level
1001 = High Profile @ High-1440 Level
1010 = High Profile @ High Level
1011 = 4:2:2 Profile @ Main Level
1100 = Reserved
1101 = Reserved
1110 = Reserved
1111 = Reserved

- Embedded Time (ET). Bit 14 indicates whether embedded time is present in the MPEG-2 video data.

0 = No embedded time present
1 = Embedded time is present

MPEG-2 stream embedded time, if utilized, will be IAW MISP Standard 9708 and Standard 9715. Embedded time is used for the synchronization of core MPEG-2 data when extracted from the Chapter 10 domain (i.e., an export to MPEG-2 files).

- Mode (MD). Bit 13 indicates whether the MPEG-2 bit stream was encoded using a variable or CBR parameter setting.

0 = CBR stream
1 = Variable bit rate stream

- Type (TP). Bit 12 indicates the type of data the packetized MPEG-2 bit stream contains.

0 = Transport data bit stream
1 = Program data bit stream

- Packet Count (PC). Bits 11-0 indicate the binary value of the number of MPEG-2 packets included in the Format 1 packet.

An integral number of complete packets will be in each Format 1 packet. If the MPEG-2 hardware implementation is unable to determine the value of this number, the value of 0 is used by default. If TYPE = 0, then this number represents the

number of TS packets within the Format 1 packet. If TYPE = 1, then this number represents the number of PS packs within the Format 1 packet.

- d. Intra-Packet Header. If enabled, the IPH shall include a 64-bit IPTS, which is inserted immediately before the MPEG-2 packet (transport or program). The length of the IPH is fixed at 64 bits (8 bytes) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-56](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	

Figure 10-56. Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the individual MPEG-2 packets (transport or program). First long word (LSLW) bits 31-0 and second long word (MSLW) bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that will correspond to the first bit of the MPEG-2 packet (transport or program). Bits 31 to 16 in the second long word (MSLW) will be zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). Time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the first bit of the MPEG-2 packet (transport or program).

10.6.10.3 Video Packets, Format 2 (ISO 14496 MPEG-4 Part 10 AVC/H.264)

Format 2 video encoding will be IAW ISO 14496 Part 10.²⁶ The carrier format for Format 2 AVC/H.264 will be ISO/IEC 13818-1:2007 bit streams for both program and transport with constant or variable bit rates. AVC/H.264 can be carried over the MPEG-2 streams IAW ITU-T Rec. H.222.0.

Unlike Format 0 video packets (MPEG-2/H.264), which only support a fixed MPEG-2 transport and fixed MPEG-2/H.264 profiles and levels, the Format 2 AVC/H.264 packets encapsulate the complete MPEG-2 TSs/PSs, provide for a fixed/variable bit rate (Format 1), and include all H.264 video encoding profiles and levels.

Format 2 AVC/H.264 streams are limited to a single program or TS using PES packets that share the same common time base. The TS or PS must contain the PAT and PMT that define the PID for the PCR stream. The PSs also must contain at least one packet header.

- a. AVC/H.264 Stream Packet Body. The Format 2 packet within AVC/H.264 packets has the basic structure shown in [Table 10-40](#). Note that the width of the structure is not

²⁶ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. *Information Technology - Coding of Audio-Visual Objects - Part 10: Advanced Video Coding*. ISO/IEC 14496-10:2012. April 2012. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html>.

related to any number of bits. This drawing is merely intended to represent relative placement of data in the packet.

Table 10-40. General AVC/H.264 Video Packet, Format 2
Packet Header
Channel-Specific Data
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
AVC/H.264 Packet 1
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
AVC/H.264 Packet 2
:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header
AVC/H.264 Packet <i>n</i>
Packet Trailer

- b. Video Packet Audio. When recording video using Format 2 AVC/H.264, if audio is present it will be inserted into the TS per ISO/IEC 13818-3 or 13818-7.²⁷ A separate analog channel to specifically record audio will not be required as AVC/H.264 supports audio insertion into the AVC/H.264 TS. By combining video and audio, recording bandwidth and memory capacity will be increased.
- c. AVC/H.264 Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each AVC/H.264 packet begins with a CSDW formatted as shown in [Figure 10-57](#).

MSB													LSB	
31	27	26	25	22	21	20	19	18	15	14	13	12	11	0
R		AET	EL	KLV		SRS	IPH	EP	ET		MD	TP	PC	

Figure 10-57. AVC/H.264 Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Reserved (R). Bits 31-27 are reserved for future use.
- AVC/H.264 Audio Encoding Type (AET). Bit 26 indicates the AVC/H.264 audio encoding type.
 - 0 = ISO/IEC 13818-3
 - 1 = ISO/IEC 13818-7
- AVC/H.264 Encoding Level (EL). Bits 25-22 indicate the AVC/H.264 level of the encoded video bit stream.
 - 0000 = 1 0001 = 1b 0010 = 1.1 0011 = 1.2 0100 = 1.3
 - 0101 = 2 0110 = 2.1 0111 = 2.2 1000 = 3 1001 = 3.1
 - 1010 = 3.2 1011 = 4 1100 = 4.1 1101 = 4.2 1110 = 5
 - 1111 = 5.1

²⁷ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. *Information technology -- Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information -- Part 7: Advanced Audio Coding (AAC)*. ISO/IEC 13818-7:2006(E). Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2006.

- KLV. Bit 21 indicates if KLV metadata is present in the MPEG-2 video data.
0 = No KLV metadata present
1 = KLV metadata is present

MPEG-2 stream KLV metadata (if utilized) will be IAW MISP Standard 9711, Standard 9712, Standard 9713, Recommended Practice 9717, and Standard 0107.1.

- SCR/RTC Sync (SRS). Bit 20 indicates whether the AVC/H.264 MPEG-2 SCR is RTC.
0 = SCR is not synchronized with the 10-MHz RTC.
1 = SCR is synchronized with the 10-MHz RTC.

The TSs contain their own embedded time base used to facilitate the decoding and presentation of video and/or audio data at the decoder. Within a PS, all streams are synchronized to a single SCR. Within a TS, each embedded program contains its own PCR, requiring that each Format 0-encoded MPEG-2 TS contain only a single program allowing each format to be treated in a similar manner using a single global clocking reference.

The 10-MHz RTC is provided to synchronize and time stamp the data acquired from multiple input sources. For input sources that don't define an explicit timing model for data presentation, superimposing this timing model can be accomplished. For MPEG-2, however, an explicit synchronization model based on a 27-MHz clock is defined for the capture, compression, decompression, and presentation of MPEG-2 data. In order to relate the two different timing models, the MPEG-2 SCR/PCR time stamps (if enabled) will be derived from the 10-MHz RTC timing reference source (by generating the 27-MHz MPEG-2 reference clock slaved to the 10-MHz RTC).

MPEG-2 defines the SCR/PCR time stamp as a 42-bit quantity, consisting of a 33-bit base value and a 9-bit extension value. The exact value is defined as:

$$\text{SCR} = \text{SCR_base} * 300 + \text{SCR_ext}$$

where:

$$\text{SCR_base} = [(\text{system_clock_frequency} * t)/300] \text{ MOD } 233$$

$$\text{SCR_ext} = [(\text{system_clock_frequency} * t)/1] \text{ MOD } 300$$

For recording periods of less than 26.5 hours, the SCR can be directly converted into the 10-MHz RTC using this equation:

$$10\text{-MHz RTC time base} = \text{SCR} * 10/27 \text{ (rounded to nearest integer).}$$

For recording periods longer than this, the Format 0 packet header time stamp can be used to determine the number of times the MPEG-2 SCR has rolled over and calculate the upper 8 bits of the free-running counter's value.

- Intra-Packet Header (IPH). Bit 19 indicates whether IPTSs are inserted before each program or transport packet.
- AVC/H.264 Encoding Profile (EP). Bits 18-15 indicate the AVC/H.264 profile of the encoded video bit stream.

0000 = Baseline Profile (BP)	0001 = Main Profile (MP)
0010 = Extended Profile (EP)	0011 = High Profile (HiP)
0100 = High 10 Profile (Hi10P)	0101 = High 4:2:2 Profile (Hi422P)
0110 = High 4:4:4 Profile (Hi444P)	0111 - 1111 = Reserved

- Embedded Time (ET). Bit 14 indicates whether embedded time is present in the AVC/H.264 MPEG-2 video data.

0 = No embedded time present
1 = Embedded time is present

AVC/H.264 MPEG-2 stream embedded time (if utilized) will be IAW MISP Standard 9708 and Standard 9715. Embedded time is used for the synchronization of core AVC/H.264 data when extracted from the Chapter 10 domain, i.e., an export to AVC/H.264 files.

- Mode (MD). Bit 13 indicates whether the AVC/H.264 MPEG-2 bit stream was encoded using a variable or CBR parameter setting.

0 = CBR stream
1 = Variable bit rate stream

- Type (TP). Bit 12 indicates the type of data the packetized AVC/H.264 MPEG-2 bit stream contains.

0 = Transport data bit stream
1 = Program data bit stream

- Packet Count (PC). Bits 11-0 indicate the binary value of the number of AVC/H.264 packets included in the Format 2 packet.

An integral number of complete packets will be in each Format 2 packet. If the AVC/H.264 hardware implementation is unable to determine the value of this number, the value of 0 is used by default. If TYPE = 0, then this number represents the number of TS packets within the Format 2 packet. If TYPE = 1, then this number represents of the number of PS packets within the Format 2 packet.

- d. Intra-Packet Header. If enabled, the IPH shall include a 64-bit IPTS, which is inserted immediately before the AVC/H.264 packet (transport or program). The length of the IPH is fixed at 8 bytes (64 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-58](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	

Figure 10-58. Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the individual AVC/H.264 packets (transport or program). First long word (LSLW) bits 31-0 and second long word (MSLW) bits 31-0 indicate the following values.

- The 48-bit RTC that will correspond to the first bit of the AVC/H.264 packet. Bits 31 to 16 in the second long word (MSLW) will be zero-filled; or
- The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the first bit of the AVC/H.264 packet.



10.6.10.4 Video Packets, Format 3 (MJPEG).

Format 3 video encoding will be IAW ISO/IEC 10918 Part 1²⁸ used by Audio Video Interleaved, Motion JPEG Video. A set of images for this type with compatible parameters can be placed into an MJPEG video packet as shown in [Figure 10-59](#). Frame headers shall be limited to those specified in ISO/IEC 10918 Part 1. These types are SOF0, SOF1, SOF2, SOF3, SOF9, SOF10, and SOF11. Of these types accommodated, this specification provides implementation only for baseline sequential discrete cosine transform.

MSB	LSB
15	0
PACKET HEADER	
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA (BITS 15-0)	
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 15-0)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 47-32)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 63-48)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 79-64)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 95-80)	
FRAME BYTE 2	FRAME BYTE 1
:	:
FILLER (IF n IS ODD)	FRAME BYTE n
:	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 15-0)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 47-32)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 63-48)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 79-64)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 95-80)	
FRAME BYTE 2	FRAME BYTE 1

²⁸ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. "General sequential and progressive syntax", Annex B, section B.2, in Information technology -- Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Requirements and guidelines. ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994. May be superseded by update. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1994.

The IPH consists of an IPTS and intra-packet data. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-61](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
TIME (LSLW)	
TIME (MSLW)	
FRAME LENGTH	

Figure 10-61. MJPEG Video Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp (TIME). These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the Format 3 MJPEG video data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values:
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the MJPEG frame with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero filled or;
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the MJPEG frame.
- Intra-Packet Data (FRAME LENGTH). These 4 bytes indicate a binary value that represents the byte length of the following complete frame.



10.6.10.5 Video Packets, Format 4 (MJPEG 2000).

Format 4 video encoding will be IAW ISO/IEC 15444-3:2007 Motion JPEG 2000.²⁹ A set of images for this type with compatible parameters can be placed into an MJPEG 2000 video packet as shown in [Figure 10-62](#).

²⁹ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. Information technology: JPEG 2000 image coding system: motion JPEG 2000. ISO/IEC 15444-3:2007. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2007.

MSB 15	LSB 0
PACKET HEADER	
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA (BITS 15-0)	
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 15-0)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 47-32)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 63-48)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 79-64)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 95-80)	
FRAME BYTE 2	FRAME BYTE 1
:	:
FILLER (IF n IS ODD)	FRAME BYTE n
:	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 15-0)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 47-32)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 63-48)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT 1 (BITS 79-64)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR SEGMENT n (BITS 95-80)	
FRAME BYTE 2	FRAME BYTE 1
:	:
FILLER (IF n IS ODD)	FRAME BYTE n
PACKET TRAILER	

Figure 10-62. MJPEG Video Packet, Format 4

An MJPEG 2000 video packet shall contain one or more fixed-length segments of a partial MJPEG 2000 frame, one complete MJPEG 2000 frame, or multiple complete MJPEG 2000 frames.

MJPEG 2000 video packet information will be specified in the CSDW.

- a. MJPEG 2000 Video Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each MJPEG 2000 video packet begins with a CSDW. It indicates if the packet body contains several complete images or partial images ([Figure 10-63](#)).

MSB						LSB
31	30	29	28	27	26	0
PARTS	SUM	IPH	RESERVED			

Figure 10-63. MJPEG 2000 Video Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Parts. Bits 31-30 indicate which segment of the frames is contained in the packet if the packet does not contain one or more complete frames.

00 = Packet does not contain first or last segment of frame

01 = Packet contains first segment of frame

10 = Packet contains last segment of frame

11 = Reserved

- Sum. Bits 29-28 indicate if the packet contains a partial frame that spans multiple packets, one complete frame, or multiple complete frames.

00 = Packet contains less than one complete frame (a segment)

01 = Packet contains one complete frame

10 = Packet contains multiple complete frame

11 = Reserved

- Intra-Packet Header (IPH). Bit 27 indicates that the IPH (time stamp/data) shall precede each complete frame within a packet or the first segment of a multi-segment frame. An IPH (time stamp) is not required for a frame segment if it is not the first segment of a frame.

0 = Intra-Packet Header not enabled

1 = Intra-Packet Header enabled

- Reserved. Bits 26-0 are reserved.

- b. MJPEG Video Intra-Packet Header. After the CSDW, the format 4 MJPEG 2000 video data (complete frame, multiple complete frames, or frame segment) is inserted into the packet. The frame shall be preceded by an IPH, which shall provide the complete frame or first frame segment time stamp and the frame length. The IPH time stamp value indicates the time of the complete frame capture.

The IPH consists of an IPTS and intra-packet data. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-64](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
TIME (LSLW)	
TIME (MSLW)	
FRAME LENGTH	

Figure 10-64. MJPEG Video Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp (TIME). These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the Format 4 MJPEG 2000 video data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values:
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the MJPEG 2000 frame with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero filled or;
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the MJPEG 2000 frame.
- Intra-Packet Data (FRAME LENGTH). These 4 bytes indicate a binary value that represents the byte length of the following complete frame.

10.6.11 Image Packets

10.6.11.1 Image Packets, Format 0 (Image Data)

A Format 0 image packet ([Table 10-41](#)) shall contain one or more fixed-length segments of one or more video images. The CSDW for an image packet identifies the number of segments in the packet and the portion of the image or images contained in the packet. If the optional IPH is not included with each segment, the RTC in the packet header is the time of the first segment in the packet.

Table 10-41. Image Packet, Format 0	
MSB 15	LSB 0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if N is Odd)	Byte N
:	:
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 15-0)	
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 31-16)	
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 47-32)	
Optional Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 63-48)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if N is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

- a. Image Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each image packet begins with a CSDW. It defines the byte length of each segment and indicates if the packet body contains several complete images or partial images, and whether or not the IPDH precedes each segment ([Figure 10-65](#)).

MSB							LSB
31	30	29	28	27	26		0
PARTS	SUM	IPH	LENGTH				

Figure 10-65. Image Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Parts. Bits 31-30 indicate which piece or pieces of the video frame are contained in the packet.

00 = Packet does not contain first or last segment of image

- 01 = Packet contains first segment of image
- 10 = Packet contains last segment of image
- 11 = Packet contains both first and last segment of image

- Sum. Bits 29-28 indicate if the packet contains a partial image, one complete image, multiple complete images, or pieces from multiple images.

- 00 = Packet contains less than one complete image
- 01 = Packet contains one complete image
- 10 = Packet contains multiple complete images
- 11 = Packet contains multiple incomplete images

- Intra-Packet Header (IPH). Bit 27 indicates whether the IPH (time stamp) precedes each segment of the image.

- 0 = The IPH not enabled
- 1 = The IPH enabled

- Length. Bits 26-0 indicate a binary value that represents the byte length of each segment.

- b. Image Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, Format 0 image data is inserted into the packet. Each block of data is optionally preceded by an IPH as indicated by the IPH bit in the CSDW. When included, the IPH consists of an IPTS only. The length of the IPH is fixed at 8 bytes (64 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-66](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	

Figure 10-66. Image Data Intra-Packet Header, Format 0

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the Format 0 image data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the first byte with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the image or segment.

10.6.11.2 Image Packets, Format 1 (Still Imagery)

A Format 1 image packet ([Table 10-42](#)) shall contain one or more fixed-length segments of a partial still image, one complete still image, or multiple still images. The still image source can be external or internal to the recorder. The still image formats will be specified in the

CSDW and in the Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record for each still imagery channel. Only one format can be contained within each channel ID for still imagery.

Table 10-42. Still Imagery Packet, Format 1	
MSB 15	LSB 0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 79-64)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 95-80)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if N is Odd)	Byte N
:	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 79-64)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 95-80)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if N is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

- a. Still Imagery Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each still image packet begins with a CSDW. It defines the format of the still imagery format (which will coincide with the still imagery format with the setup record), and indicates if the packet body contains several complete images or partial images ([Figure 10-67](#)).

MSB											LSB
31	30	29	28	27	26		23	22			0
PARTS	SUM		IPH	FORMAT				RESERVED			

Figure 10-67. Still Imagery Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Parts. Bits 31-30 indicate which piece or pieces of the image are contained in the packet.
 - 00 = Packet does not contain first or last segment of image
 - 01 = Packet contains first segment of image
 - 10 = Packet contains last segment of image

11 = Packet contains both first and last segment of image

- Sum. Bits 29-28 indicate if the packet contains a partial image, one complete image, multiple complete images, or pieces from multiple images.

00 = Packet contains less than one complete image

01 = Packet contains one complete image

10 = Packet contains multiple complete images

11 = Packet contains multiple incomplete images

- Intra-Packet Header (IPH). Bit 27 indicates whether the IPH (time stamp) precedes each segment of the image.

0= The IPH not enabled

1= The IPH enabled

- Format. Bits 26-23 indicate a binary value that represents the still image format.

0000 = MIL-STD-2500³⁰ National Imagery Transmission Format

0001 = JPEG File Interchange Format

0010 = JPEG 2000 (ISO/IEC 15444-1)³¹

0011 = Portable Network Graphics Format

0100-1111= Reserved

- Reserved. Bits 22-0 are reserved.

- Still Imagery Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, Format 1 still imagery data is inserted into the packet. Each still image or segment is preceded by an IPH. The IPH consists of an IPTS and intra-packet data. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-68](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	
Intra-Packet Data	

Figure 10-68. Still Imagery Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the Format 1 still imagery data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the still image or segment with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or

³⁰ Department of Defense. "National Imagery Transmission Format Version 2.1." MIL-STD-2500C. May 2006. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=36973.

³¹International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission. *Information Technology -- JPEG 2000 Image Coding System: Core Coding System*. ISO/IEC 15444-1:2004. September 2004. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available for purchase at http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=37674.

- The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the still image or segment.
- Intra-Packet Data. These 4 bytes indicate a binary value that represents the byte length of the following still image or segment.

10.6.11.3 Image Packets, Format 2 (Dynamic Imagery).

A Format 2 image packet ([Table 10-43](#)) shall contain one or more fixed-length segments of a partial dynamic image, one complete dynamic image, or multiple complete dynamic images. Typically dynamic image packets will be created from cameras attached to a recorder or cameras that include a recording capability.

Table 10-43. Dynamic Imagery Packet, Format 1	
MSB 15	LSB 0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 79-64)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 95-80)	
Image Byte 2	Image Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Image Byte N
:	:
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment 1 (Bits 79-64)	
Intra-Packet Header for Segment N (Bits 95-80)	
Image Byte 2	Image Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Image Byte N
Packet Trailer	

Each source of dynamic imagery (camera or sensor) shall have its own individual channel ID value. Multiple sources of dynamic imagery (camera or sensor) shall not share the same

channel ID value. Dynamic Imagery, Format 2 is defined as image data that has a rate as opposed to Format 1 still imagery, which does not.

Dynamic image information will be specified in the CSDW and in the Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record for each dynamic imagery channel. Only one dynamic imagery format can be defined for each Format 2 image packet channel ID.

If changes are made to the initial dynamic imagery channel settings in the Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record a new setup record packet shall be created prior to any Format 2 image packets to which the new settings are applied. These changes shall be noted as a setup record configuration change in the Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record CSDW.

- a. Dynamic Imagery Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each dynamic image packet begins with a CSDW. It defines the format of the dynamic imagery format (which will coincide with the dynamic imagery format with the setup record) and indicates if the packet body contains several complete images or partial images ([Figure 10-69](#)).

MSB										LSB
31	30	29	28	27	26		21	20		0
PARTS		SUM		IPH		FORMAT		RESERVED		

Figure 10-69. Dynamic Imagery Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Parts. Bits 31-30 indicate which segment of the image is contained in the packet if the packet does not contain one or more complete images.
 - 00 = Packet does not contain first or last segment of image
 - 01 = Packet contains first segment of image
 - 10 = Packet contains last segment of image
 - 11 = Reserved
- Sum. Bits 29-28 indicate if the packet contains a partial image that spans multiple packets, one complete image, or multiple complete images.
 - 00 = Packet contains less than one complete image (a segment)
 - 01 = Packet contains one complete image
 - 10 = Packet contains multiple complete images
 - 11 = Reserved
- Intra-Packet Header (IPH). Bit 27 indicates that the IPH (time stamp/data) shall precede each complete image within a packet or the first segment of a multi-segment image. The time stamp applied to each complete image or first segment of an image is dependent on the time stamp mode as defined in Section [10.6.11.3](#) item [b](#). An IPH (time stamp) is not required for an image segment if it is not the first segment of an image.
 - 0= The IPH is not enabled
 - 1= The IPH is enabled

- Format. Bits 26-21 indicate a binary value that represents the dynamic image pixel format IAW GenICam Standard Features Naming Convention v1.5³² or later and GigE Vision v1.2³³ or later.

0x00 = Mono8
0x01 = Mono8Signed
0x02 = Mono10
0x03 = Mono10Packed
0x04 = Mono12
0x05 = Mono12Packed
0x06 = Mono14
0x07 = Mono16
0x08 = BayerGR8
0x09 = BayerRG8
0x0A = BayerGB8
0x0B = BayerBG8
0x0C = BayerGR10
0x0D = BayerRG10
0x0E = BayerGB10
0x0F = BayerBG10
0x10 = BayerGR12
0x11 = BayerRG12
0x12 = BayerGB12
0x13 = BayerBG12
0x14 = BayerGR10Packed
0x15 = BayerRG10Packed
0x16 = BayerGB10Packed
0x17 = BayerBG10Packed
0x18 = BayerGR12Packed
0x19 = BayerRG12Packed
0x1A = BayerGB12Packed
0x1B = BayerBG12Packed
0x1C = BayerGR16
0x1D = BayerRG16
0x1E = BayerGB16
0x1F = BayerBG16
0x20 = RGB8Packed
0x21 = BGR8Packed
0x22 = RGBA8Packed
0x23 = BGRA8Packed
0x24 = RGB10Packed
0x25 = BGR10Packed

³² European Machine Vision Association. *GenICam Standard Features Naming Convention*. Version 1.5. November 2011. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.emva.org/cms/upload/Standards/GenICam_Downloads/GenICam_SFNC_1_5.pdf.

³³ Automated Imaging Association. *GiGE Vision*. Version 1.2. n.d. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available for download with registration at http://www.visiononline.org/form.cfm?form_id=735.

0x26 = RGB12Packed
 0x27 = BGR12Packed
 0x28 = RGB16Packed
 0x29 = BGR16Packed
 0x2A = RGB10V1Packed
 0x2B = BGR10V1Packed
 0x2C = RGB10V2Packed
 0x2D = BGR10V2Packed
 0x2E = RGB12V1Packed
 0x2F = RGB565Packed
 0x30 = BGR565Packed
 0x31 = YUV411Packed
 0x32 = YUV422Packed
 0x33 = YUV444Packed
 0x34 = YUYVPacked
 0x35 = RGB8Planar
 0x36 = RGB10Planar
 0x37 = RGB12Planar
 0x38 = RGB16Planar
 0x39-0x3E = Reserved
 0x3F = Device-specific

- Reserved. Bits 20-0 are reserved.

- b. Dynamic Imagery Intra-Packet Header. After the CSDW, the Format 2 dynamic imagery data (complete image, multiple complete images, or image segment) is inserted into the packet. The image shall be preceded by an IPH; this IPH shall provide the complete image or first image segment time stamp and the image length. The IPH time stamp value indicates the time of the complete image at sensor/camera capture.

The image time stamp characteristics are further defined within the setup record dynamic imagery packet channel attributes. Due to the fact that dynamic imagery may be captured and then packetized post-capture there may be uniqueness in regards to time stamping of the data versus packet header/secondary header values related to the first bit of data within the packet as defined in sections [10.6.1.1](#) item [i](#) and [10.6.1.2](#) item [a](#). Individual image IPH time stamp modes are defined as follows.

- (1) Image Capture Time. The IPH TIME value corresponds to the RTC or absolute time when the image was captured by the sensor/camera. The packet header RTC/packet secondary header values indicate when the first bit of data is placed into the packet. When Image Capture Time mode is indicated in the setup record it is understood there is a delay period between packet header RTC/secondary header time and IPH time.
- (2) Image Packetization Time. The IPH TIME value corresponds to the RTC or absolute time when the image was packetized. The packet header RTC/secondary header values indicate when the first bit of data is placed into the packet. Image packetization time is defined as packetizing image data as it is captured by the sensor/camera. When Image Packetization Time mode is indicated in the setup

record it is understood there is not a delay period between packet header RTC/secondary header time and the image IPH time.

The IPH consists of an IPTS and intra-packet data. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-70](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	
Image Length	

Figure 10-70. Dynamic Imagery Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp (TIME). These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the Format 2 dynamic imagery data as defined in Section [10.6.11.3](#) item [b](#). First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the dynamic image with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the dynamic image.
- Intra-Packet Data (IMAGE LENGTH). These 4 bytes indicate a binary value that represents the byte length of following complete image.

10.6.12 UART Data Packets

10.6.12.1 UART Data Packets, Format 0

The data from one or more separate asynchronous serial communication interface channels (RS-232, RS-422, RS-485, etc...) can be placed into a UART data packet as shown in [Table 10-44](#).

Table 10-44. UART Data Packet Format	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART 1 (Bits 15-0)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART 1 (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART 1 (Bits 47-32)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (UART ID) for UART 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (UART ID) for UART 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Byte 2	Byte 1

:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
:	:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART N (Bits 15-0)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART N (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART N (Bits 47-32)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for UART N (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (UART ID) for UART N (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (UART ID) for UART N (Bits 31-16)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

- a. UART Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each UART data packet begins with a CSDW as shown in [Figure 10-71](#).

MSB		LSB
31	30	0
IPH	RESERVED	

Figure 10-71. UART Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Intra-Packet Header. Bit 31 indicates whether the IPH time stamp is inserted before the UART ID words.
0 = The IPH time stamp not enabled
1 = The IPH time stamp enabled
 - Reserved. Bits 30-0 are reserved.
- b. UART Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, UART data is inserted into the packet. Each block of data shall be preceded by an IPH with optional IPTS and a mandatory UART ID word IPDH. The length of the IPH is either 4 bytes (32 bits) or 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-72](#)).

MSB		LSB
31		0
Time (LSLW)		
Time (MSLW)		
UART ID Word		

Figure 10-72. UART Data Intra-Packet Header

- UART Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the UART data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the first byte with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or

- The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the message.
- **UART Intra-Packet Data Header.** The IPDH is a UART ID word that precedes the data and is inserted into the packet with the following format. Inclusion of the IPDH is mandatory and is not controlled by the IPH bit in the CSDW ([Figure 10-73](#)).

MSB															LSB	
31	30		29							16	15					0
PE	RESERVED			SUBCHANNEL							DATA LENGTH					

Figure 10-73. Intra-Packet Data Header Format

- **Parity Error (PE).** Bit 31 indicates a parity error.
0 = No parity error
1 = Parity error
- **Reserved.** Bit 30 is reserved.
- **Subchannel.** Bits 29-16 indicate a binary value defining the subchannel number belonging to the data that follows the UART ID word when the channel ID in the packet header defines a group of subchannels. Zero means first and/or only subchannel into which the IPDH is inserted before the UART ID words.
- **Data Length.** Bits 15-0 indicate a binary value representing the length of the UART data in bytes (*n*) that follows the UART ID word.

10.6.13 IEEE 1394 Data Packets

10.6.13.1 IEEE 1394 Data Packets, Format 0(IEEE 1394 Transaction)

This format applies to IEEE 1394 data as described by IEEE 1394-2008.³⁴ The IEEE 1394 data is packetized to encapsulate completed transactions between nodes. A packet may contain 0 to 65,536 transactions, but is constrained by the common packet element size limits prescribed in Subsection [10.6.1](#). The IEEE 1394 packets have the basic structure shown in [Table 10-45](#). Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. The table merely represents relative placement of data within the packet.

Table 10-45. IEEE 1394 Data Packet, Format 0	
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data Word	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header	
(Optional) Transaction Data	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header	

³⁴ Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. *IEEE Standard for a High-Performance Serial Bus*. IEEE 1394-2008. New York: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2008.

(Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit of the transaction.

- c. IEEE 1394 Data Packet Body Types. Three packet body types are defined for the encapsulation of IEEE 1394 data. Regardless of type, each packet body shall begin with the IEEE 1394 packet CSDW as described by Subsection [10.6.13.1](#) item [a](#) above. The packet body type is indicated within the CSDW. Depending on the packet body type, the CSDW is followed by 0 or more transactions. In addition, dependent on packet body type, each transaction may be preceded by an IPH.

- IEEE 1394 Packet Body Type 0: Bus Status. Type 0 packet bodies shall contain zero IPHs and zero transactions. The CSDW transaction count shall be zero. The packet body shall contain the CSDW immediately followed by a single 32-bit word.

Bus status events shall be encapsulated by Type 0 packet bodies. The 32-bit word in the packet body shall contain an event data word as indicated in [Figure 10-76](#).

MSB		LSB	
31	30		0
RE	RESERVED		

Figure 10-76. IEEE 1394 Event Data Word Format

- RESET (RE). Bit 31, when set, indicates that an IEEE 1394 bus reset has occurred.
- RESERVED. Bits 30-0 are reserved.
- IEEE 1394 Packet Body Type 1: Data streaming. Type 1 packet bodies shall encapsulate IEEE 1394 data streaming only. Type 1 packet body data is restricted to that from an IEEE 1394 packet with a transaction code of 0xA, be it from an isochronous channel or asynchronous stream. The packet body shall contain zero IPHs and one transaction. The CSDW transaction count shall be one.

The CSDW is immediately followed by a non-zero number of data bytes. The data bytes shall be exactly those of a single IEEE 1394 data block, excluding the IEEE 1394 packet header and data block CRC. Data recorded from the stream shall be known to be valid, insofar as both the IEEE 1394 header CRC and data block CRC tests have passed. The number of data bytes shall be exactly four less than the value indicated in data length IAW the definition of packet header data length and accounting for the size of the CSDW. Conversely, the value stored in the packet header data length shall be the number of bytes in the IEEE 1394 data block plus four. The synchronization code (SY) from the stream packet shall be indicated in the CSDW, and the channel number shall be indicated in the packet header channel ID.
- IEEE 1394 Packet Body Type 2: General-Purpose. Type 2 packet bodies encapsulate complete IEEE 1394 packets, including header and data. Use of Type 2 packet bodies is unrestricted and may encapsulate streaming, non-streaming (IEEE 1394 packets with transaction codes other than 0xA), isochronous, and asynchronous data. Multiple IEEE 1394 packets, with differing transaction codes and channel numbers, may be carried within a single Type 2 packet body.

The CSDW shall be followed by a non-zero number of completed transactions as indicated by the CSDW transaction count. Each transaction shall be preceded by an IPH as defined above for IEEE 1394 data packets. Immediately following the IPH, the transaction shall be recorded in its entirety and must be a properly formed IEEE 1394 packet IAW the specification in use. The revision of the specification used shall be declared within the accompanying setup record packet.

NOTE

All IEEE 1394 packets contain a 4-bit Transaction Code field (tcode). This field indicates the IEEE 1394 specific format of the transaction.

10.6.13.2 IEEE 1394 Data Packets, Format 1 (IEEE 1394 Physical Layer).

This format applies to IEEE 1394 data as described by IEEE 1394-1995, IEEE 1394a, and IEEE 1394b. The IEEE 1394 data is packetized in Format 1 packets as physical layer data transfers (IAW Annex J of Standard 1394-1995³⁵ and Chapter 17 of Standard 1394b-2002³⁶). A packet may contain 0 to 65,536 transfers, but is constrained by the common packet element size limits prescribed in Subsection [10.6.1](#). The IEEE 1394 packets have the basic structure shown in [Table 10-46](#) below. Note that the width of the structure is not related to any number of bits. The drawing merely represents relative placement of data within the packet.

Table 10-46. IEEE 1394 Data Packet, Format 1	
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data Word	
Intra-Packet Header	
Data	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header	
(Optional) Data	
:	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Header	
(Optional) Data	
Packet Trailer	

- a. IEEE 1394 Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion ([Figure 10-77](#)) of each IEEE 1394 packet shall begin with a CSDW.

MSB				LSB
31		16	15	0
RESERVED			IPC	

Figure 10-77. IEEE 1394 Channel-Specific Data Word, Format 1

³⁵Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. *IEEE Standard for a High Performance Serial Bus*. IEEE 1394-1995. New York: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1995.

³⁶Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. *IEEE Standard for a High Performance Serial Bus: Amendment 2*. IEEE 1394b-2002. New York: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2002.

- Reserved. Bits 31-16 are reserved.
 - Intra-Packet Count (IPC). Bits 15-0 indicate the binary value of the number of intra-packets encapsulated in the Chapter 10 packet. An integral number of complete intra-packets shall be included in each Chapter 10 packet.
- b. IEEE 1394 Format 1 Intra-Packet Header. The CSDW is followed by 1 or more IEEE 1394 transfers. Each transfer starts with an IPH, followed by 0-32,780 encapsulated data bytes. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence as shown in [Figure 10-78](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Intra-Packet Time Stamp	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp	
Intra-Packet ID Word	

Figure 10-78. IEEE 1394 Format 1 Intra-Packet Header

- IEEE 1394 Format 1 Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the IEEE 1394 transfer that immediately follows it in the packet. Time is coded IAW all other Chapter 10 packet formats. Specifically, the first long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data byte of the transfer, with bits 15-0 in the second long word zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data byte of the transfer.
- Message ID Word. These 4 bytes are an ID word that precedes the message and is inserted into the packet as in [Figure 10-79](#).

MSB											LSB
31	24	23	20	19	18	17	16	15			0
STATUS BYTE			SPEED		TRFOVF		LBO	RSV	DATA LENGTH		

Figure 10-79. Intra-Packet Data Header - Message ID Word

- Status Byte. Bits 31-24 define the status byte received from the physical layer devices IAW IEEE 1394b specification.
- Transmission Speed (SPEED). Bits 23-20 identify the speed of transmission of the message. (Speed codes IAW IEEE 1394b)

0000 = S100 A
 0001 = S100 B
 0010 = S200 A
 0011 = S200 B
 0100 = S400 A
 0101 = S400 B

0111 = S800 B
 1001 = S1600 B
 1010 = S3200 B
 Other values are reserved

- Transfer Overflow Error (TRFOVF). Bits 19-18 indicate if a transfer synchronization error occurred.
 - 00 = IEEE 1394 flow did not exceed maximum intra-packet size.
 - 01 = This IEEE 1394 transfer started correctly but longer than the standard transfer length.
 - 10 = The previous IEEE 1394 transfer was in 01-type overflow and this IEEE 1394 transfer ended correctly (did not exceed standard transfer length).
 - 11 = The previous IEEE 1394 transfer was in 01-type overflow and this IEEE 1394 transfer did not end correctly (exceeds standard transfer length).

Most of the time, this field shall be 00. Possible combinations are: 01 intra-packet, zero or more; 11 intra-packet; and finally 10 intra-packet.

- Local Buffer Overflow (LBO). Bit 17, if set, indicates that some messages are lost before this transfer due to local buffer overflow.
- Reserved (RSV). Bit 16 is reserved.
- Data Length. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value that represents the length of the transfer in bytes (*n*) that follows the ID word. The maximum length of a captured data is 4120 for transfers corresponding to asynchronous packets and 32,780 for transfers corresponding to isochronous packets.

If the data length field is not a multiple of 4 bytes, 1-3 fill bytes of 0x00 are added to maintain the packet structures in 32-bit boundary.

If the data length field contains 0, the intra-packet data is not provided and this word contains only the status byte information.

- c. IEEE 1394 Format 1 Packet Body. The packet body shall encapsulate IEEE 1394 isochronous or asynchronous message data. The data bytes shall be exactly those of a single IEEE 1394 physical transmission message, including the IEEE 1394 packet header and data block CRC. The data length field shall indicate the exact number of total bytes encapsulated in the message data.

10.6.14 Parallel Data Packet, Format 0

Parallel data packets are designed to record data from parallel interfaces (2-128 bit wide) including the industry de facto standard 8-bit Digital Cartridge Recording System (DCRsi) interface. A single packet can hold data words or special data structures as currently defined for the DCRsi scan format. The exact format selection is defined in the CSDW. The data recorded from a parallel interface shall be placed into a Parallel Data Packet, Format 0 as shown in [Table 10-47](#).

Table 10-47. Parallel Data Packet, Format 0

MSB 15	LSB 0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Data Word 1	
:	
Data Word n	
Packet Trailer	

- a. Parallel Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each parallel data packet begins with a CSDW. The CSDW is formatted as shown in [Figure 10-80](#).

MSB 31	24	23	LSB 0
TYPE		RESERVED (0) OR SCAN NUMBER	

Figure 10-80. Parallel Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Type. Bits 31-24 indicate the data type stored.
 - 0x01 - 0x00: Reserved
 - 0x80 - 0x10: Number of bits of recorded data (parallel data word width in bits)
 - 0xFD - 0x81: Reserved
 - 0xFE: DCRsi scan format, contains auxiliary data, DCRsi main data
 - 0xFF: Reserved
 - Scan Number. Bits 23-0 are reserved (0) for general-purpose parallel data packets or contain the scan number of the first scan stored in the packet for DCRsi data.
- b. General-Purpose Parallel Data. General-purpose parallel data packets can contain any number of data bytes, as indicated in the data length field in the packet headers ([Figure 10-81](#)).

MSB 15				LSB 0
Pad	Data Word 2		Pad	Data Word 1
	:			:
Pad	Data Word n , or Pad if Length is Odd		Pad	Data Word $N-1$

Figure 10-81. Parallel Data, Up to 8-Bit-Wide Words

NOTE

To get the number of data words stored in the packet, the data length must be divided by the number of bytes necessary to hold one parallel data word.

- If the number of data bits is 8 or less, the word shall be padded with zeros to 8-bit bytes.

- If the number of data bits is between 9 and 16, the words shall be padded with zeros to one 16-bit word, as in [Figure 10-82](#).

MSB	LSB
15	0
Pad	Data Word 1
:	
Pad	Data Word N

Figure 10-82. Parallel Data, 9-16 -Bit-Wide Words

- If the number of data bits is greater than 16, the words shall be padded with zeros to multiples of 16-bit data words. [Figure 10-83](#) shows storing of 28-bit data words.

MSB	LSB
15	0
Data Word 1, LSBs 15-0	
Pad	Data Word 1, MSBs 27-16
:	
Data Word N, LSBs 15-0	
Pad	Data Word N, MSBs 27-16

Figure 10-83. Parallel Data (Example: 28-Bit-Wide Words)

- c. DCRsi Parallel Data Packets. The DCRsi data packets can contain any number of complete DCRsi scans, containing 9 auxiliary data and 4356 main data bytes. The number of the scans can be calculated from the data length field of the packet header. The structure of one DCRsi scan is in [Figure 10-84](#).

MSB	LSB
15	0
Auxiliary Data 2	Auxiliary Data 1
Pad (0)	Auxiliary Data 3
Auxiliary Data 5	Auxiliary Data 4
Pad (0)	Auxiliary Data 6
Auxiliary Data 8	Auxiliary Data 7
Pad (0)	Auxiliary Data 9
Data Byte 2	Data Byte 1
Data Byte 4	Data Byte 3
:	:
Data Byte 4356	Data Byte 4355

Figure 10-84. DCRsi Scan, 9-Auxiliary Data Byte + 4326 Bytes

The length of the packet can be only $N * (12 + 4356) + 4$ bytes, including the length of the CSDW.

Any DCRsi data without auxiliary data bytes can be stored also as 8-bit general-purpose parallel data as described in Subsection [10.6.15.1](#) item [b](#).

0000 = Ethernet physical layer IEEE 802.3 MAC Frame
0001-1111 = Reserved



- Time Tag Bits (TTB). Bits 27-25 indicate which bit of the Ethernet MAC frame the IPH time tag is applicable to.

000 = First bit of the MAC frame MAC destination address

001 = Last bit of the MAC frame check sequence

010 = First bit of the MAC frame payload data

011 = Last bit of the MAC frame payload data

100-111 = Reserved

- Reserved. Bits 24-16 are reserved.
- Number of Frames. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value that represents the number of frames included in the packet.

- b. Ethernet Data Packet Format 0, Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, Ethernet data is inserted into the packet. Each frame is preceded by an IPH that has both an IPTS and an IPDH containing a frame ID word. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence as shown in [Figure 10-86](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	
Frame ID Word	

Figure 10-86. Ethernet Data Format 0 Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the frame data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.



- The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the TTBS in the CSDW of the frame with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or



- The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the data bit indicated in the TTBS in the CSDW of the frame.

- Frame ID Word. The frame ID word is an identification word that precedes the Ethernet frame and is inserted into the packet with the format shown in [Figure 10-87](#).

MSB												LSB
31	30	29	28	27	24	23	16	15	14	13		0
FCE	FE	CONTENT	SPEED	NET ID	DCE	LE	DATA LENGTH					

Figure 10-87. Intra-Packet Frame ID Word

- Frame CRC Error (FCE). Bit 31, the frame CRC error bit, is used to indicate that a MAC frame CRC error occurred during frame transmission.
 - 0 = No frame CRC error
 - 1 = Frame CRC error encountered
- Frame Error (FE). Bit 30, the frame error bit, is used to indicate any error that occurred during frame transmission.
 - 0 = No frame error
 - 1 = Frame error encountered
- Captured Data Content (CONTENT). Bits 29-28 specify the extent of the captured MAC frame.
 - 00 = Full MAC frame: starting with the 6-byte destination MAC address and ending with the 4-byte frame check sequence.
 - 01 = Payload (data) only: starting at the 14th byte offset from the beginning of the destination MAC address and ending before the 4-byte frame check sequence of the MAC frame.
 - 10 = Reserved for future format.
 - 11 = Reserved for future format.
- Ethernet Speed (SPEED). Bits 27-24 indicate the negotiated bit rate for the identified NETID on which the frame was captured.
 - 0000 = Auto
 - 0001 = 10 megabits per second (Mbps)
 - 0010 = 100 Mbps
 - 0011 = 1 gigabit per second (Gbps)
 - 0100 = 10 Gbps
 - 0101 - 1111 = Reserved
- Network Identifier (NETID). Bits 23-16 contain a binary value that represents the physical network identification of frame origination that follows the ID word. Zero means first and/or only physical network.
- Data CRC Error (DCE). Bit 15, the data CRC error bit, is used to indicate that a CRC error exists in the payload of the frame.
 - 0 = No data CRC error
 - 1 = Data CRC error encountered
- Data Length Error (LE). Bit 14, the data length error bit, is used to indicate that the frame is too short (less than 64 bytes) or too long (longer than 1518 bytes).
 - 0 = Valid length
 - 1 = Data length ID too short or too long.
- Data Length. Bits 13-0 contain a binary value that represents the length of the frame in bytes (*n*) that follows the ID word.



10.6.15.2 Ethernet Data Packets, Format 1, ARINC-664.

Any UDP packets from Ethernet and/or ARINC-664 network interfaces can be placed into an Ethernet Data Packet Format 1 as shown in [Table 10-49](#).

Table 10-49. Ethernet Data Format 1	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 79-64)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 95-80)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 111-96)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg 1 (Bits 127-112)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
:	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg N (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg N (Bits 15-0)	
:	
Intra-Packet Data Header for Msg N (Bits 127-112)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

The ARINC-664 Part 7 is based on the Ethernet specification, IEEE Standard 802.3-2012.³⁷ Unlike the Ethernet frame, the last byte of a frame payload is used for the frame sequence number. This byte is located just before the MAC CRC field, as part of the MAC

³⁷Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. *IEEE Standard for Ethernet*. IEEE 802.3-2012. New York: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

payload. Ethernet Data Packets, Format 1 ARINC-664 Part 7 shall capture and store the entire ARINC-664 message (the entire UDP payload), including one or more fragmented frames.

The ARINC-664 frame sequence numbers are used by the end system for integrity checking and redundancy management. ARINC-664 requires two redundant switch networks. Each ARINC-664 frame is replicated and sent on both networks. The ARINC-664 receiving end system uses the sequence number to check for dropped frames and to eliminate redundant frames. The link layer of the receiver's ARINC-664 interface discards the sequence number and drops the redundant frame before passing the frame's payload to the IP network layer of the protocol stack. If a UDP datagram is fragmented, the sequence numbers on the fragments are discarded prior to datagram reassembly. [Table 10-50](#) compares a normal Ethernet frame with an ARINC-664 frame.

Table 10-50. Comparison of Normal Ethernet and ARINC-664 Frames							
Normal Ethernet Frame							
7 bytes	1 byte	14 bytes	20 bytes	8 bytes	<= 1472 bytes	4 bytes	
Preamble	Start Delimiter	MAC Header	IP Header	UDP Header	UDP Payload	FCS	
ARINC-664 Frame							
7 bytes	1 byte	14 bytes	20 bytes	8 bytes	<= 14,721 bytes	1 byte	4 bytes
Preamble	Start Delimiter	MAC Header	IP Header	UDP Header	ARINC-664 Payload	Sequence Number	FCS

- a. Ethernet Data Format 1, Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each Ethernet data packet begins with a CSDW. It indicates how many ARINC-664 messages are placed in the packet body. The CSDW is formatted for the complete type of packet body as shown in [Figure 10-88](#).

MSB							LSB
31				16	15		0
Intra-Packet Header Length				Number of ARINC-664 Messages			

Figure 10-88. Ethernet Data Packet Format 1 Channel-Specific Data Word

- Intra-Packet Header Length. Bits 31-16 contain the length of the IPH in bytes
 - Number of Messages. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value that represents the number of messages included in the packet.
- b. Ethernet Data Packet Format 1 Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, ARINC-664 data is inserted into the packet. Each message is preceded by an IPH that has both an IPTS and an IPDH. The length of the IPH is fixed at 24 bytes (192 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence as shown in [Figure 10-89](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Time (LSLW)	
Time (MSLW)	
Intra-Packet Data Header 1	
Intra-Packet Data Header 2	
Intra-Packet Data Header 3	
Intra-Packet Data Header 4	
Intra-Packet Data Header 5	

Figure 10-89. Ethernet Data Format 1 Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the ARINC-664 message. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the frame with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit in the frame.
- Intra-Packet Data Header. These 20 bytes contain ARINC-664 message data length, virtual link, source and destination IP addresses, and source and destination UDP ports, as shown in [Figure 10-90](#).

MSB			LSB		
31	16	15	8	7	0
Data Length		Error bits		Flags bits	
Reserved		Virtual Link			
Source IP					
Dest IP					
Src Port		Dest Port			

Figure 10-90. Intra-Packet Data Header

- Data Length (bits 31-16)
 - Message length in bytes
- ERROR Bits (bits 15-8)
 - 0: No errors
 - 1: Any undefined error
 - 2-15: Reserved
- Flags (bits 7-0)
 - 0: Actual ARINC-664 data
 - 1: Simulation ARINC-664 data

- 2-15: Reserved
- Reserved (bits 31-16)
- Virtual Link (VL) (bits 15-0)
 - Lower 16 bits of the Ethernet destination MAC address
- Source IP address (bits 31-0)
 - Source IP address from ARINC-664 IP header
- Dest IP Address (bits 31-0)
 - Destination IP address from ARINC-664 IP header
- Src Port (bits 31-16)
 - 16 bits source port from the ARINC-664 UDP header
- Dest Port (bits 15-0)
 - Destination port from the ARINC-664 UDP header

10.6.16 Time Space Position Information and Combat Training Systems Data Packets

The Time Space Position Information (TSPI) and Combat Training Systems (CTS) data type packets are provided to allow a defined method of TSPI/CTS data encapsulation in Chapter 10 packet format. This will provide interoperability of these data sets between ranges and users along with alignment to other digital data in the recording, such as video and audio.

The TSPI/CTS data packets do not require a specific input interface such as PCM, analog, or MIL-STD-1553. The TSPI/CTS data type will only encapsulate multiple types of TSPI/CTS information IAW governing standards and specifications. Essentially, TSPI/CTS data will be wrapped in its native format by Section [10.6](#) packet structures and reside on compliant media devices and/or within files. The packet definition will not characterize transmission protocols or requirements because those are provided by the governing standards or specifications.

The TSPI/CTS packets are considered dynamic and Chapter 10 timing requirements apply whether they are generated by the recorder/multiplexer, like computer-generated data packets, or generated via a specific external interface.

10.6.16.1 TSPI/CTS Data Packets, Format 0 (NMEA-RTCM)

Any GPS data as defined by the National Marine Electronics Association (NMEA) and Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services (RTCM) standards will be encapsulated in the Format 0 packet. The NMEA and RTCM standards specify the electrical signal requirements, data transmission protocol, and message/sentence formats for GPS data. These formatting standards will not be detailed in Chapter 10, but they will be referenced as required for clarity.

The TSPI/CTS Data Packet, Format 0 (NMEA-RTCM) will not support proprietary messages or sentences; therefore, any data containing these will be considered non-compliant with this standard.

A packet with n NMEA-RTCM data has the basic structure as [Table 10-51](#).

Table 10-51. NMEA-RTCM Data Packet Format	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 15-0)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 47-32)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 31-16)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
:	:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 15-0)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 47-32)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Data Header (Bits 31-16)	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

- a. NMEA-RTCM Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each NMEA-RTCM data packet begins with a CSDW as shown in [Figure 10-91](#).

MSB				LSB
31	30	27	26	0
IPTS	TYPE	RESERVED		

Figure 10-91. NMEA-RTCM Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- IPTS. Bit 31 indicates whether the IPTS is enabled.
0 = IPTS not enabled
1 = IPTS enabled

- TYPE. Bits 30-27 indicate the type of data NMEA-RTCM contains within the packet.

0000 = NMEA 0183
 0001 = NMEA 0183-HS
 0010 = NMEA 2000
 0011 = RTCM SC104
 0010 - 1111 = Reserved

- RESERVED. Bits 26-0 are reserved and shall be zero-filled.

- b. NMEA-RTCM Intra-Packet Time Stamp. If enabled the optional IPTS is inserted before each NMEA-RTCM message. The length of the IPTS is 8 bytes (64 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-92](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
(Optional) Time (LSLW)	
(Optional) Time (MSLW)	

Figure 10-92. NMEA-RTCM Intra-Packet Time Stamp

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the NMEA-RTCM data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first data bit. Bits 31 to 16 in the second long word (MSLW) will be zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit.

- c. NMEA-RTCM Intra-Packet Data Header. The length of the IPDH is fixed at 4 bytes (32 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-93](#)).

MSB	16	15	LSB
31			0
RESERVED		LENGTH	

Figure 10-93. NMEA-RTCM Intra-Packet Data Header

- RESERVED. Bits 31-16 are reserved.
- LENGTH. Bits 15-0 indicate the length of the message in bytes.

10.6.16.2 TSPI Data Packets, Format 1 (EAG ACMI)

Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) data as defined by the European Air Group (EAG) interface control document (ICD) DF29125³⁸ for post-mission interoperability will be encapsulated in the Format 1 packet. The EAG ACMI ICD defines the data contents and organization. Electrical signal requirements and data transmission protocol are not defined in DF29125 or in this Chapter 10 format. The data type will be 8-bit ASCII. A packet of EAG ACMI data has the basic structure of [Table 10-52](#).

Table 10-52. EAG ACMI Data Packet Format	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp-Data Block 1 (Bits 15-0)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp-Data Block 1 (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp-Data Block 1 (Bits 47-32)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp-Data Block 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header	
(Optional) Static Data	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

- a. EAG ACMI Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each EAG ACMI data packet begins with a CSDW as shown in [Figure 10-94](#).

MSB				LSB
31	30	29	28	0
IPTS	CONTENT	RESERVED		

Figure 10-94. EAG ACMI Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- IPTS. Bit 31 indicates whether the IPTS is enabled.
 - 0 = IPTS not enabled
 - 1 = IPTS enabled
- CONTENT. Bits 30-29 indicate the content of the EAG ACMI data within the packet.
 - 00 = TSPI data only (no static data or pod ID)
 - 01 = Contains pod ID and static data

³⁸ European Air Group. "European Air Group Interface Control Document for Post Mission Interoperability." DF29125 Draft A Issue 01. July 2004. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available to RCC members with Private Portal access at https://wsdmext.wsmr.army.mil/site/rccpri/Limited_Distribution_References/DF29125.pdf.

10 - 11 = Reserved

- RESERVED. Bits 28-0 are reserved.
- b. EAG ACMI Intra-Packet Time Stamp. If enabled the optional IPTS is inserted before the EAG ACMI data block. The length of the IPTS is 8 bytes (64 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-95](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
(Optional) Time (LSLW)	
(Optional) Time (MSLW)	

Figure 10-95. EAG ACMI Data Intra-Packet Time Stamp

- EAG ACMI Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the EAG ACMI TSPI data. Pod ID and static data will not be time-tagged but will precede the TSPI data in the packet. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first TSPI data bit. Bits 31 to 16 in the second long word (MSLW) of the IPTS will be zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit.
- c. EAG ACMI Intra-Packet Data Header. The length of the IPDH is fixed at 4 bytes (32 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-96](#)).

MSB		LSB
31	16 15	0
RESERVED		LENGTH

Figure 10-96. EAG ACMI Intra-Packet Data Header

- RESERVED. Bits 31-16 are reserved.
- LENGTH. Bits 15-0 indicate the length of the message in bytes.

10.6.16.3 TSPI Data Packets, Format 2 (ACTTS)

Air Combat Test and Training System (ACTTS) data as defined by the USAF ACTTS interface specification WMSP 98-01³⁹ will be encapsulated in the Format 2 packet. The ACTTS interface specification defines the unique signal interface requirements for the air-to-air, air-to-ground, ground-to-air data links, and aircraft information subsystem recording formats. The ACTTS WMSP 98-01 establishes the requirements for the information recorded on the different

³⁹ Range Instrumentation System Program Office, Air Armament Center. "Interface Specification for the USAF Air Combat Test and Training System (ACTTS) Air-to-Ground, Air-to-Air, Ground-to-Air Data Links, and AIS Recording Formats." WMSP 98-01, Rev A, Chg 1. 19 May 2003. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available to RCC members with Private Portal access at https://wsdmext.wsmr.army.mil/site/rccpri/Limited_Distribution_References/WMSP_98-01.doc.

data transfer units used by the various ACTTS airborne subsystems to support both tethered and rangeless operations.

When encapsulating ACTTS message/word format, data messages or words will not span packets. Each new packet will start with a full message and not a partial message or word. A packet of ACCTS data has the basic structure of [Table 10-53](#).

Table 10-53. ACCTS Data Packet Format	
MSB 15	LSB 0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 15-0)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 47-32)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
:	:
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 15-0)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 31-16)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 47-32)	
(Optional) Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Data N (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Data Header	
Byte 2	Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Byte N
Packet Trailer	

- a. ACTTS Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each ACTTS data packet begins with a CSDW as shown in [Figure 10-97](#).

MSB				LSB
31	30	27	26	0
IPTS	FORMAT	RESERVED		

Figure 10-97. ACCTS Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- IPTS. Bit 31 indicates whether the IPTS is enabled.
0 = IPTS not enabled
1 = IPTS enabled
- FORMAT. Bits 30-27 indicate the ACTTS format type of data contained within the packet.

0000 = Kadena Interim Training System (KITS) Recording Formats
 0001 = Alpena KITS Recording Formats
 0010 = USAF Europe Rangeless Interim Training System Recording Formats
 0011 = Alaska ACTS Upgrade Recording Formats
 0100 = Goldwater Range Mission and Debriefing System Recording Formats
 0101 = P4RC Recording Formats
 0110 = Nellis ACTS Range Security Initiative Recording Formats
 0111 = P4RC+P5 CTS Participant Subsystem Recording Formats
 1000 = P5 CTS Recording Formats
 1001 - 1111 = Reserved

- RESERVED. Bits 26-0 are reserved.

- b. ACTTS Intra-Packet Time Stamp. If enabled the optional IPTS is inserted before each ACTTS message. The length of the IPH is 4 bytes (32 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-98](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
(Optional) Time (LSLW)	
(Optional) Time (MSLW)	

Figure 10-98. ACCTS Data Intra-Packet Time Stamp

- ACTTS Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the ACTTS data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first ACTTS data bit. Bits 31 to 16 in the second long word (MSLW) of the IPTS will be zero-filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item [g](#)). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit.

- c. ACTTS Intra-Packet Data Header. The length of the IPDH is fixed at 4 bytes (32 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence ([Figure 10-99](#)).

MSB	LSB
31	0
16	15
RESERVED	LENGTH

Figure 10-99. ACCTS Data Intra-Packet Data Header

- RESERVED. Bits 31-16 are reserved.
- LENGTH. Bits 15-0 indicate the length of the message in bytes.

10.6.17 Controller Area Network Bus

10.6.17.1 Controller Area Network Bus Data Packets

Data from one or more controller area network (CAN) bus interfaces are placed into a CAN bus data packet format as shown in [Table 10-54](#).

Table 10-54. Controller Area Network Bus Data Packet Format	
MSB	LSB
15	0
Packet Header	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 15-0)	
Channel-Specific Data (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Message Header for Msg 1 (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Message Header for Msg 1 (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet ID Word for Msg 1 (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet ID Word for Msg 1 (Bits 63-48)	
Msg 1 Byte 2	Msg 1 Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	Msg 1 Byte n
:	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg n (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg n (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg n (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp for Msg n (Bits 63-48)	
Intra-Packet Message Header for Msg n (Bits 15-0)	
Intra-Packet Message Header for Msg n (Bits 31-16)	
Intra-Packet ID Word for Msg n (Bits 47-32)	
Intra-Packet ID Word for Msg n (Bits 63-48)	
Msg n Byte 2	Msg n Byte 1
:	:
Filler (if m is odd)	Msg n Byte m
Packet Trailer	

- a. CAN Bus Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each CAN bus data packet begins with a CSDW. [Figure 10-100](#) displays a complete CAN bus CSDW.

MSB	LSB
31	0
RESERVED	N of Messages

Figure 10-100. Complete CAN Bus Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Reserved. Bits 31-16 are reserved.
 - N of Messages. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value indicating the number of messages included in the packet.
- b. CAN Bus Data Intra-Packet Header. After the CSDW, CAN bus data is inserted into the packet. Each CAN bus message is preceded by an IPH that has both an IPTS and an intra-packet message header (IPMH) and an intra-packet ID word. The length of the IPH is fixed at 16 bytes (128 bits) positioned contiguously, in the sequence shown in [Figure 10-101](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (LSLW)	
Intra-Packet Time Stamp (MSLW)	
Intra-Packet Message Header	
Intra-Packet ID Word	

Figure 10-101. CAN Bus Data Intra-Packet Data Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the message data. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values.
 - The RTC that corresponds to the first data bit in the message with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero-filled; or
 - Time, if enabled by bit 7 in the packet flags. Time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags and to the first data bit in the message.
- Intra-Packet Message Header. The IPMH is an information word that is inserted into the packet with the format shown in [Figure 10-102](#).

MSB						LSB					
31	30	29	24	23	16	15	4	3	0		
DE	FE	Reserved	SUBCHANNEL			Reserved		MESSAGE LENGTH			

Figure 10-102. Intra-Packet Message Header

- Data Error (DE). Bit 31 indicates bad data bits as determined by parity, checksums, or CRC words received with the data.
 - 0 = No data error has occurred
 - 1 = Data error has occurred
- Format Error (FE). Bit 30 indicates a protocol error, such as out-of-sequence data or length errors.
 - 0 = No format error
 - 1 = Format error encountered
- Reserved. Bits 29-24 are reserved.
- Subchannel. Bits 23-16 contain a binary value that represents the subchannel number belonging to the message that follows the ID word when the channel

ID in the packet header defines a group of subchannels. Zero means first and/or only subchannel, which is valid for the CAN bus.

- Reserved. Bits 15-4 are reserved.
- Message Length. Bits 3-0 contain a binary value representing the length of the number of the valid bytes in the rest of the message that follows the IPMH. The message length will be 4-12 bytes (4 bytes for the intra-packet ID word + 0-8 bytes data content of the CAN bus message).
- Intra-Packet ID Word. The intra-packet ID word contains the CAN bus message ID word transmitted on the bus. This word precedes the message and is inserted into the packet with the format shown in [Figure 10-103](#).

MSB				LSB
31	30	29	28	0
IDE	RTR	Res	CAN Bus ID	

Figure 10-103. Intra-Packet ID Word

- IDE (bit 31 of the 32-bit CAN ID word): use extended CAN identifier.
 0 = 11-bit standard CAN identifier (CAN ID word bits 10-0)
 1 = 29-bit extended CAN identifier (CAN ID word bits 28-0)
- RTR (bit 30 of the CAN ID word): Remote transfer request bit.
- CAN Bus ID: The CAN bus ID transmitted in the message.

When using the 11-bit standard CAN identifier, bits 29-11 of the 32-bit CAN ID word are unused. For the 29-bit extended CAN identifier all the 29 bits, 28-0, are used.

- CAN Bus Message. The CAN bus message is placed behind the CAN bus IPH. The message can consist up to 8 bytes, which is placed in 0-4 x 16-bit data words. [Figure 10-104](#) displays a CAN bus message format.

BYTE 2	BYTE 1
:	:
Filler (if n is Odd)	BYTE n

Figure 10-104. CAN Bus Message



10.6.18 Fibre Channel

10.6.18.1 Fibre Channel Data Packets, Format 0 (FC-PH Layer)

Data from a Fibre Channel port can be placed into a Fibre Channel Data Packet Format 0 as shown in [Figure 10-105](#).

MSB	LSB
15	0
PACKET HEADER	
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA (BITS 15-0)	
CHANNEL-SPECIFIC DATA (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME 1 (BITS 15-0)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME 1 (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME 1 (BITS 47-32)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME 1 (BITS 63-48)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME 1 (BITS 79-64)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME 1 (BITS 95-80)	
FRAME BYTE 2	FRAME BYTE 1
:	:
FILLER (IF n IS ODD)	FRAME BYTE n
:	:
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME n (BITS 15-0)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME n (BITS 31-16)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME n (BITS 47-32)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME n (BITS 63-48)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME n (BITS 79-64)	
INTRA-PACKET HEADER FOR FIBRE CHANNEL FRAME n (BITS 95-80)	
FRAME BYTE 2	FRAME BYTE 1
:	:
FILLER (IF n IS ODD)	FRAME BYTE n
PACKET TRAILER	

Figure 10-105. Fibre Channel Data Packet, Format 0 (FC-PH Layer)

- a. Fibre Channel Data Packet Channel-Specific Data Word. The packet body portion of each Fibre Channel data packet begins with a CSDW. It indicates the format and how many Fibre Channel frames are placed in the packet body. The CSDW is formatted for the complete type of packet body as shown in [Figure 10-106](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
28	15
27	16
FORMAT	RESERVED
	NUMBER OF FRAMES

Figure 10-106. Fibre Channel Data Packet Channel-Specific Data Word Format

- Format. Bits 31-28 indicate the type of Fibre Channel data packet.
0000 = FC-PH Physical Layer ANSI X3T11 Project 755-D
0001 - 1111 = Reserved
- Reserved. Bits 27-16 are reserved.
- Number of Frames. Bits 15-0 contain a binary value that represents the number of complete or stripped Fibre Channel frames included in the packet.

- b. Fibre Channel Data Packet Format 0, (FC-PH Layer) Intra-Packet Header. After the channel-specific data, complete or stripped Fibre Channel frames are inserted into the packet. Each complete or stripped Fibre Channel frame is preceded by an IPH that has both an IPTS and an IPDH containing a frame ID word. The length of the IPH is fixed at 12 bytes (96 bits) positioned contiguously, in the following sequence as shown in [Figure 10-107](#).

MSB	LSB
31	0
TIME (LSLW)	
TIME (MSLW)	
FRAME ID WORD	

Figure 10-107. Fibre Channel Data Format 0, (FC-PH Layer) Intra-Packet Header

- Intra-Packet Time Stamp. These 8 bytes indicate the time tag of the complete or stripped Fibre Channel frame. First long word bits 31-0 and second long word bits 31-0 indicate the following values:
 - The 48-bit RTC that corresponds to the first bit after the CSDW of the complete or stripped Fibre Channel frame with bits 31 to 16 in the second long word zero filled; or
 - The absolute time, if enabled by bit 6 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time format is indicated by bits 2 and 3 in the packet flags (Subsection [10.6.1.1](#) item g). The time tag shall be correlated to the first data bit of the complete or stripped Fibre Channel frame.
- Frame ID Word. The frame ID word is an identification word that precedes the Fibre Channel frame and is inserted into the packet with the format shown in [Figure 10-108](#).

MSB															LSB
31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	19	18	16	15	12	11	0
FE	CE	OE	SM	C		TOP		RSVD		EOF		SOF		FL	

Figure 10-108. Fibre Channel Data Format 0, (FC-PH Layer) Intra-Packet Frame ID Word

- Framing Error (FE). Bit 31 indicates a framing error such as EOF missing.
 - 0 = No Framing Error.
 - 1 = Framing Error Detected in Fibre Channel Frame.
- CRC Error (CE). Bit 30 indicates a CRC error.
 - 0 = No CRC Error.
 - 1 = CRC Error Detected in Fibre Channel Frame.
- Overflow Error (OE). Bit 29 indicates a buffer overflow error.
 - 0 = No Overflow Error.
 - 1 = Overflow Error Detected prior to this Fibre Channel Frame.

- Stripped Mode (SM). Bit 28 indicates whether the Fibre Channel frame delimiters, header, and CRC are removed, resulting in a stripped Fibre Channel frame with data payload only.
 - 0 = Stripped Mode. Only Fibre Channel data payload is present.
 - 1 = Non-Stripped Mode. Complete Fibre Channel frame is present.
- Content (CONTENT). Bits 27-26 specify the type of the Fibre Channel frame. Content bits are only valid when in non-stripped mode (i.e., bit 28 = 1).
 - 00 = Complete Data Frame
 - 01 = Complete Link Control Frame
 - 10-11 = Reserved
- Topology (TOP). Bits 25-24 specify the Fibre Channel topology of frame from the port.
 - 00 = Passive
 - 01 – 11 Reserved
- Reserved. Bits 23-19 are reserved.
- End of Frame (EOF). Bits 18-16 indicate a binary value for the end-of-frame delimiter that terminated the Fibre Channel frame. This is applicable only in stripped mode. Values are as follows:
 - 000 – (0): EOF Normal (EOFn)
 - 001 – (1): EOF Terminate (EOFt)
 - 010 – (2): EOF Disconnect Terminate (EOFdt)
 - 011 – (3): EOF Abort (EOFa)
 - 100 – (4): EOF Normal Invalid (EOFni)
 - 101 – (5): EOF Disconnect Terminate Invalid (EOFdti)
 - 110 – (6): EOF Remove Terminate (EOFrt)
 - 111 – (7): EOF Remove Terminate Invalid (EOFrti)
- Start of Frame (SOF). Bits 15-12 indicate a binary value for the start-of-frame delimiter that began the Fibre Channel frame. This is applicable only in stripped mode. Values are as follows:
 - 0000 – (0): SOF Connect Class-1 (SOFc1)
 - 0001 – (1): SOF Initiate Class-1 (SOFi1)
 - 0010 – (2): SOF Normal Class-1 (SOFn1)
 - 0011 – (3): SOF Initiate Class-2 (SOFi2)
 - 0100 – (4): SOF Normal Class-2 (SOFn2)
 - 0101 – (5): SOF Initiate Class-3 (SOFi3)
 - 0110 – (6): SOF Normal Class-3 (SOFn3)
 - 0111 – (7): SOF Activate Class-4 (SOFc4)
 - 1000 – (8): SOF Initiate Class-4 (SOFi4)
 - 1001 – (9): SOF Normal Class-4 (SOFn4)
 - 1010 – (A): SOF Fabric (SOFf)
 - 1011 – 1111(B-F): Reserved

- Frame Length. In stripped mode, bits 11-0 indicate the length of the frame's data payload in bytes (excluding the SOF and EOF delimiters and CRC word). In stripped mode, maximum length is 2112 bytes. In non-stripped mode, bits 11-0 indicate the length of the entire Fibre Channel frame in bytes. The frame length must be divisible by 4.

10.7 Recorder Control and Status

10.7.1 Recorder Control

The recorder shall be controlled by either discrete control/status lines and/or serial communication ports. The serial interface shall consist of both RS-232 and RS-422 full duplex serial communications.

10.7.1.1 Optional Recorder Control

The recorder may be controlled over the Fibre Channel, IEEE 1394b, or Ethernet recorder download interface ports from Section [10.4](#). These interfaces shall support communications using SCSI (Fibre Channel) IAW Subsection [10.4.1](#), SCSI over SBP-2 (IEEE 1394b) IAW Subsection [10.4.2](#), or iSCSI (Ethernet) IAW Subsection [10.4.3](#). Recorder login and [Chapter 6](#) CCM shall be transmitted and received using the SCSI ORB structures IAW subsections [10.9.3](#) (as required for IEEE 1394b), [10.9.4](#), and [10.9.14](#).

10.7.1.2 Optional Telnet Control

The recorder may be controlled over Ethernet/Telnet utilizing recorder control mnemonics as defined in [Chapter 6](#).

10.7.2 Communication Ports

The RS-232 and RS-422 serial communication ports shall be functional simultaneously without requiring selection of either port. Status requested by either port shall be returned on both ports. Note that unexpected results may occur if commands are issued on both ports simultaneously.

10.7.3 RS-232/422 Port

An RS-232/422 port shall be available at the download port.

10.7.4 Commands

Commands received through the serial communication ports shall not override hardware discrete controls.

10.7.5 Status Requests

Status requests received through the serial communication ports shall not interfere with hardware controls.

10.7.6 Serial Status

Serial status shall be provided on either serial status request or discrete activation.

10.7.7 Default Interface

Default interface with user equipment shall utilize the following ASCII serial communication protocol.

- a. 38400 baud
- b. One start bit
- c. 8-bit data
- d. No parity
- e. One stop bit

10.7.8 Serial Commands

The following commands, summarized in [Table 10-55](#), are a subset of the recorder CCM defined in [Chapter 6](#), Subsection 6.2, where additional rules regarding command syntax and recorder operation are also specified, along with examples showing the use of each command. The commands are simple ASCII command strings delimited by spaces. All commands begin with an ASCII period (“.”) and, with the single exception of the .TMATS command, end with a carriage return and line-feed terminator sequence. Commands will not be case-sensitive except for location parameter in .PLAY and file name in .RECORD.

Table 10-55. Command Summary

Command	Parameters*	Description
.ASSIGN	[destination-ID] [source-ID]	Assigns replay (output) channels to source (input) channels
.BIT		Runs all of the built-in tests
.CRITICAL	[n[mask]]	Specifies and views masks that determine which of the .HEALTH status bits are critical warnings
.DATE	[start-date]	Specifies setting or displaying date from recording device
.DECLASSIFY		Secure erases the recording media
.DISMOUNT		Unloads the recording media
.DUB	[location]	Same as .PLAY but with internal clock
.ERASE		Erases the recording media
.EVENT	[textstring]	Displays event table or add event to event table
.FILES		Displays information about each recorded file
.FIND	[value[mode]]	Displays current locations or find new play point
.HEALTH	[feature]	Displays detailed status of the recorder system
.HELP		Displays table of “dot” commands
.RCC-106		Returns supported version number of RCC-106 Recorder CCM
.LOOP		Starts record and play in read-after-write mode
.MEDIA		Displays media usage summary
.MOUNT		Powers and enables the recording media

Table 10-55. Command Summary

Command	Parameters*	Description
.PAUSE		Pauses current replay
.PLAY	[location][speed]	Reproduces recorded data of assigned output channels starting at [location] and at [speed]
.PUBLISH	[keyword] [parameter]	Configures, starts, and stops live data over the recorder Ethernet interface
.RECORD	[filename]	Starts a recording at the current end of data
.REPLAY	[endpoint [mode]]	Same as .SHUTTLE but with internal clock
.RESET		Performs software initiated system reset
.RESUME		Resumes replay from pause condition
.SETUP	[n]	Displays or selects 1 of 16 (0...15) pre-programmed data recording formats
.SHUTTLE	[endpoint [mode]]	Plays data repeatedly from current location to the specified endpoint location using external clock
.STATUS		Displays the current system status
.STOP	[mode]	Stops the current recording, playback, or both
.TIME	[start-time]	Displays or sets the internal system time
.TMATS	{mode} [n]	Write, Read, Save, or Get TMATS file
* Parameters in braces “{}” are required. Parameters in brackets “[]” are optional. When optional parameters are nested (“[xxx [yy]]”), the outer parameter (xxx) must be specified in order to also specify the inner parameter (yy).		

10.7.9 Required Discrete Control Functions

Required discrete control functions are noted in [Table 10-56](#).

Table 10-56. Required Discrete Control Functions

Description
RECORD
ERASE
DECLASSIFY
ENABLE
BIT

- a. Control and Status Lines. Five contacts for discrete control and five lines for indicating status shall be provided. Grounding a control line (or causing the indicator line to go to ground) referenced to the recorder's ground completes the circuit to activate a function as shown in [Figure 10-109](#).

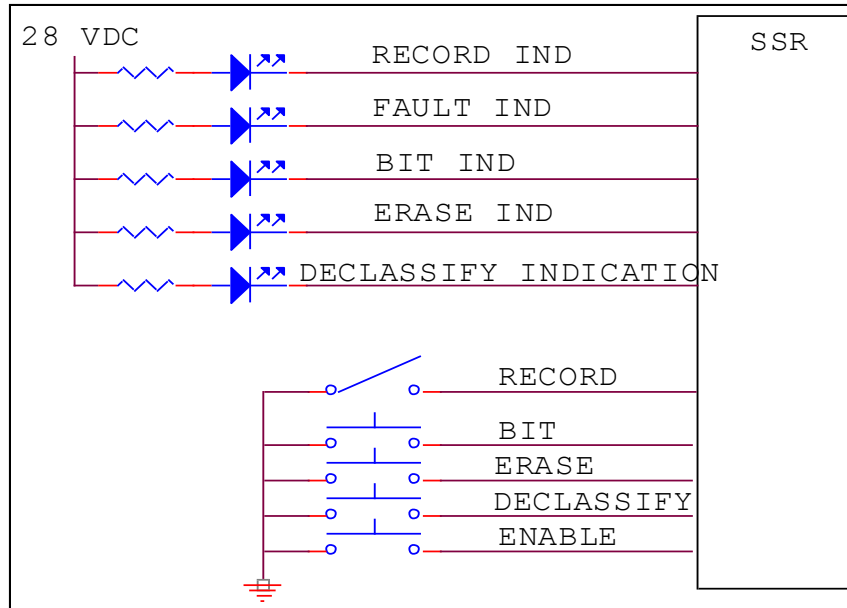


Figure 10-109. Discrete Control and Indicator Functional Diagram

- b. Record Command. Activated by toggle switch (normally closed position 0.55 volts or less), this discrete control commands the recorder to start recording. The recorder will remain in this mode until such time as the switch is set to the normally open position.
- c. Erase Command. Activated by momentary switch (0.55 volts or less, minimum duration of 100 ms), this discrete control commands the recorder to erase its user data and file directory memory provided the enable switch is also activated.
- d. Declassify Command. Activated by momentary switch (0.55 volts or less, minimum duration of 100 ms), this discrete control causes the recorder to start the declassify procedure provided the enable switch is also activated.
- e. Command Enable. Activated by momentary switch (0.55 volts or less), this enables either the ERASE or DECLASSIFY discrete control to operate.
- f. Bit Command. Activated by momentary switch (0.55 volts or less), this discrete control commands the recorder to start the built-in test (BIT) procedure.
- g. Record Status. A record indication (ON) shall be 0.55 volts or less. A non-record indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps.
- h. BIT Status. A BIT indication (ON) shall be 0.55 volts or less. A non-BIT indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps.
- i. Fault Status. A fault indication (ON) shall be 0.55 volts or less. A non-fault indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps.

- j. Erase Status. An erase indication (ON) shall be 0.55 volts or less. A non-erase indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps.
- k. Declassify Status. A declassify indication (ON) shall be 0.55 volts or less. A non-declassify indication (OFF) will be an open circuit. No discrete control line shall be available at the download port. When asserted (ON) the current shall not exceed a limit of 60 milliamps.

10.7.10 Voltage

28 volts direct current (VDC) auxiliary voltage output shall be provided from the discrete/control port (250 milliamp max, short circuit protection).

10.7.11 Status Query

Status querying shall be limited to intervals not to exceed two seconds and not less than one second.

10.7.12 Erase Command

Activated by momentary switch (.55 volts or less, minimum duration of 100 ms, if ENABLE discrete is also activated for 100 ms), this discrete control commands the recorder to erase its user data and file directory memory provided the ENABLE switch is also activated.

10.7.13 Declassify Command

Activated by momentary switch (0.55 volts or less, minimum duration of 100 ms, if ENABLE discrete is also activated for 100 ms), this discrete control commands the recorder to start the declassify procedure provided the ENABLE switch is also activated.

10.7.14 Command Enable

Activated by a momentary switch (0.55 volts or less, minimum duration of 100 ms) this signal allows either ERASE or DECLASSIFY discrete control to operate. In order to activate the ERASE or DECLASSIFY, the ENABLE and ERASE or DECLASSIFY must simultaneously be active for a minimum duration of 100 ms. [Table 10-57](#) presents the recorder light-emitting diode states.

Table 10-57. Recorder Light-Emitting Diode States			
LED	On	Flash	Off
ERASE	Media erased.	Media erasing is in progress.	Not erased media.
RECORD	In recording.	-	Not in recording.
FAULT	Recorder is not ready, or any of the critical warning exists.	-	Recording is running properly. No critical warning.
BIT	Built-in test running.	-	Built-in test is not running.

DECLASSIFY	Media declassified.	Media declassification is in progress.	Not declassified media.
Note: Flashing is defined as On: 500 ms, Off: 500 ms			

10.8 Declassification

Associated documents such as National Security Agency Manual 9-12,⁴⁰ DoD Directive 5200.28,⁴¹ and DCID 6/3⁴² historically covered declassification guidelines/requirements. These documents focused on declassification of standard disk and other conventional memory technologies. Declassification is the determination by an authorized official that classified information no longer requires, in the interest of national security, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure. This standard provides for the minimum set of commands that may be utilized to allow for user declassification of solid-state media residing in an RMM. The solid-state media may consist of COTS solid-state disks (SSDs) or a memory configuration unique to the manufacturer. There are several approaches for declassification. The responsibility for ensuring that a proper declassification process has been effectively implemented will reside ultimately with the user/customer/program manager.

10.8.1 Approach

The following approaches for declassification are currently recommended. It is believed that the user is the most qualified to determine the declassification procedures for any program situation. It is the user's responsibility to correctly apply the guidelines to the program in each location to optimize the cost/effect while providing appropriate protection for the data. The guidelines are planned to be available on the Internet at [Defense Link](#).

10.8.2 Algorithm

The algorithm to erase secure data is described below. During the secure erase procedure, all blocks of memory shall be processed. No block in memory shall be excluded from secure erase processing for any reason.

- a. First Erase. Every memory block on the board is erased. Any erase failures reported by memory chips will result in the corresponding chip/block being declared a bad block. In the event this bad block is not already in the corresponding board's bad block table, a new bad block entry will be appended onto the board's bad block table. Note that this new entry will not have the secure erase flag set.
- b. First Write (0x55). Every memory chip location is recorded with the pattern 0x55. As each location is written, the data is read back to guarantee that all bits were written to the

⁴⁰ National Security Agency. "NSA/CSS Storage Device Declassification Manual." Manual 9-12. 15 December 2014. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.nsa.gov/ia/_files/government/MDG/NSA_CSS_Storage_Device_Declassification_Manual.pdf.

⁴¹ Department of Defense. "Security Requirements for Automated Information Systems (AIs)." DoDD 5200.28. 21 March 1988. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SMA/fasp/documents/c&a/DLABSP/d520028p.pdf>.

⁴² Director of Central Intelligence. "Protecting Sensitive Compartmented Information Within Information Systems." DCID 6/3. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/DCID_6-3_20Manual.htm.

expected pattern. Any write failures reported by the chips or any data errors will result in the corresponding chip/block being declared a bad block. In the event this bad block is not already in the corresponding board's bad block table, a new bad block entry will be appended onto the board's bad block table. Note that this new entry will not have the secure erase flag set.

- c. Second Erase. Every memory chip shall be erased. Any erase failures reported by the memory chips will result in the corresponding chip/block being declared a bad block. In the event this bad block is not already in the corresponding board's bad block table, a new bad block entry will be appended onto the board's bad block table. Note that this new entry will not have the secure erase flag set.
- d. Second Write (0xAA). Every memory chip location is recorded with the pattern 0xAA. As each location is written, the data is read back to guarantee that all bits were written to the expected pattern. Any write failures reported by the memory chips or any data errors will result in the corresponding chip/block being declared a bad block. In the event this bad block is not already in the corresponding board's bad block table, a new bad block entry will be appended onto the board's bad block table. Note that this new entry will not have the secure erase flag set.
- e. Third Erase. Every memory location is erased. Any erase failures reported by the memory chips will result in the corresponding chip/block being declared a bad block. In the event this bad block is not already in the corresponding board's bad block table, a new bad block entry will be appended onto the board's bad block table. Note that this new entry will not have the secure erase flag set.
- f. Usable Secure Erased Blocks. All blocks that do not have an entry in the bad block table are now considered to be secure erased.
- g. Unusable Secure Erased Blocks. If a bad block entry contains the flag indicating it has already been secure erased, this block has already been secure erased and requires no further processing, since it is known that this block was skipped during the previous recording.
- h. Insecure Bad Block Processing. A board's bad block table may contain bad block entries that have not previously been secure erased. If any such entries exist, the following steps are performed on each block.
 - Write Zeros Loop. For each page in the block, a pattern of all zeros is written to the page, and the page is checked to determine if any unexpected ones (UOs) are found. If any UOs are found, the page is re-written to all zeros. This process is repeated up to 16 times. After all allowed re-writes, the board, chip, and block numbers of the block containing any remaining UOs are written to a failed erase table.
 - Write Ones Loop. For each page in the block, the page is erased (to all ones) and checked to determine if any unexpected zeros (UZs) are found. If any UZs are found, another erase command is issued to the block. This process is repeated up to 16 times. After all allowed erase operations, the board, chip, and block numbers of the block containing any remaining UZs are written to the failed erase table.


- i. Failed Erase Table Processing. Any remaining entries in the failed erase table correspond to blocks that cannot be erased. These blocks may still contain user data and therefore are declared to have failed the secure erase.

A count of the number of bad blocks in the failed erase table that have not been secure erased is returned as part of the secure erase results. A non-zero count indicates a secure erase failure of at least one block. A command will allow the user to retrieve the failed erase table. A command will also allow a user to retrieve the data from such blocks and manually determine if these blocks can be designated as “Secure Erased.” In most cases, a single stuck bit will not compromise any user data and the offending block can be manually declared to be secure erased. If the results of manual inspection are indeterminate, the chip containing the failed block must be removed and destroyed, and the secure erase procedure must be repeated.

- j. Secure Erase Completion. When all blocks are secure erased (no entries in the failed erase table), the content of the file is the ASCII string “Secure Erase” repeated over and over.

10.9 Host Platform Interface to Recorder Media

Two interfaces, IEEE 1394b and IEEE 802.3 “Ethernet”, are defined to provide a communication path to read and/or download data from an RMM and to write an RSCF to an RMM. The selection of these protocols was adopted to facilitate a common interface between the media and the computing platform. It is anticipated that any particular RMM will support only one of the two host platform interfaces.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>This definition does not mandate the interface between the recorder and media.</p>
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10.9.1 Media Time Synchronization

In order to allow recorders to be synchronized to the same time without requiring platform modification or external time source provided to the recorder, the removable media cartridges shall maintain time, allowing for time initialization of the recorder. Removable media cartridges shall allow for a battery back-up real-time clock device. Initialization of time shall be accomplished via the host platform interface.

10.9.2 Physical and Signaling

Each host platform interface has distinct requirements for the physical interface and signaling levels.

10.9.2.1 IEEE 1394b Interface

The IEEE 1394b host platform interface shall provide data communications and power using the same connector IAW IEEE 1394b.

10.9.2.2 Ethernet Interface

The Ethernet host platform interface shall be IAW the IEEE 802.3 standards. Only a subset of the physical interfaces defined by IEEE 802.3 shall be employed. A power input accepting 8-30 VDC and drawing a current of not to exceed 5 amps shall be provided. Additionally, Power Over Ethernet (PoE) IAW IEEE 802.3at-2009⁴³ may be used to deliver power to the RMM.

- a. 100Base-TX. For data rates of up to 100 Mbps, 100Base-TX signaling IAW IEEE 802.3 shall be employed.
- b. 1000Base-T. For data rates in excess of 100 Mbps but less than 1000 Mbps, 1000Base-T with auto negotiation to lower speeds as defined in Paragraph a above shall be employed IAW IEEE 802.3.
- c. 10G-Base-T. For data rates in excess of 1000 Mbps, 10GBase-T with auto negotiation to lower speeds as defined in Paragraph b above shall be employed IAW IEEE 802.3.

10.9.3 Removable Media Communication

Logically, each compliant RMM shall contain two distinct functional entities as per [Figure 10-110](#). The mechanisms used to communicate with the two functional entities vary according to the host platform interface type.

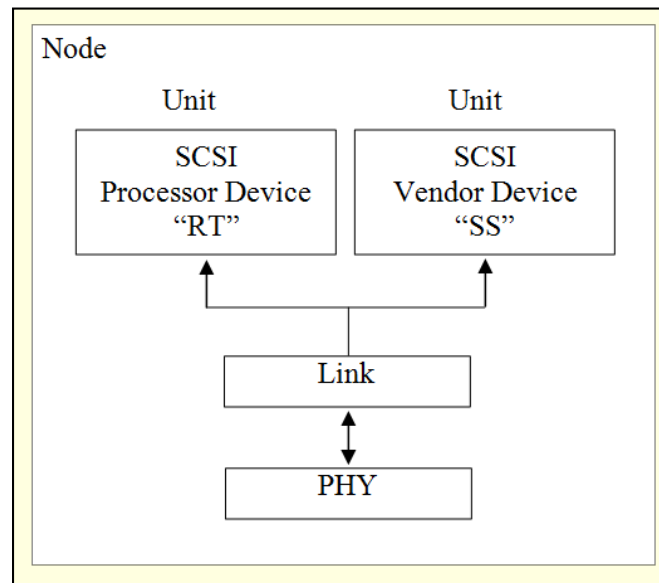



Figure 10-110. Removable Media

⁴³Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. *IEEE Standard for Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems...Amendment 3: Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) Power via the Media Dependent Interface (MDI) Enhancements*. IEEE 802.3at-2009. October 2009. Superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available with registration at <http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/802.3at-2009.html>.

10.9.3.1 IEEE 1394b Host Platform Interface

The fundamental method of communicating shall be IAW the IEEE 1394b protocol. Packets sent and received shall be asynchronous transmissions. The IEEE 1394b packets shall encapsulate SBP-2-formatted packets for the transport of commands and data. Removable media devices are to use SCSI command set(s) and therefore SCSI commands and status shall be encapsulated in SBP-2 ORBs.

 NOTE	SBP-2 provides for the transport of 6-, 10-, and 12-byte SCSI CDBs within a command ORB.
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10.9.3.2 IEEE 802.3 Ethernet Host Platform Interface

The fundamental method of communicating shall be IAW the IPv4 protocol defined by IETF RFC 791⁴⁴ and subsequent related documents.

- a. Frame size. Following power on or reset, the RMM shall select a frame size or maximum transfer unit (MTU) of 1500 bytes.
- b. RMM IP Addressing. Each RMM shall as a default use the static IP addressing using the IP address 10.9.3.2, a net mask of 255.0.0.0, and a default gateway of 10.9.3.1. The default static IP can be changed by sending a .RMMIP IP address command as defined in Subsection [10.9.15.2](#).

An RMM can optionally also use DHCP to obtain an IP address IAW IETF RFC 2131.⁴⁵ The RMM shall send a DHCP vendor class identifier option (code 60) IAW IETF RFC 2132⁴⁶ to the server, and the first 10 characters of the data string sent with the vendor class identifier option shall be the text “RMM:CH10:”, optionally followed by information further identifying the type of RMM.

- c. RMM Discovery. The RMM shall implement a service location protocol (SLP) service agent IAW IETF RFC 2608⁴⁷ and [Table 10-58](#). The ground station may implement an SLP user agent or any other suitable method (e.g., tight integration with the DHCP server) to determine the IP address assigned to an RMM. The RMM may provide a set of service attributes IAW [Table 10-58](#). The SLP authentication blocks shall not be required.

⁴⁴ Internet Engineering Task Force. “Internet Protocol.” RFC 791. September 1981. Updated by RFC 1349, RFC 6864, RFC 2474. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc791/>.

⁴⁵ Internet Engineering Task Force. “Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.” RFC 2131. March 1997. Updated by RFC 5494, RFC 4361, RFC 6842, RFC 3396. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc2131/>.

⁴⁶ Internet Engineering Task Force. “DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions.” RFC 2132. March 1997. Updated by RFC 3442, RFC 5494, RFC 4361, RFC 4833, RFC 3942. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc2132/>.

⁴⁷ Internet Engineering Task Force. “Service Location Protocol, Version 2.” RFC 2608. June 1999. Updated by RFC 3224. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc2608/>.

Table 10-58. Ethernet Service Location Protocol Characteristics			
Characteristic	Provision	Type	Value
Service Name	Required	String	service:RMM:IRIG 106:
Service Location	Required	String	//nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn[:pppp] representing the IP address of the RMM and optionally the port number (pppp) on which the Telnet service will respond if not port 923 (see Paragraph 10.9.4.2)
Naming Authority	Optional	String	RCC. If used, the service name shall be service:RMM.RCC:IRIG 106:
Attributes			
Product	Optional	String	Identification of manufacturer, vendor, and/or part number of the RMM
SerialNo	Optional	String	Identification of the unique RMM
Capacity	Optional	Integer	Size of the RMM in gigabytes, rounded up.
Note: If present, the product string, serial number, and capacity attributes shall be used solely to identify a particular RMM, and shall not be used to modify the behavior of the ground system.			

- d. Ping Response. The RMM shall respond to an internet control message protocol echo request IAW RFC 792.⁴⁸
- e. Accessing RMM Storage. In addition to the mandatory control interface via Telnet, the RMM bulk storage device shall support at least one of the following two methods of accessing data, and may support both:
 - (1) iSCSI. To facilitate random access, the iSCSI protocol IAW IETF RFC 3270⁴⁹ and the companion RFC 5048⁵⁰ may be implemented according to Subsection [10.9.3.3](#).
 - (2) File Transfer Protocol. To facilitate efficient downloading with low overhead, the file transfer protocol (FTP) IAW IETF RFC 959⁵¹ with optional extensions IAW RFC 3659⁵² may be implemented according to Subsection [10.9.3.4](#).

⁴⁸ Internet Engineering Task Force. "Internet Control Message Protocol." RFC 792. September 1981. Updated by RFC 950, RFC 4884, RFC 6633, RFC 6918. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc792/>.

⁴⁹ Internet Engineering Task Force. "Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Support of Differentiated Services." RFC 3270. May 2002. Updated by RFC 5462. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc3270/>.

⁵⁰ Internet Engineering Task Force. "Internet Small Computer System Interface (iSCSI) Corrections and Clarifications." RFC 5048. October 2007. Updated by RFC 7146, obsoleted by RFC 7143. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc5048/>.

⁵¹ Internet Engineering Task Force. "File Transfer Protocol (FTP)." RFC 959. October 1985. Updated by RFC 7151, RFC 5797, RFC 2773, RFC 2228, RFC 2640, RFC 3659. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc959/>.

⁵² Internet Engineering Task Force. "Extensions to FTP." RFC 3659. March 2007. May be superseded or amended by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc3659/>.

10.9.3.3 iSCSI Data Access Method

The RMM shall act as an iSCSI target and a host computing platform shall act as the iSCSI initiator. The RMM shall implement the commands defined by Subsection [10.9.13](#) item [a](#) when sent using iSCSI CDBs.


10.9.3.3.1 *iSCSI Session Establishment*

The RMM shall support iSCSI features described in this section, sufficient to establish an iSCSI full-feature phase between the ground system and the RMM.

- a. IPsec. IPsec shall not be used.
- b. Login Security. The ground system shall invoke the iSCSI login phase with the *LoginOperationalNegotiation* stage. The *SecurityNegotiation* stage shall not be used.
- c. Target Naming. When an iSCSI target name is required, e.g., as a result of a SendTargets exchange, the RMM shall provide exactly one IQN per supported target. The name shall take the form:

iqn.yyyy-10.org.tsc: RMM:CH10.vvvvvvvv-ssssss

Where yyyy is the year corresponding to the applicable version of this standard and vvvvvvvv-ssssss is a pair of arbitrary length strings separated with a “-” that identify the manufacturer/vendor and part identifier of the type of RMM and the serial number or other unique identifier of that particular RMM. These strings shall not contain a colon (“:”) symbol.

	<p>NOTE</p> <p>An RMM may support multiple targets. The name format described above shall not be used for any target that does not adhere to this standard, e.g., for non-compliant storage areas.</p>
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- d. Header and Data Digests. Error detection digests shall not be required, but may be supported.
- e. Redirection. The RMM shall not employ redirection via the TargetAddress and TargetPortalGroupTag keys.
- f. Burst and Segment Lengths. The RMM and the ground station shall support the default values per RFC 3720.⁵³
- g. Other Keys. For features to be negotiated during the login phase not otherwise specified, the RMM and the ground station shall support the default values per RFC 3720.

10.9.3.4 FTP Data Access Method

The RMM shall implement an FTP server, and shall support image (aka binary) data representation and passive mode. Unless changed by means of the .TCPPTS command, the

⁵³ Internet Engineering Task Force. “Internet Small Computer Systems Interface (iSCSI).” RFC 3720. April 2004. Obsolete by RFC 7143. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc3720/>.

RMM shall employ TCP port 921. By default, the RMM shall accept a login username of “IRIG:CH10” with the associated password “RMM:FTP”. The RMM may also support anonymous FTP. If so the RMM shall provide a mechanism to disable this feature.

The RMM FTP server shall respond with an error code 550 and take no action in response to the DELE, MKD, RMD, RNFR, and RNT0 commands.

10.9.4 RMM High-Level Command Handling

Removable devices shall implement high-level [Chapter 6](#) commands in addition to the data transport commands. These high-level commands and the associated responses shall be transported to the RMM depending on the host platform interface in use.

10.9.4.1 High-Level Commands for IEEE 1394b Host Platform Interface

When using the IEEE 1394b interface, the SEND and RECEIVE processor device SCSI-2 commands shall be implemented. The [Chapter 6](#) commands and data will be transported using these SCSI commands and the data buffers.

10.9.4.2 High-Level Commands for Ethernet Host Platform Interface

When using the Ethernet interface, the RMM shall support a Telnet server IAW IETF RFC 854 using TCP port 923

10.9.5 Mandated Connectors

Distinct from the recorder/RMM data interface, the removable media shall use the connector mandated for the host platform interface type.

10.9.5.1 IEEE 1394b Interface Connector

The connector type for the removable media shall be an IEEE 1394b bilingual socket connector. Power for the removable media shall be derived from the bilingual interface connector.

10.9.5.2 Ethernet Connector - Data

The connector type for the removable media data connection shall be an 8P8c, commonly known as RJ45, connector. Power may also be supplied using this connector by means of the POE mechanism.

10.9.5.3 Ethernet Connector - Power

The connector type for power when using Ethernet shall be a socket that accepts a barrel plug with a 5.5-millimeter (mm) outside diameter, a 2.5-mm inside diameter, and a shaft length of 9.5 mm. The plug shall be wired center-positive, and the connector shall carry a current of at least 5 amps.

10.9.6 Real-Time Clock

Removable media configured with a real-time clock shall allow for time to be preset in the media, allowing for the transfer to the recorder.

10.9.6.1 Minimum Operational Requirements

The time setting accuracy of the real-time clock device shall be better than 1 ms. The short time accuracy of the real-time clock device must be at least 10 parts per million (ppm) in the temperature range 0-40°C, and at least 50 ppm in the temperature range -40°C - +85°C.

10.9.6.2 Accessing time using the IEEE 1394b Host Platform Interface

The SCSI command set shall be utilized to access time on the cartridge.

- a. Real-Time Clock Time Format. Time format shall be IAW [Chapter 6](#) Subsection 6.2.2.39. The date format shall be IAW ISO 8601:2004.⁵⁴
- b. Real-Time Clock Logical Unit Number. The standard SCSI media devices are using LUN = 0. The real-time clock shall be assigned LUN = 1.

10.9.6.3 Accessing time using the Ethernet Host Platform Interface

The cartridge time shall be accessed via the .TIME command including the precision time protocol (PTP) extensions if supported.

10.9.7 Mandatory Commands for RMM Devices

The mandatory commands for all RMM devices are listed in [Table 10-59](#). Additional commands that are mandatory for all RMM devices that support declassification are listed in [Table 10-60](#). Commands that are mandatory for RMM devices that support the Ethernet host platform interface via Telnet are listed in [Table 10-61](#), with optional Ethernet commands listed in [Table 10-62](#).


 NOTE	<p>The operation of these commands is described in Chapter 6, subsections 6.2.2.1-6.2.2.42 .</p>
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Table 10-59. Mandatory Processor Commands (All Interfaces)

Command	Parameters	Description
.BIT		Runs all of the RMM built-in tests.
.CRITICAL	[<i>n</i> [mask]]	Specifies and views masks that determine which of the .HEALTH status bits are critical warnings.
.DATE	[start-date]	Specifies setting or displaying date from RMM.
.ERASE		Erases the RMM media.
.HEALTH	[feature]	Displays detailed status of the RMM.
.IDENTIFY		Queries the RMM for solid-state memory identification and firmware version.
.INITIALIZE		Initializes RMM internal components.
.IRIG106		Retrieves the IRIG-106 supported version number.

⁵⁴ International Organization for Standardization. *Data elements and interchange formats--Information interchange--Representation of dates and times*. ISO 8601:2004. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2004.

Table 10-59. Mandatory Processor Commands (All Interfaces)

Command	Parameters	Description
.MEDIA P		Queries the RMM for information about the physical media of the RMM and the transfer limits for the required physical input/output (I/O) commands.
.STATUS		Displays the current RMM status.
.TIME	[start-time]	Displays or sets the internal system time.

Table 10-60. Additional Mandatory Processor Commands for Declassification

Command	Parameters	Description
.BBLIST		Directs the RMM to retrieve the bad block list.
.BBLIST R		Retrieves the bad block list from the RMM.
.BBREAD	{block identifier}	Returns contents of specified block in ASCII hexadecimal byte format.
.BBREAD P	{block identifier}	Directs the RMM to initiate a physical block read of the specified physical block identifier.
.BBREAD D		Retrieves the data from the physical block. See the .MEDIA P command for information. Data is returned in binary format.
.BBSECURE	{block identifier}	Marks an unsecured bad block as secure.
.DECLASSIFY		Initiates command as specified by user specification or user CONOP overwrite procedures.
.PBWRITE P	{block identifier}	Directs the RMM to initiate a physical block write of the specified physical block identifier.
.PBWRITE D		Writes the data to the physical block in binary format. See the .MEDIA P command for information.
.SANITIZE		Initiates a memory clear and identification of bad memory blocks.

Table 10-61. Additional Mandatory Processor Commands for Ethernet Host Platform Interface

Command	Parameters	Description
.MEDIA E		Queries the RMM about which protocols it supports.
.RMMIP		Displays RMM IP address and associated settings. Mandatory only with Ethernet host platform interface.
.RMMIP	keyword [parameter]	Displays and controls RMM IP addressing. Mandatory only with Ethernet host platform interface.
.TIME	[PTP PTPSTATUS]	Displays and controls the IEEE 1588 PTP protocol (if implemented).
.TMATS	GET	Recovers the RSCF from the RMM storage.
.TMATS	READ	Displays the RSCF.
.TMATS	SAVE [n]	Saves the RSCF using <i>n</i> to form file name.
.TMATS	WRITE	Uploads an RSCF.

Table 10-62. Non-Mandatory Processor Commands for Ethernet Host Platform Interface

Command	Parameters	Description
.RMMFRAME		Displays the current and largest maximum frame size.
.RMMFRAME	Frame size	Sets the maximum frame size.
.TCPPOINTS		Displays a comma-separated list of the TCP port numbers used for the Telnet, FTP, and iSCSI services.
.TCPPOINTS	port1,port2,port3	Sets the ports used for the network services.

10.9.7.1 RMM .HEALTH Command Response

The RMM .HEALTH command response is presented in [Table 10-63](#).

Table 10-63. Removable Memory Module .HEALTH Command Response

	Bit	Mask	Description
RMM	0	01	Bit failure
	1	02	Setup failure (unable to set the time or date properly)
	2	04	Operational failure (I/O error, media error, etc)
	3	08	Low or dead battery warning
	4	10	RMM busy
	5	20	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	6	40	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	7	80	Reserved for future Chapter 10 status bit
	8-31		Vendor-specific health status bits

10.9.8 Time Setting Requirements

To set time, the .TIME commands should be used according to [Chapter 6](#), Subsection 6.2.2.39.

10.9.8.1 Time Setting Using IEEE 1394b

To guarantee and avoid uncontrolled delay, the following algorithm shall be used.

- The host device puts a .TIME command with time parameter to be set in its SEND buffer and sends it at least 100 ms prior to the correct time to the real-time clock device. The delay is necessary to allow the processor device to be prepared for the exact time setting and to hold off enough in the host to force a doorbell with the next SCSI command. Without enough delay the host will not be able to chain the next SCSI command together with the previous command. If the operating system demands it a delay greater than 100 ms can be used.
- The processor device shall process this time and be prepared to set it at receipt of the doorbell.

- c. A SEND command shall be sent to the real-time clock with the message .TIME without parameters to ask back the time set.

10.9.8.2 Time Setting using Ethernet

To minimize inaccuracy, the IEEE 1588 PTP may be used. How an RMM derives time from PTP is not controlled by the standard. The .TIME PTP and .TIME PTPSTATUS variants of the .TIME command shall be used to enable and view the status of the PTP implementation.

10.9.9 Set Time

To set time the .TIME commands should be used according to [Chapter 6](#), Subsection 6.2.2.39.

10.9.10 Date Setting Requirements

A .DATE [start-date] command shall be utilized for setting or displaying the date of the removable memory real-time clock. The date shall be set in year-month-day format according to ISO Standard 8601:2004.


- Date Example.

```
.DATE
DATE 2002-12-31
*
```

10.9.11 Checking Battery Status

Verification of health of battery shall be accomplished with .CRITICAL and .HEALTH commands IAW [Chapter 6](#), Subsection 6.2.2.8 and Subsection 6.2.2.18.

10.9.12 Declassification Supporting Commands

	<p>See also Subsection 10.9.15 for commands unrelated to declassification.</p>
---	--

10.9.12.1 .IDENTIFY

- Description

This command queries the RMM for SSD identification information and SSD firmware version.

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds with one line containing five comma-separated fields. Characters and spaces are allowed within the comma-separated fields. Response time

shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command request prior to 100 ms shall elicit a BUSY response.

- .IDENTIFY Example

*.IDENTIFY

A, B, C, D, E

*

Where

A = SSD Manufacturer
B = SSD Model
C = SSD Serial Number
D = RMM Firmware Version
E = SSD Firmware Version

10.9.12.2 .MEDIA P

The .MEDIA P command is utilized to query the RMM for information regarding the physical block architecture of the SSD and the SCSI RECEIVE transfer limits in effect when reading physical blocks.

- Parameters

The parameter “P” distinguishes this command from the standard .MEDIA command.

- Response

The RMM responds with one line containing the tag “PHYSICAL” and five space-separated integer numbers. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state.

- Example

*.MEDIA P

PHYSICAL A B C D E

*

Where

A = Physical block size in bytes. This value must be a multiple of item D below.
B = Total number of physical blocks in SSD.
C = Maximum ORB transfer size that can be used when reading the binary data from the physical block with the .BBREAD D and .PBWRITE D commands.
D = Number of valid data bytes in a physical page. Item A above must be an integer multiple of this value.
E = Number of filler bytes appended onto each physical page read from the RMM. Filler bytes are typically inserted to pad the transfer to the next

Advanced Technology Attachment sector boundary. If no padding is required, this field may be 0.

10.9.12.3 .SANITIZE

A .SANITIZE command shall initiate a write/verify of all RMM user data physical blocks. The pattern may consist of either all FFs or all 00s. The .SANITIZE command shall identify any blocks that cannot be written or verified. Blocks that cannot be written to or contain at least one bit that is stuck in either the 0 or the 1 state are termed bad blocks. The user shall review the block contents and map out the bad blocks such that they are no longer addressable. Once the address has been mapped out the blocks are no longer addressable and are no longer identified in the bad block table ([Figure 10-111](#)).

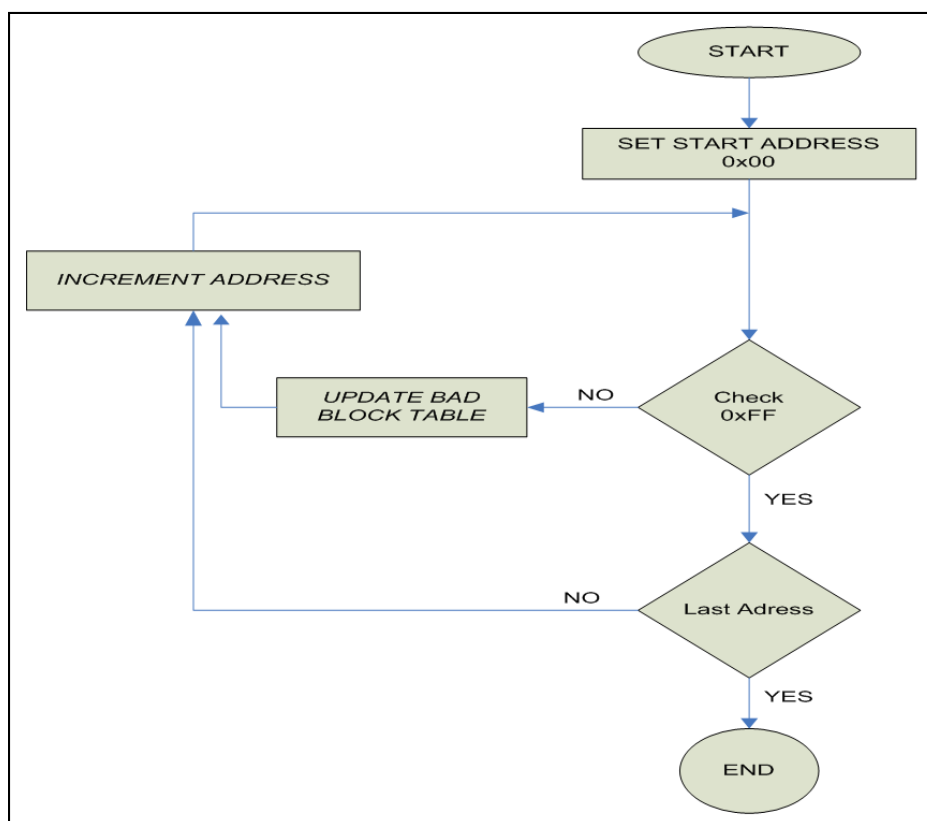


Figure 10-111. Updating the Bad Block Table

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall elicit a BUSY response. During sanitization the RMM shall respond with “S 04 xx yy zz”; where zz indicates percentage complete. Refer to the .STATUS command. Upon completion a status response of “S 11 xx yy” shall indicate that bad blocks were found. A status response upon completion of “S 12 xx yy” shall indicate that no bad blocks were found.

- Example
*.SANITIZE
*

10.9.12.4 .BBLIST

A .BBLIST command shall be utilized to instruct the RMM to retrieve the list of unsecured bad block identifiers from solid-state media residing in the RMM. A .BBLIST command is only valid following a .SANITIZE command.

- Parameters
None
- Response
The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state.
- Example
*.BBLIST
*

10.9.12.5 .BBLIST R

A .BBLIST R command shall be used to retrieve bad block identifiers from the RMM. This command may only be issued immediately following a successful .BBLIST command.

- Parameters
The parameter “R” distinguishes this command from the standard .BBLIST command.
- Response
The RMM must respond with a list of hexadecimal bad block identifiers. Each identifier must be terminated with a <CR><LF> sequence. Each identifier must be a legal hexadecimal number from 1 to 16 digits. No embedded spaces or other special characters are allowed. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state.
- Example
*.BBLIST R
000000E3
0000034f
FE0184C9
*

10.9.12.6 .BBREAD P {block_identifier}

A .BBREAD P {block_identifier} command shall direct the RMM to initiate a physical block read of the specified physical block identifier.

- Parameters

The parameter “P” distinguishes this as a binary physical block read command.

The parameter block_identifier is the physical block identifier from the .BBLIST R response of the block to be read.

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state.

- Example

.BBREAD P FE0184C9

*

10.9.12.7 .BBREAD D

A .BBREAD D command shall read one binary physical block from the RMM. This command may only be issued immediately after a successful .BBREAD P command. The physical block size, page size, page filler size, and maximum SCSI receive transfer size that are required to perform the transfer are all specified in the RMM’s response to the .MEDIA P command.

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds by returning the requested binary physical block data. Multiple SCSI receive commands may be required to retrieve the entire physical data block.

- Example

*.BBREAD D

Response is in binary.

10.9.12.8 .BBSECURE {block_identifier}

A .BBSECURE command shall be utilized to mark an unsecured bad block as being secured. A block that has been identified as secured shall never be used for any subsequent data recording. Secured bad blocks shall be removed from the unsecured bad block identifier list. The block identifier shall be provided for the block to be secured.

- Parameters

The parameter block_identifier is the physical block identifier from the .BBLIST R response of the block to be secured.

- Response
The RMM responds with an asterisk.
- Example
.BBSECURE 5678
*

10.9.12.9 .PBWRITE P {block_identifier}

A .PBWRITE P {block_identifier} shall direct the RMM to initiate a physical block write of the specified physical block identifier.

- Parameters
The parameter block_identifier is the physical block identifier from the .BBLIST R response of the block to be written.
- Response
The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state.
- Example
.PBWRITE P FE0184C9
*

10.9.12.10 .PBWRITE D

A .PBWRITE D command shall write one binary physical block to the RMM. This command may only be issued immediately after a successful .PBWRITE P command. The size of physical block transfer size and the maximum SCSI send page size that are required to perform the transfer are all specified in the RMM's response to the .MEDIA P command. After sending the .PBWRITE D command to the RMM, one or more SCSI send commands may be required to transfer the entire physical data block.

- Parameters
None.
- Response
The RMM responds with an asterisk after all data is successfully received.
- Example
*.PBWRITE D
<one or more SCSI send commands to provide the data to be written> total length = physical block size.
*

10.9.12.11 .INITIALIZE

A .INITIALIZE command shall be utilized to configure the RMM memory and reset of the firmware.

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state. A response of “S13 xx yy zz”; where zz indicates percentage complete shall be provided. Upon completion, a response of “S 14 xx yy” shall be provided; where yy indicates number of seconds required after initialization.

- Example

*.INITIALIZE

*

.STATUS

S 13 00 00 01%

.STATUS

S 13 00 00 02%

•

•

•

.STATUS

S 13 00 00 100%

.STATUS

S 14 00 03

.STATUS

S 01 00 00

10.9.12.12 .DECLASSIFY

A .DECLASSIFY command shall be utilized to initiate user procedures.

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state. During sanitization

the RMM shall respond with “S 04 xx yy zz”; where zz indicates percentage complete. Refer to the .STATUS command. Upon completion a status response of “S 11 xx yy” shall indicate that bad blocks were found. A status response upon completion of “S 12 xx yy” shall indicate that no bad blocks were found.

- Example
*.DECLASSIFY
*

10.9.12.13 .IRIG106

A .IRIG106 command shall be utilized to retrieve the RCC 106-supported version number.

- Parameters
None
- Response
The RMM responds with a version number that shall be a two-integer value representing the last two digits of the year of RCC 106 release supported by the device. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms shall return a BUSY state.
- Example
*.IRIG106
09
*

10.9.12.14 .STATUS

- Description
This command queries the RMM for status information (see [Table 10-64](#)).
- Parameters
None
- Response
The RMM response to a .STATUS command with a response of the form...
*.STATUS
S A B C [D%]
*

Table 10-64. Removable Memory Module States

State	Description			
	State Code (A)	State Value (B)	State Value (C)	Progress Percentage (D)
FAIL	00			
IDLE	01	00	00	
BIT	02	00	00	Percent Complete
ERASE	03	00	00	Percent Complete
DECLASSIFY SANITIZE	04	00	00	Percent Complete
BUSY	09	00	00	
SANITIZE COMPLETED BAD BLOCKS FOUND	11	00	Number of bad blocks found (Integer)	
SANITIZE COMPLETED NO BAD BLOCKS FOUND	12	00	00	
INITIALIZE IN PROGRESS	13	00	00	Percent Complete
INITIALIZE COMPLETE	14	00	Number of seconds required for initialization (Integer)	

10.9.12.15 RMM Command Error Codes

Issuing invalid commands (bad syntax) or illegal commands (not accepted in the current system state) results in error code responses (with an ASCII “E” identifier) prior to the asterisk response terminator when a command cannot be completed. [Table 10-65](#) shows possible error codes and the conditions under which they occur.

Table 10-65. Command Error Codes

Error	Description	Conditions
00	INVALID COMMAND	Command does not exist
01	INVALID PARAMETER	Parameter is out of range, or wrong alpha-numeric type
02	INVALID MODE	Command cannot be executed in the current state
05	COMMAND FAILED	Command failed to execute for any reason other than those listed above

- Example
.CLEAR
E 00

*

10.9.13 Vendor-Specific Devices


The mandatory SCSI command set for vendor-specific devices is as follows.

- a. For random access devices:

INQUIRY
READ
READ CAPACITY
TEST UNIT READY
REQUEST SENSE

- b. For sequential access devices:

INQUIRY
READ
REWIND
TEST UNIT READY
REQUEST SENSE

NOTE 	The RMMs using either IEEE 1394b or iSCSI shall support as a minimum the SCSI command set to support data download IAW Section 10.4 .
---	---

10.9.14 Mandatory ORB Formats for the Processor Device Using IEEE 1394b

10.9.14.1 Minimum Operational Requirements

The time setting accuracy of the real-time clock device shall be better than 1 ms. The short time accuracy of the real-time clock device must be better than 10 ppm in the temperature range 0-40°C and better than 50 ppm in the temperature range -40°C - +85°C.

10.9.14.2 IEEE 1394b ORB Format

- a. Login ORB format. The login ORB format is illustrated in [Figure 10-112](#).

MSB											LSB
31	30	29	28	27	24	23	20	19	16	15	0
Password (MSLW)											
Password (LSLW)											
Login_response (MSLW)											
Login_response (LSLW)											
<i>n</i>	Rq_fmt	x	Reserved	reconnect	function	LUN					
password_length									login_response_length		
Status FIFO											

Figure 10-112. Login ORB Format

- Password. In this 64-bit field, the password shall be “RTC.” The password field shall contain the immediate data and the password_length shall be zero.
- Login_response. 64 bits.
- login_response_length. 16 bits.
 - The Login_response field and login_response_length fields shall specify the address and size of a buffer (minimum of 12 bytes) allocated by the host for the return of the login response.
- n. In this one-bit field, the notify bit *n* shall be one.
- Rq_fmt. In this two-bit field, the rq_fmt shall be zero.
- x. In this one-bit field, the exclusive bit “x” shall be one.
- Reserved. A four-bit field, Reserved shall be zero.
- reconnect. The four-bit reconnect field shall specify the reconnect time as a power of two seconds. A value of zero shall mean one second.
- Function. This field is four bits. The function shall be zero.
- LUN. This is 16 bits. The LUN shall be one.
- Status_FIFO. The 64-bit Status_FIFO shall contain the address allocated by the host for the return of status for the login request and for the return of subsequent write and read buffer response(s) indicating success/failure of the operation.

- b. Login Response. The login response format is illustrated in [Figure 10-113](#).

MSB		LSB	
31	16	15	0
Length		login_ID	
command_block_agent (MSLW)			
command_block_agent (LSLW)			
reserved		reconnect hold	

Figure 10-113. Login Response Format

- Length. This 16-bit field contains the length, in bytes, of the login response data.
 - login_ID. This 16-bit field is used in all subsequent requests to the target (SSMC’s) management agent that pertains to this login.
 - command_block_agent. This is a 64-bit field that contains the base address of the agent’s control and status register.
 - Reserved. This 16-bit field shall be zero.
 - Reconnect_hold. This 16-bit field is to be defined.
- c. Send. The send command ORB format is illustrated in [Figure 10-114](#), and the send data buffer format is illustrated in [Figure 10-115](#). The send data buffer contains the send command (according to [Chapter 6](#)) with the carriage return, line feed, and binary 0

character terminated. Alternatively, a .PBWRITE D command will send data in binary format.

MSB																LSB	
31	30	29	28	27	26	24	23	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	8	7	0
next_ORB (MSLW)																	
next_ORB (LSLW)																	
data_descriptor (MSLW)																	
data_descriptor (LSLW)																	
<i>n</i>	Rq_fmt		<i>r</i>	<i>d</i>	spd		max_payload		<i>p</i>	page_size			data_size				
0Ah							LUN		Res			AEN		Xfer Lng - upper bits			
Xfer Lng - lower bits							Control							00h		00h	
00h							00h							00h		00h	

Figure 10-114. Send Command ORB Format

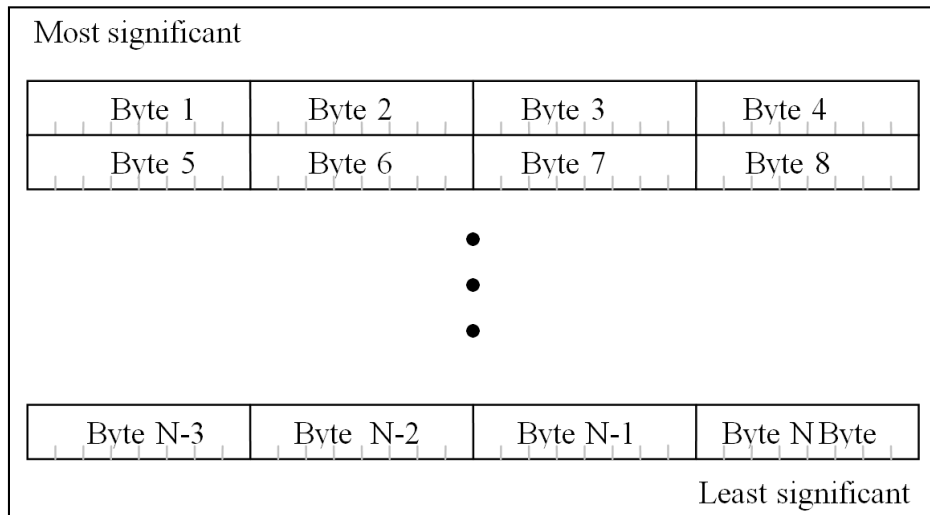


Figure 10-115. Send Data Buffer Format

- next_ORB. This 64-bit field contains the ORB pointer format, which shall be IAW SBP-2 specifications.
- data_descriptor. The 64-bit data_descriptor field shall contain the address of the data buffer.
- n. The completion notification *n* in this one-bit field shall be one. The target shall store a status block at the Status_FIFO address at the address supplied in the login request.
- Rq_fmt. Required format in this two-bit field shall be zero.
- r. Reserved in this one-bit field shall be zero.
- d. Direction bit in this one-bit field shall be zero.
- spd. This is a three-bit field that contains speed, which shall have a value of two.
- max_payload. A four-bit field, the maximum data transfer length shall be nine.

- p. This is a one-bit field. The removable media device must be prepared to handle the page table bit $p = 0$ and $p = 1$ cases, as the standard operating systems set this bit without influence of the application process.
- page_size. This is three bits. Page size shall be zero if the p field is set to 0; otherwise this field shall be set to the valid page size.
- data_size. This is 16 bits. The data size field shall be set according to the allocated send buffer size in bytes (N). The length must be at least 80 (0x50).
- LUN. The LUN shall be one in this three-bit field.
- Res. This is a four-bit field. Reserved shall be zero.
- AEN. In this one-bit field, AEN shall be zero.
- Xfer Lng. This is 24 bits. The length must be at least 80 (0x50).
- Control. In this 8-bit field, control shall be 128.

d. Receive. The receive command block ORB format is illustrated in [Figure 10-116](#).

MSB																LSB	
31	30	29	28	27	26	24	23	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	8	7	0
next_ORB (MSLW)																	
next_ORB (LSLW)																	
data_descriptor (MSLW)																	
data_descriptor (LSLW)																	
<i>n</i>	Rq_fmt		r	d	spd		max_payload			p	page_size			data_size			
0Ah							LUN		Res				AEN		Xfer Lng - upper bits		
Xfer Lng - lower bits							Control							00h		00h	
00h							00h							00h		00h	

Figure 10-116. Receive Command Block ORB Format

- next_ORB. This 64-bit field contains the ORB pointer format, which shall be IAW SBP-2 specifications.
- data_descriptor. The 64-bit data_descriptor field shall contain the address of the data buffer.
- n. The completion notification n in this one-bit field shall be one. The target shall store a status block at the Status_FIFO address at the address supplied in the login request.
- Rq_fmt. Required format in this two-bit field shall be zero.
- r. Reserved in this one-bit field shall be zero.
- d. Direction bit in this one-bit field shall be zero.
- spd. This is a three-bit field that contains speed, which shall have a value of two.
- max_payload. A four-bit field, the maximum data transfer length shall be nine.

- p. This is a one-bit field. The removable media device must be prepared to handle the page table bit $p = 0$ and $p = 1$ cases, as the standard operating systems set this bit without influence of the application process.
- page_size. This is three bits. Page size shall be zero if the p field is set to 0; otherwise this field shall be set to the valid page size.
- data_size. This is 16 bits. The data size field shall be set according to the allocated send buffer size in bytes (N). The length must be at least 80 (0x50).
- LUN. The LUN shall be one in this three-bit field.
- Res. This is a four-bit field. Reserved shall be zero.
- AEN. In this one-bit field, AEN shall be zero.
- Allocation Lng. This is 24 bits. Allocation_Lng = length of the [Chapter 6](#) response string.
- Control. In this 8-bit field, control shall be 128.

The receive data buffer can be returned in ASCII format (see [Figure 10-117](#)) or in binary format (see [Figure 10-118](#)) if the retrieved data contains binary information. Multiple ORBs may be used to retrieve the data required.

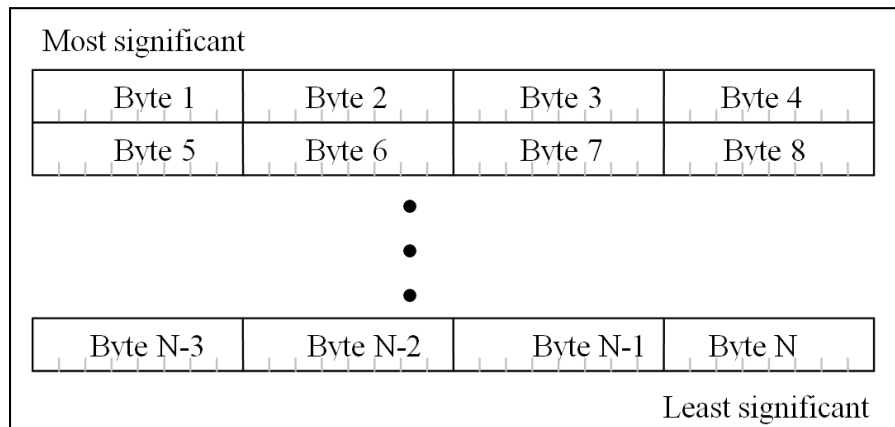


Figure 10-117. Receive Data Buffer Format ASCII Format

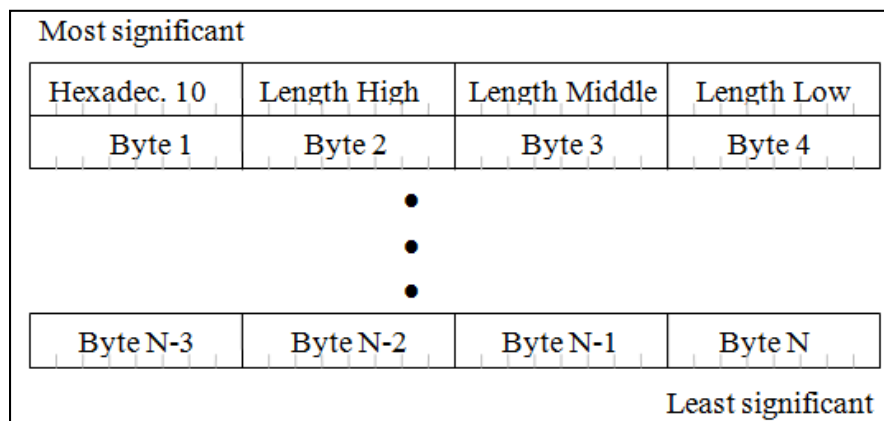


Figure 10-118. Receive Data Buffer Binary Format

- The returned remote answer is an ASCII text terminated by the “*” character IAW [Chapter 6](#) Section 6.2. If the “*” terminator is missing, multiple receive commands must be used to retrieve the data until the “*” terminator is received.
- The returned remote answer can contain mixed ASCII text or binary information until the specified length in the first 32-bit word. The first byte is a hexadecimal 10 code to identify the binary format (codes hexadecimal 11-1F are reserved for future extensions). The answer must be terminated by the “*” character IAW [Chapter 6](#) Subsection 6.2.1. If the “*” terminator is missing, multiple receive commands must be used to retrieve the data until the “*” terminator is received.

10.9.15 Additional Mandatory Commands When Using Ethernet

10.9.15.1 .MEDIA E

The .MEDIA E command is utilized to query the RMM for information regarding which of the data access protocols is supported.

- Parameters

The parameter “E” distinguishes this command from the standard .MEDIA command.

- Response

The RMM responds with one line containing the tag “PROTOCOLS” and at least one of the tags “FTP”, “ISCSI”, and “PTP” in alphabetical order each separated by a space. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

- Example

*.MEDIA E

PROTOCOLS FTP PTP

*

10.9.15.2 .RMMIP

The .RMMIP command shall be utilized to display RMM IP address and addressing mode.

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds with one line containing the tag “IP_ADDRESS”, either the tag “STATIC” or “DHCP”, and three space-separated “dotted quad” IPv4 addresses, representing the IP address of the RMM, the net mask associated with that address, and the default gateway for the network associated with the net mask. If DHCP is being used and no DHCP address has been obtained, all three address fields shall be set to 0.0.0.0. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

- Examples

*.RMMIP

IP_ADDRESS STATIC 10.6.9.2 255.0.0.0 10.6.9.1

*.RMMIP

IP_ADDRESS DHCP 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.254

*.RMMIP

IP_ADDRESS DHCP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

*

10.9.15.3 .RMMIP keyword [parameters]

The .RMMIP command shall be utilized to control RMM IP address and addressing mode.

- Keywords

DHCP - used to set the RMM to DHCP mode.

RESET - used to reset the Ethernet RMM to defaults, including IP addresses, frame size, and login passwords.

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx - used to set the RMM to static mode with the indicated IPv4 address; requires parameters. “xxx” indicates any number between 0 and 255.

- Parameters

NetMask Gateway- used to specify the net mask for the static IP address and the default gateway for the network associated with the net mask. Each has the form xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

- Examples

.RMMIP DHCP

*

.RMMIP RESET

*

.RMMIP 192.168.10.99 255.255.255.0 192.169.10.254

*

10.9.15.4 .TIME PTP

A .TIME PTP command shall be used to initiate the process of synchronizing the RMM real-time clock with an IEEE 1588 network time source. Note that successful synchronization with a time source will implicitly set the date as well as the time.

- Parameters

The parameter “PTP” distinguishes this command from the standard .TIME command.

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

10.9.15.5 .TIME PTPSTATUS

A .TIME PTPSTATUS command shall be used to report the state of synchronization between the RMM real-time clock and an IEEE 1588 network time source.

- Parameters

The parameter “PTPSTATUS” distinguishes this command from the standard .TIME command.

- Response

The RMM responds with one line containing one of the words “LOCKED” or “NONE”, followed by an asterisk on a new line. “NONE” indicates that no sync has been obtained; “LOCKED” indicates that the RMM’s clock has been synchronized with a network clock. Response time shall be within 100 ms. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

10.9.15.6 .TMATS GET

A .TMATS GET command shall be used to transfer the contents of the RSCF on the RMM media into a volatile buffer. No additional parameter is required, and if one is specified it shall be ignored.

- Parameters

The parameter “GET” distinguishes this command from other .TMATS commands.

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. If no valid RSCF IAW Subsection [10.3.8.1](#) is located on the RMM media, an error is returned and the volatile buffer is erased. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

10.9.15.7 .TMATS READ

A .TMATS READ command shall be used to display the contents of the volatile buffer created by either a .TMATS GET or a .TMATS WRITE command for the RSCF.

- Parameters

The parameter “READ” distinguishes this command from other .TMATS commands.

- Response

The RMM responds by displaying the contents of the volatile buffer followed by a line containing an asterisk. If the buffer contains no RSCF, no error shall be returned.

10.9.15.8 .TMATS SAVE *n*

A .TMATS SAVE command shall be used to transfer the contents of the volatile buffer created by a .TMATS WRITE command to the media. If the media already contains any data (except for a previous RSCF), an error shall be returned. The created file shall be IAW Subsection [10.3.8.1](#).

- Parameters

The parameter “SAVE” distinguishes this command from other .TMATS commands. The number following is used to generate the file name of the RSCF, “recorder_configuration_file_SAVE_*n*”.

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

10.9.15.9 .TMATS WRITE

A .TMATS WRITE command shall be used to transfer a TMATS file to the RMM for subsequent use as an RSCF.

- Parameters

The parameter “WRITE” distinguishes this command from other .TMATS commands.

- Response

The RMM responds by entering TMATS data transfer mode. All data sent to the RMM will be added to a volatile buffer until a line with the single word “END” is received, following which the RMM responds with an asterisk.

10.9.16 Additional Non-Mandatory Commands When Using Ethernet

10.9.16.1 .RMMFRAME

The .RMMFRAME command shall be utilized to display the current and maximum values for the Ethernet frame size or MTU.

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds with one line containing two integers separated by a “/”. The first integer indicates the currently configured frame size (default: 1500 bytes), and the second is the largest frame size supported by the RMM.

- Example

*.RMMFRAME

1500/9200

*.RMMFRAME

1500/1500

*.RMMFRAME

1300/9000

NOTE



An RMM command error code of 00 (“Invalid Command”) shall be interpreted to mean that the default value of 1500 bytes only is supported, and thus is synonymous with a response of “1500/1500”.

10.9.16.2 .TCPPOINTS ffff

A .TCPPOINTS command with a parameter of an integer shall be used to configure the Ethernet frame size or MTU to be used.

- Parameters

ffff where ffff is the value to be used.

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

Once the RMM has responded, all devices connecting to the RMM shall adjust their own frame size settings to match the new setting.

- Example

*.RMMFRAME 9000

*

10.9.16.3 .TCPPOINTS

The .TCPPOINTS command shall be utilized to display the port numbers used for the network services (Telnet, FTP, iSCSI).

- Parameters

None

- Response

The RMM responds with one line containing three comma-separated integers between 0 and 65535. The first integer indicates the port at which the Telnet server is listening, the next is the port used by the FTP server, and the third is for iSCSI. If an RMM does not support one of the two data access methods, it may report “0”.

- Example

*.TCPPOINTS

923,921,3260

*.TCPPOINTS

923,0,3260

*.TCPPOINTS

928,921,0

NOTE



Note: a response of “0,0,0” or an RMM command error code of 00 (“Invalid Command”) shall be interpreted to mean that the default ports are being used, and thus is synonymous with a response of “923,921,3260”.

10.9.16.4 .TCPPOINTS ppp,qqq,rrr

A .TCPPOINTS command with a parameter of three comma-separated integers between 0 and 65535 shall be used to configure TCP ports used by each of the three services defined for Ethernet RMM devices.

- Parameters

ppp,qqq,rrr where ppp is the port to be used for the Telnet service, qqq is the port to be used for the FTP service, and rrr is the port to be used for iSCSI. A value of “0” in any one of the positions indicates that the current port configuration for that service is not to be changed.

- Response

The RMM responds with an asterisk. A .STATUS command prior to 100 ms may return a BUSY state.

If the port for the Telnet service is changed, the RMM may unilaterally disconnect (close the Telnet TCP connection) following the asterisk. The currently configured Telnet port shall be accessible by means of the SLP IAW Subsection [10.9.3.2](#) item [b](#).

- Example

*.TCPPOINTS 923,921,3260

*

10.10 Ground-Based Recorders

This section specifies the basic requirements of ground-based recorders. The main functional requirements of ground-based recorders are as follows.

- a. Recorder Interface
- b. Recorder Data Format
- c. Recorder Media
- d. Recorder Command and Control (if the ground-based recorder is to be controlled remotely)

Optionally, ground-based recorders may support replay, reproduction, and display of Chapter 10 data recordings. Basic replay and reproduction interoperability requirements will be defined in this section. Data display requirements are outside the scope of this standard and will not be defined.

10.10.1 Interface

- a. At a minimum, the required ground-based recorder interface shall be Ethernet for remote command and control IAW sections [10.4](#) and [10.7](#) of this standard.
- b. Optionally, ground-based recorders can implement additional interfaces for remote command and control, remote data access, and/or data streaming. If a ground-based recorder uses iSCSI or contains an RS-232/422, IEEE 1394, and/or Fibre Channel for these interfaces, it shall be IAW sections [10.4](#) and [10.7](#) of this standard.
- c. Data streaming
 - The recorder can optionally have the capability to stream Chapter 10 format data (Subsection [10.10.2](#)) out of its required Ethernet interface IAW Subsection [10.3.9.1](#).
 - Stream commit time as defined in Subsection [10.6.1](#) item [g](#) of this standard shall apply to Ethernet interface data streaming.


10.10.2 Data Format


Ground-based recorders shall format, multiplex, and record all data IAW Section [10.6](#).

10.10.3 Recording Media

Ground-based recorders shall record data IAW Subsection [10.10.2](#) to COTS media. The term COTS is defined as any recording media (such as hard disks, solid-state drives, tape, Redundant Array of Independent Disks, and Just a Bunch of Disks) that is ready-made and available for sale to the general public.

COTS media shall have an electrical interface (such as Parallel Advanced Technology Attachment, Serial Advanced Technology Attachment, IEEE 1394, Universal Serial Bus, SCSI, Ethernet) to the ground-based recorders that is ready-made and available for sale to the general public.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>If ground-based recorders use COTS media for recording of the Subsection 10.10.2 data format, the recorded data remote data access at a minimum shall be across the required ground-based recorder Ethernet interface using iSCSI IAW Subsection 10.4.3 and Section 10.5.</p>
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<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>If ground-based recorders provide remote data access across the ground-based recorder Ethernet interface, the interface file structure described in Section 10.5 at a minimum shall be presented at the interface. This does not dictate which COTS media format or data organization is implemented, but does require that the interface file structure is presented at the recorder Ethernet interface.</p>
--	--

All COTS media used by ground-based recorders shall provide the capability of recording valid Chapter 10 original recording file(s) IAW Section [10.11](#). All Section [10.11](#) data transfer and file management requirements shall apply to ground-based recorders.

10.10.4 Remote Command and Control

- a. Optionally, if a ground-based recorder is controlled remotely, it shall provide command and control IAW Subsection [10.7.8](#) across the Ethernet interface port as defined in Subsection [10.10.1](#).
- b. Ground-based recorders at a minimum are required to use iSCSI or Telnet as the command and control Ethernet transport mechanism as defined in sections [10.4](#) and [10.7](#).
- c. Ground-based recorders providing remote command and control capability shall provide the functionality for all commands defined in Subsection [10.7.8](#).
- d. Optionally, if a ground-based recorder contains an RS-232/422/485, IEEE 1394b, and/or Fibre Channel interface as defined in Subsection [10.10.1](#) the recorder will provide command and control IAW Section [10.7](#) and [Chapter 6](#).

10.10.5 Data Replay and Reproduction

10.10.5.1 Channel Mapping

- a. Optionally, if a ground-based recorder provides data playback capability, it shall provide for the logical assignment of recorded channels to physical channels on the ground-based recorders.
- b. Playback will not require movement of cards between slots to make assignments for playback.

10.10.5.2 Recording/Reproduction Data Rates

Optionally, if a ground-based recorder provides a data playback capability, it shall provide information using the [Chapter 6](#) .HEALTH and .CRITICAL commands (Subsection 6.2.2.8 and Subsection 6.2.2.18) if the bandwidth of data to be played back exceeds the aggregate bandwidth of the ground-based recorder.

10.10.5.3 Network Recording Playback

- a. Optionally, if a ground-based recorder provides a data playback capability, it shall provide replay from COTS media (Subsection [10.10.3](#)) to the Ethernet interface. The Ethernet format of the network recording playback will be IAW Subsection [10.3.9.1](#).
- b. If the network recording playback capability is commanded remotely, ground-based recorders shall support the functionality specified in [Chapter 6](#).

10.11 **Data Interoperability**

10.11.1 Original Recording Files

All files contained within a recorder, RMM, COTS media, or that are a byte-for-byte single file downloaded to a host computing platform in unaltered form shall be considered original recording files and be in full compliance with the data organization in Subsection [10.5.1](#) and data format in Section [10.6](#).

In order to provide a standardized method of annotation for original recording files, the following procedures shall be used to ensure Chapter 10 compliance:

- The Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record shall always contain the required attributes IAW Section [10.11](#).
- The original recording file setup record R-x\RI3 “Original Tape/Storage” attribute value shall be R-x\RI3:Y;

10.11.2 Modified Recording Files

Modified recording files are created from original recording files directly from a recorder, RMM, COTS media, or from original recording files that have been downloaded to a host computing platform. There are several instances of modified recording files-filtered or sanitized data, a subset of channels, a superset of channels, a subset of time, a subset of both channels and time, or a superset of channels and subset of time.

10.11.2.1 Modified Recording File Annotation

In order to provide a standardized method of annotation for modified recording files, the following procedures shall be used to ensure Chapter 10 compliance.

- a. The Computer-Generated Data, Format 1 setup record shall always contain the required attributes IAW Section [10.11](#).
- b. Any time a modification is made to an original recording the R-x\RI3 Original Tape/Storage attribute value shall be changed:

From: R-x\RI3:Y;

To: R-x\RI3:N;

In addition, the R-x\RI6 Date of Modification attribute will be added if not already present, in which case if R-x\RI3 contains a “Y” R-x\RI6 shall be empty. The R-x\RI8 attribute value shall contain the last date and time the modified recording file was created.

- c. If the modified recording file is not a time subset but either a channel subset or both a time and channel subset, then the step b attributes shall be changed as defined. Also the original channels that are not included in the recording subset file shall have the R-x\CHE-n Channel Enable attribute changed:

From: R-x\CHE-n:T;

To: R-x\CHE-n:F;

A comment attribute R-x\COM will be inserted directly after the changed R-x\CHE-n attribute and shall contain the following:

“original recording change-removed channel-*n*” (where *n* represents the channel ID of the channel that was removed).

- d. If the modified recording file is not a time subset but either a channel superset or both a time subset and channel superset, then the step b attributes shall be changed as defined. In addition, the channels added in the modified recording file shall contain the required attribute IAW Section [10.11](#).

A comment attribute R-x\COM will be inserted directly after the added channel R-x\CHE-n attribute and shall contain the following:

“original recording change-additional channel-*n*” (where *n* represents the channel ID of the channel that was added).

If the modified recording file contains filtered (removed packets or data) or sanitized data (overwrite of data), then the step b attributes shall be changed as defined. Also the channels that contain filtered or sanitized data in the modified recording file shall also contain a comment attribute R-x\COM inserted directly after the channel R-x\CHE-n attribute and shall contain the following:

“original recording change-filtered channel-*n*” (where *n* represents the channel ID of the channel that was filtered).

10.11.2.2 Modified Recording File Restructuring

When a modified recording file is created there will be alterations to original packets or possibly structure. Therefore:

- a. All files shall reflect any sequence number, packet length, or checksum changes in the appropriate packet header fields.
- b. If enabled in the original recording, Computer-Generated Data, Format 3 recording index packets shall be recalculated to ensure correct information is contained within the entries as they relate to the newly created modified recording file.

10.11.3 Original Recording and Modified Recording File Extension

Upon data download to a host computing platform, all original and/or modified recording files shall use the file extension *.ch10 (or *.c10 extension for use on systems with a 3-character extension limit). The use of this standard extension will indicate that any original and/or modified recording file on a ground computing or storage platform shall be in compliance with this section.

10.11.4 File Naming

Upon data download from the recorder or RMM to a host computing platform, all or modified recording files shall use the following structure and naming conventions unless the host computing platform operating system imposes naming length limits. In this case the directory and file names are to be truncated after the last component that completely fits within the name length limit.

10.11.4.1 On-Board Recorder

- a. Data Recording Directory Name. Each directory block from an RMM to be downloaded to a ground computing or storage platform shall use VolName as defined in [Table 10-4](#) as the directory name where the data files will be placed. The directory name shall use lower-case letters.

If the VolName is empty (0x00), a default name or user-defined name shall be used. If used the default name shall be ch10dirnnn, where nnn is the sequential directory block count.

- b. Data File Name. Each data file contained within a directory block on the RMM to be downloaded will be placed in the directory identified in item a above and shall use the following naming convention. The data file name shall use lower-case letters.

“filennnn”; where nnnn is the sequential RMM file count from each directory block file entry (must be 8 alpha-numeric characters).

Example: “file0001,” “file0002,” ... “file9999.”

If available, File Create Date, File Create Time, and File Close Time from [Table 10-5](#), DDMMYYYY_HHMMSSss_HHMMSSss (8 numeric characters for File Create Date, 8 numeric characters for File Create Time separated by an underscore ASCII character code 0x5F, and 8 numeric characters for File Close Time). No spaces or other non-numeric characters allowed.

Example: 02092004_21302731_21451505.

If the File Create Date, File Create Time, and File Close Time values are not available and are filled with 0x2D, then the system time from the host download platform will be used for File Create Date and File Create Time (DDMMYYYY_HHMMSS). File Close Time will not be used. File Close Time shall be replaced with sys_time.

A structure example follows:

...\VolName\FileName_FileCreateDate_FileCreateTime_FileCloseTime

When VolName not empty example:

...\<VolName>\file0001_02092004_21302731_21451505.ch10

When VolName empty default example:

...\ch10dir001\file0001_02092004_21302731_21451505.ch10

When VolName empty user defined example:

...\<User Defined>\file0001_02092004_21302731_21451505.ch10

When date/time not available (0x2D fill) example:

...\file0001_02092004_213027_sys_time.ch10

The use of this standard recording and file naming convention will indicate that any file on a ground computing or storage platform is in compliance with this standard.

10.11.4.2 Ground-Based Recorder

- a. Recording Directory Name. Each directory where the data files will be placed shall use the naming convention \ch10dir_DDMMYYYY_nnn; where *n* is the sequential number of Chapter 10 recording directories created on the DDMMYYYY date. The directory name shall use lower-case letters.
- b. Recording File Name. Each data file contained within a directory shall use the following naming convention. The data file name shall use lower-case alpha characters.

“filennnn”; where nnnn is the sequential file count from each recording (must be 8 alpha-numeric characters)

Example: file0001, file0002, ...,file9999

File Create Date, File Create Time, and File Close Time shall use the following naming convention.

DDMMYYYY_HHMMSSss_HHMMSSss (8 numeric characters for File Create Date, 8 numeric characters for File Create Time separated by an underscore ASCII character code 0x5F, and 8 numeric characters for File Close Time). No spaces or other non-numeric characters allowed.

Example: 02092004_21302731_21451505.


A structure example follows.

...\ch10dir_02092005_001\file0001_02092005_21302731_21451505.ch10

The use of this standard recording and file naming convention will indicate that any file on a ground computing or storage platform is in compliance with this standard.

10.11.5 Data Transfer File

In order to ensure the highest degree of interoperability for transfer of Chapter 10 recorder or RMM contents or original or modified recording files between organizations, the data transfer file structure shall be used. Essentially, a data transfer file contains all the same information and data that a recorder or RMM would present at the interface albeit within a single binary structure on either tape or random access devices. The data transfer file could also contain original or modified recording files from multiple recordings or dates.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Original or modified recording files downloaded to a host computing platform and transferred as a single file shall follow subsections 10.11.1 and 10.11.2.</p>
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10.11.5.1 Data Transfer File Structure Definition

The following describes data transfer file structure and media environments.

- a. Tape Devices. A data transfer file on tape devices is treated essentially the same as a recorder or RMM in that the directory structure and data contents are as defined and organized in this standard. The data transfer file is a single binary file containing a directory structure IAW Section [10.5](#) and a single or multiple Chapter 10 original recording files or modified recording files. Only one data transfer file will be contained on a tape device media. The tape block size shall be 32 KB.
 - Logical address 1 will contain a directory and file structure IAW Subsection [10.5.2](#).
 - The corresponding Chapter 10 original recording files or modified recording files will follow the directory structure in contiguous bytes until the end of the data transfer file. The beginning of each Chapter 10 original or modified recording file in the data transfer file will begin at the byte offset contained in each file entry table file Start Address value.
- b. Random Access Devices. A data transfer file on a random access device is treated essentially the same as a recorder RMM in that the directory structure and data contents are as defined and organized in this standard. The data transfer file is a single binary file containing a directory structure IAW Subsection [10.5.2](#) and a single or multiple Chapter 10 original or modified recording files. Multiple data transfer files can be contained on a random access device.
 - The Subsection [10.5.2](#) directory structure within the data transfer file begins at byte 0 and runs contiguously until the last file entry paragraph. The next byte after the last file entry block shall be the first byte in the first data file.
 - The corresponding Chapter 10 original or modified recording files will follow the directory structure in contiguous bytes until the end of the data transfer file. The beginning of each Chapter 10 original or modified recording file in the data transfer file will begin at the byte offset contained in each file entry table file Start Address value.

10.11.5.2 Data Transfer File Extension

Upon creation, all Chapter 10-compliant data transfer files not on tape devices shall use the file extension *.tf10 (or *.t10 extension for use on systems with a 3 character extension limit). The use of this standard extension will indicate that any data transfer file on a host computing or storage platform shall be in compliance with Subsection [10.11.5](#)

10.11.6 Recording Directory File

A recording directory file is a binary file that is a byte-for-byte copy of the RMM or recorder directory structure presented at the interface. This file should represent the contents of an RMM or recorder directory at the time of Chapter 10 data download. The bytes in this file contain the byte-for-byte contents of the RMM's directory blocks in the order the directory blocks are linked, using each block's forward link field.

10.11.6.1 Recording Directory File Extension

Upon creation, all Chapter 10-compliant recording directory files shall use the file extension *.df10 (or *.d10 extension for use on systems with a three-character extension limit). The use of this standard extension will indicate that any recording directory file on a host computing or storage platform shall be in compliance with Subsection [10.11.6](#).

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Appendix 10-A. Definitions

The following are definitions that are used in this standard and are provided as a means of removing ambiguities within the standard.

Absolute Time: A hypothetical time that either runs at the same rate for all the observers in the universe or the rate of time each observer can be scaled to by multiplying the observer's rate by a constant.

Block: The smallest unit of addressable memory that can be written to, read from, and/or erased.

Bad Block: A block determined to be unreliable for storing user data.

Bad Block Table: A table of bad block entries for a memory board. The data stored in the entry identifies the chip and block number of the bad block. The table entry also contains a flag field. The flag field is used to determine the circumstance in which the bad block was detected. It also provides a flag indicating whether the corresponding bad block has previously been secure erased.

Byte: A contiguous set of 8 bits that are acted on as a unit.

Channel-Specific Data Word: A required word for each data type channel that has data-specific information.

Data Streaming: Streaming of current value data whether it is being recorded or not, and playback streaming of recorded data from a file. Data streaming sends the data to one or more destinations simultaneously (e.g., recording media, recorder data interfaces).

Extended Relative Time Counter: A 1-GHz extension to the existing 10-MHz RTC.

Long Word: A contiguous set of 32 bits that are acted on as a unit.

Mandatory: Defines a mandatory requirement of this standard for full compliance. Mandatory requirements as defined in this standard are based on the use of "shall".

Memory Clear: Rendering stored information unrecoverable unless special utility software or techniques are used.

Memory Sanitization: The removal of information from information system media such that data recovery using known techniques or analysis is prevented. Sanitizing includes the removal of data from the media and verification of the action. Properly sanitized media may be subsequently declassified upon observing the organization's respective verification and review procedures.

Multiplexer: The entity that includes all the inputs, control interfaces, and functionality required to properly record data.

Non-volatile: Memory media that retains data when power is removed.

Packet: Encapsulates a block of observational and ancillary application data to be recorded.

Packet Generation: The placing of observational and ancillary data into a packet.

Page: Storage unit within the flash memory. A page is the smallest storage unit that can be written.

Playback: See Replay

Reconstruction: The output of a recorder where the timing and data content of the output signal are identical to the timing and data content of the originally recorded signal. This is generally the case where the input signal is captured using digital sampling techniques. Also see Reproduction.

Recorder: Is used where a function or requirement shall apply to both an on-board recorder and a ground-based recorder.

Recording: Is defined as the time interval from first packet generated (which by mandatory requirements is a Computer-Generated Data Packet, Format 1) and committed to the recorder media to the last packet generated and committed to the recorder media. Packet generation time and streamcommit time, as defined within the standard, apply.

Removable Memory Module: The element of the on-board recorder that contains the stored data.

Replay: The virtual reconstruction of a recorded signal. This virtually reconstructed signal exists for the purposes of display, presentation, extraction, or retransmission.

Reproduction: The output of a recorder where the electrical characteristics of the output signal are identical to the characteristics of the originally recorded signal. This is generally only achievable when the input signal is captured using analog recording techniques. Also see Reconstruction.

Setup Record: TMATS IAW [Chapter 9](#) annotated in the Computer-Generated Data, Format 0 packet.

Stream: All packets from all enabled channels (including computer-generated data) that are generated until the end of a recording.

Stream Commit Time: The time span in which all generated packets must be committed to a stream.

Word: A contiguous set of 16 bits acted on as a unit.

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****** END OF CHAPTER 10 ******

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Frequency Considerations for Telemetry

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Acronyms

ac	alternating current
AM	amplitude modulation
ARTM	Advanced Range Telemetry
AWGN	additive white Gaussian noise
BEP	bit error probability
BER	bit error rate
Bi ϕ	bi-phase
Bi ϕ -L	bi-phase-level
CPFSK	continuous phase frequency shift keying
CPM	continuous phase modulation
dB	decibel
DoD	Department of Defense
FM	frequency modulation
FQPSK	Feher's quadrature phase shift keying
IF	intermediate frequency
Mbps	megabits per second
MCEB	Military Communications - Electronics Board
MHz	megahertz
MSK	minimum shift keying
NRZ-L	non-return-to-zero level
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
OQPSK	offset quadrature phase shift keying
PCM	pulse code modulation
PM	phase modulation
RCC	Range Commanders Council
RF	radio frequency
RLC	resistor-inductor-capacitor
RNRZ	randomized non-return-to-zero
SAW	surface acoustic wave
SHF	super-high frequency
SOQPSK	shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying
UHF	ultra-high frequency
US&P	United States and Possessions
VCO	voltage-controlled oscillator

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APPENDIX A

Frequency Considerations for Telemetry

1.0 Purpose

This appendix was prepared with the cooperation and assistance of the Range Commanders Council (RCC) Frequency Management Group. This appendix provides guidance to telemetry users for the most effective use of the telemetry bands specified in [Chapter 2](#). Coordination with the frequency managers of the applicable test ranges and operating areas is recommended before a specific frequency band is selected for a given application. Government users should coordinate with the appropriate Area Frequency Coordinator and commercial users should coordinate with the Aerospace and Flight Test Radio Coordinating Council. A list of the points of contact can be found in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management.¹

2.0 Scope

This appendix is to be used as a guide by users of telemetry frequencies at Department of Defense (DoD)-related test ranges and contractor facilities. The goal of frequency management is to encourage maximal use and minimal interference among telemetry users and between telemetry users and other users of the electromagnetic spectrum.

2.1 Definitions

The following terminology is used in this appendix.

Allocation (of a Frequency Band). Entry of a frequency band into the Table of Frequency Allocations² for use by one or more radio communication services or the radio astronomy service under specified conditions.

Assignment (of a Radio Frequency or Radio Frequency Channel). Authorization given by an administration for a radio station to use a radio frequency (RF) or RF channel under specified conditions.

Authorization. Permission to use an RF or RF channel under specified conditions.

Certification. The Military Communications - Electronics Board's (MCEB) process of verifying that a proposed system complies with the appropriate rules, regulations, and technical standards.

¹ National Telecommunications and Information Administration. Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management. May 2012. May be superseded by update. Available at <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/page/2011/manual-regulations-and-procedures-federal-radio-frequency-management-redbook>.

² The definitions of the radio services that can be operated within certain frequency bands contained in the radio regulations as agreed to by the member nations of the International Telecommunications Union. This table is maintained in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission and the NTIA.

J/F 12 Number. The identification number assigned to a system by the MCEB after the Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation (DD Form 1494) is approved; for example, J/F 12/6309 (sometimes called the J-12 number).

Resolution Bandwidth. The -3 decibel (dB) bandwidth of the measurement device.

2.2 Modulation methods

2.2.1 Traditional Modulation Methods

The traditional modulation methods for aeronautical telemetry are frequency modulation (FM) and phase modulation (PM). Pulse code modulation (PCM)/FM has been the most popular telemetry modulation since around 1970. The PCM/FM method could also be called filtered Continuous Phase Frequency Shift Keying (CPFSK). The RF signal is typically generated by filtering the baseband non-return-to-zero-level (NRZ-L) signal and then frequency modulating a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO). The optimum peak deviation is 0.35 times the bit rate and a good choice for a premodulation filter is a multi-pole linear phase filter with bandwidth equal to 0.7 times the bit rate. Both FM and PM have a variety of desirable features but may not provide the required bandwidth efficiency, especially for higher bit rates.

2.2.2 Improved Bandwidth Efficiency

When better bandwidth efficiency is required, the standard methods for digital signal transmission are the Feher-patented Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (FQPSK-B and FQPSK-JR), the Shaped Offset Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (SOQPSK-TG), and the Advanced Range Telemetry (ARTM) Continuous Phase Modulation (CPM). Each of these methods offers constant, or nearly constant, envelope characteristics and is compatible with nonlinear amplifiers with minimal spectral regrowth and minimal degradation of detection efficiency. The first three methods (FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, and SOQPSK-TG) are interoperable and require the use of the differential encoder described in [Chapter 2](#), Paragraph 2.4.3.1.1. Additional information on this differential encoder is contained in [Appendix M](#). All of these bandwidth-efficient modulation methods require the data to be randomized.

2.3 Other Notations

The following notations are used in this appendix. Other references may define these terms slightly differently.

- a. **B99%** - Bandwidth containing 99% of the total power.
- b. **B-25dBm** - Bandwidth containing all components larger than -25 dBm.
- c. **B-60dBc** - Bandwidth containing all components larger than the power level that is 60 dB below the unmodulated carrier power.
- d. **dBc** - Decibels relative to the power level of the unmodulated carrier.
- e. **f_c** - Assigned center frequency.

3.0 **Authorization to Use a Telemetry System**

All RF emitting devices must have approval to operate in the United States and Possessions (US&P) via a frequency assignment unless granted an exemption by the national authority. The NTIA is the President's designated national authority and spectrum manager. The NTIA manages and controls the use of RF spectrum by federal agencies in US&P territory.

Obtaining a frequency assignment involves the two-step process of obtaining an RF spectrum support certification of major RF systems design, followed by an operational frequency assignment to the RF system user. These steps are discussed below.

3.1 RF Spectrum Support Certification

All major RF systems used by federal agencies must be submitted to the NTIA, via the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, for system review and spectrum support certification prior to committing funds for acquisition/procurement. During the system review process, compliance with applicable RF standards, RF allocation tables, rules, and regulations is checked. For DoD agencies and for support of DoD contracts, this is accomplished via the submission of a DD Form 1494 to the MCEB. Noncompliance with standards, the tables, rules, or regulations can result in denial of support, limited support, or support on an unprotected non-priority basis. All RF users must obtain frequency assignments for any RF system (even if not considered major). This assignment is accomplished by submission of frequency use proposals through the appropriate frequency management offices. Frequency assignments may not be granted for major systems that have not obtained spectrum support certification.

3.1.1 Frequency Allocation

As stated before, telemetry systems must normally operate within the frequency bands designated for their use in the National Table of Frequency Allocations. With sufficient justification, use of other bands may at times be permitted, but the certification process is much more difficult, and the outcome is uncertain. Even if certification is granted on a noninterference basis to other users, the frequency manager is often unable to grant assignments because of local users who will get interference.

3.1.1.1 *Telemetry Bands*

Air and space-to-ground telemetering is allocated in the ultra-high frequency (UHF) bands 1435 to 1535, 2200 to 2290, and 2310 to 2390 megahertz (MHz) (commonly known as the lower L-band, the lower S-band, and the upper S-band) and in the super-high frequency (SHF) bands 4400 to 4940 and 5091 to 5150 MHz (commonly known as lower C-band and middle C-band). Other mobile bands, such as 1755-1850 MHz, can also be used at many test ranges. Since these other bands are not considered a standard telemetry band per this document, potential users must coordinate, in advance, with the individual range(s) and ensure use of this band can be supported at the subject range(s) and that their technical requirements will be met.

3.1.1.2 *Very High Frequency Telemetry*

The very high frequency band, 216-265 MHz, was used for telemetry operations in the past. Telemetry bands were moved to the UHF bands as of 1 January 1970 to prevent interference to critical government land mobile and military tactical communications. Telemetry operation in this band is strongly discouraged and is considered only on an exceptional case-by-case basis.

3.1.2 Technical Standards

The MCEB and the NTIA review proposed telemetry systems for compliance with applicable technical standards. For the UHF and SHF telemetry bands, the current revisions of the following standards are considered applicable:

- a. RCC Document IRIG 106, Telemetry Standards;

- b. MIL-STD-461, Requirements for the Control of Electromagnetic Interference Emissions and Susceptibility;
- c. Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management (NTIA).

Applications for certification are also thoroughly checked in many other ways, including necessary and occupied bandwidths, modulation characteristics, reasonableness of output power, correlation between output power and amplifier type, and antenna type and characteristics. The associated receiver normally must be specified or referenced. The characteristics of the receiver are also verified.

3.2 Frequency Authorization

Spectrum certification of a telemetry system verifies that the system meets the technical requirements for successful operation in the electromagnetic environment; however, a user is not permitted to radiate with the telemetry system before requesting and receiving a specific frequency assignment. The assignment process considers when, where, and how the user plans to radiate. Use of the assignments is tightly scheduled by and among the individual ranges to make the most efficient use of the limited telemetry RF spectrum and to ensure that one user does not interfere with other users.

4.0 Frequency Usage Guidance

Frequency usage is controlled by scheduling in the areas where the tests will be conducted. [Figure A-1](#) displays the four modulation methods addressed in this section. The following recommendations are based on good engineering practice for such usage and it is assumed that the occupied bandwidth fits within the telemetry band in all cases.

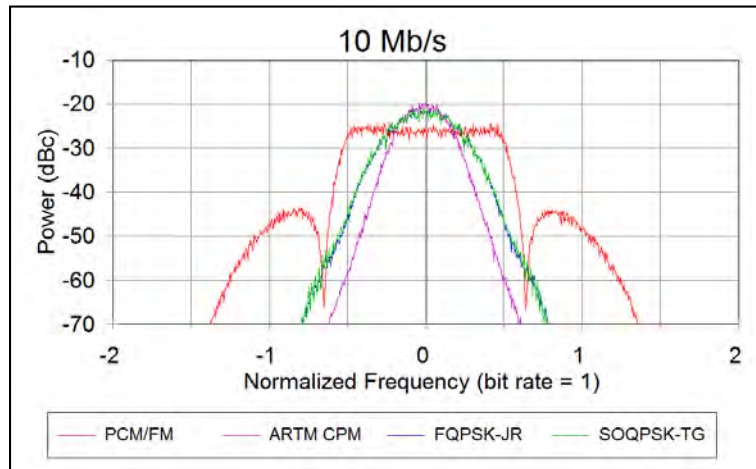


Figure A-1. Spectra of 10-Mbps PCM/FM, ARTM CPM, FQPSK-JR, SOQPSK-TG Signals

4.1 Minimum Frequency Separation

The minimum required frequency separation can be calculated using the formula:

$$\Delta F_0 = a_s * R_s + a_i * R_i$$

Eqn. A-1

where ΔF_0 = the minimum required center frequency separation in MHz

R_s = bit rate of desired signal in Mbps

R_i = bit rate of interfering signal in Mbps

a_s is determined by the desired signal type and receiving equipment ([Table A-1](#)).

Table A-1. Coefficients for Minimum Frequency Separation Calculation		
Modulation Type	a_s	a_i
NRZ PCM/FM	1.0* for receivers with resistor-inductor-capacitor (RLC) final intermediate frequency (IF) filters 0.7 for receivers with surface acoustic wave (SAW) or digital IF filters 0.5 with multi-symbol detectors (or equivalent devices)	1.2
FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, SOQPSK-TG	0.45	0.65
ARTM CPM	0.35	0.5
*The minimum frequency separation for typical receivers with RLC final IF filters and NRZ-L PCM/FM signals is the larger of 1.5 times the actual IF –3 dB bandwidth and the value calculated using the equation above.		

The minimum spacing needs to be calculated for signal 1 as the desired signal and signal 2 as the interferer and vice versa. Note that the values for a_i match the –57 dBc points for the four modulation methods shown in [Figure A-1](#) quite closely. It is not surprising that the required frequency spacing from the interferer is directly related to the power spectrum of the interfering signal. The values for a_s are a function of the effective detection filter bandwidths and the co-channel interference resistance of the desired signal modulation method and detector. The values for a_s and a_i are slightly conservative for most cases and assume the receiver being used does not have spurious responses that cause additional interference. This section was completely rewritten from previous editions of the Telemetry Standards because addition of new modulation methods and new receiving equipment rendered the old method obsolete. The values of a_s and a_i were determined empirically from the results of extensive adjacent channel interference testing. The main assumptions are as follows:

- The NRZ PCM/FM signals are assumed to be premodulation filtered with a multi-pole filter with –3 dB point of 0.7 times the bit rate and the peak deviation is assumed to be approximately 0.35 times the bit rate.
- The receiver IF filter is assumed to be no wider than 1.5 times the bit rate and provides at least 6 dB of attenuation of the interfering signal.
- The interfering signal is assumed to be no more than 20 dB stronger than the desired signal.
- The receiver is assumed to be operating in linear mode; no significant intermodulation products or spurious responses are present.

Examples are shown below.

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 0.8-Mbps PCM/FM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signal (this receiver has RLC IF filters)

$$1.0*5 + 1.2*0.8 = 5.96 \text{ MHz}$$

$$1.0*.8 + 1.2*5 = 6.8 \text{ MHz}$$

$$1.5*6 = 9.0 \text{ MHz}$$

The largest value is 9 MHz and the frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 9 MHz.

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 5-Mbps PCM/FM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signals (these receivers have RLC IF filters; see [Figure A-2](#))

$$1.0*5 + 1.2*5 = 11 \text{ MHz}$$

$$1.5*6 = 9.0 \text{ MHz}$$

The larger value is 11 MHz and the frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 11 MHz.

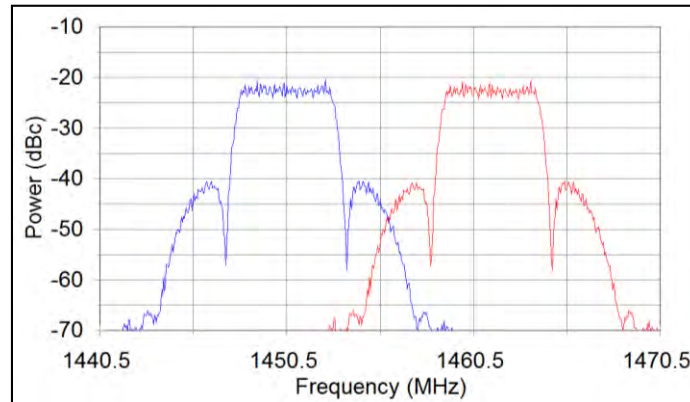


Figure A-2. 5 Mbps PCM/FM Signals with 11 MHz Center Frequency Separation

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 5-Mbps PCM/FM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signal (this receiver has RLC IF filters but a multi-symbol detector is used)

$$0.5*5 + 1.2*5 = 8.5 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 9 MHz.

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 5-Mbps SOQPSK-TG using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signals (this receiver has RLC IF filters but a multi-symbol detector is used)

$$0.5*5 + 0.65*5 = 5.75 \text{ MHz}$$

$$0.45*5 + 1.2*5 = 8.25 \text{ MHz}$$

The largest value is 8.25 MHz and the frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 9 MHz.

5-Mbps FQPSK-B and 5-Mbps ARTM CPM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signals

$$0.45*5 + 0.5*5 = 4.75 \text{ MHz}$$

$$0.35*5 + 0.7*5 = 5.25 \text{ MHz}$$

The largest value is 5.25 MHz and the frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 6 MHz.

10-Mbps ARTM CPM and 10-Mbps ARTM CPM (see [Figure A-3](#))

$$0.35*10 + 0.5*10 = 8.5 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 9 MHz.

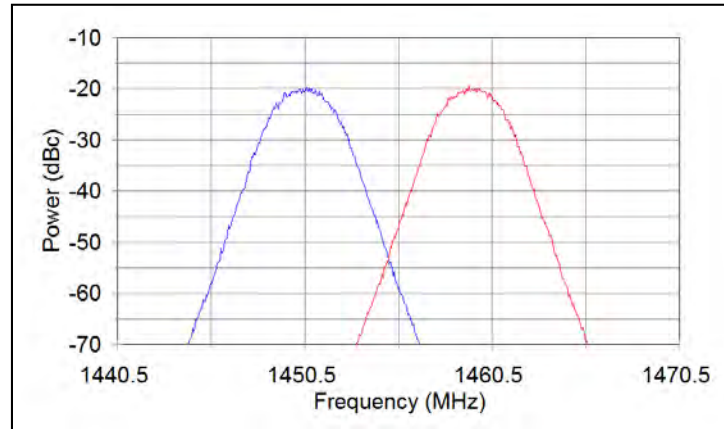


Figure A-3. 10 Mbps ARTM CPM Signals with 9 MHz Center Frequency Separation

4.2 Alternative method for determining frequency separation

In some cases it may be desirable to set aside a bandwidth for each signal independent of other signals. If one uses a bandwidth factor of $2 \cdot a_i$ for each signal, then one gets a separation of $\Delta F_0 = a_i \cdot R_s + a_i \cdot R_i$ and one gets a more conservative (wider) separation than one would using $\Delta F_0 = a_s \cdot R_s + a_i \cdot R_i$ because the value of a_i is bigger than the value of a_s for all of these modulation methods. One problem with this approach is that it does not include receiver or detector characteristics and therefore the calculated frequency separations are often different from those calculated using the formula in Section 4.1.

Examples of frequency separation are shown below.

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 0.8-Mbps PCM/FM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signal (this receiver has RLC IF filters)

$$1.2 \cdot 5 + 1.2 \cdot 0.8 = 6.96 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 7 MHz.

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 5-Mbps PCM/FM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signals (these receivers have RLC IF filters)

$$1.2 \cdot 5 + 1.2 \cdot 5 = 12 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 12 MHz.

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 5-Mbps PCM/FM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signal (this receiver has RLC IF filters but a multi-symbol detector is used)

$$1.2 \cdot 5 + 1.2 \cdot 5 = 12 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps so the minimum spacing is 12 MHz.

5-Mbps PCM/FM and 5-Mbps SOQPSK-TG using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signals (this receiver has RLC IF filters but a multi-symbol detector is used)

$$1.2 \cdot 5 + 0.65 \cdot 5 = 9.25 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 10 MHz.

5-Mbps FQPSK-B and 5-Mbps ARTM CPM using a receiver with 6-MHz IF bandwidth for the 5-Mbps signals

$$0.7*5 + 0.5*5 = 6 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 6 MHz.

10-Mbps ARTM CPM and 10-Mbps ARTM CPM

$$0.5*10 + 0.5*10 = 10 \text{ MHz}$$

The frequencies are assigned in 1-MHz steps, so the minimum spacing is 10 MHz.

4.3 Geographical Separation

Geographical separation can be used to further reduce the probability of interference from adjacent signals.

4.4 Multicarrier Operation

If two transmitters are operated simultaneously and sent or received through the same antenna system, interference due to intermodulation is likely at $(2f_1 - f_2)$ and $(2f_2 - f_1)$. Between three transmitters, the two-frequency possibilities exist, but intermodulation products may exist as well at $(f_1 + f_2 - f_3)$, $(f_1 + f_3 - f_2)$, and $(f_2 + f_3 - f_1)$, where f_1 , f_2 , and f_3 represent the output frequencies of the transmitters. Intermodulation products can arise from nonlinearities in the transmitter output circuitry that cause mixing products between a transmitter output signal and the fundamental signal coming from nearby transmitters. Intermodulation products also can arise from nonlinearities in the antenna systems. The generation of intermodulation products is inevitable, but the effects are generally of concern only when such products exceed -25 dBm. The general rule for avoiding third-order intermodulation interference is that in any group of transmitter frequencies, the separation between any pair of frequencies should not be equal to the separation between any other pair of frequencies. Because individual signals have sidebands, it should be noted that intermodulation products have sidebands spectrally wider than the sidebands of the individual signals that caused them.

4.5 Transmitter Antenna System Emission Testing

Radiated tests will be made in lieu of transmitter output tests only when the transmitter is inaccessible. Radiated tests may still be required if the antenna is intended to be part of the filtering of spurious products from the transmitter or is suspected of generating spurious products by itself or in interaction with the transmitter and feed lines. These tests should be made with normal modulation.

5.0 Bandwidth

The definitions of bandwidth in this section are universally applicable. The limits shown here are applicable for telemetry operations in the telemetry bands specified in [Chapter 2](#). For the purposes of telemetry signal spectral occupancy, the bandwidths used are B99% and B-25 dBm. A power level of -25 dBm is exactly equivalent to an attenuation of the transmitter power by $55 + 10 \times \log(P)$ dB where P is the transmitter power expressed in watts. How bandwidth is actually measured and what the limits are, expressed in terms of that measuring system, are detailed in the following paragraphs.

5.1 Concept

The term “bandwidth” has an exact meaning in situations where an amplitude modulation (AM), double sideband, or single sideband signal is produced with a band-limited modulating signal. In systems employing FM or PM, or any modulation system where the modulating signal is not band limited, bandwidth is infinite with energy extending toward zero and infinite frequency falling off from the peak value in some exponential fashion. In this more general case, bandwidth is defined as the band of frequencies in which most of the signal’s energy is contained. The definition of “most” is imprecise. The following terms are applied to bandwidth.

5.1.1 Authorized Bandwidth

For purposes of this document, the authorized bandwidth is the necessary bandwidth required for transmission and reception of intelligence and does not include allowance for transmitter drift or Doppler shift.

5.1.2 Occupied Bandwidth

The width of a frequency band such that below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage of the total mean power of a given emission. Unless otherwise specified by the International Telecommunication Union for the appropriate class of emission, the specified percentage shall be 0.5%. In this document occupied bandwidth and B99% are interchangeable.

5.1.3 Necessary Bandwidth for a Given Class of Emission

For a given class of emission, the width of the frequency band that is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions. Note: the term “under specified conditions” does not include signal bandwidth required when operating with adjacent channel signals (i.e., potential interferers).

5.1.3.1 *The NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management*

This manual states that “All reasonable effort shall be made in equipment design and operation by Government agencies to maintain the occupied bandwidth of the emission of any authorized transmission as closely to the necessary bandwidth as is reasonably practicable.”

5.1.3.2 *Necessary Bandwidth (DD Form 1494)*

The necessary bandwidth is part of the emission designator on the DD Form 1494. For telemetry purposes, the necessary bandwidth can be calculated using the equations shown in [Table A-2](#). Equations for these and other modulation methods are contained in Annex J of the NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management.

Filtered NRZ PCM/FM. $B_n = 1.16 \times \text{bit rate with } h=0.7$ and premodulation filter bandwidth = 0.7 times bit rate. Example: PCM/FM modulation used to send 5 megabits per second using FM with 2 signaling states and 1.75 MHz peak deviation; bit rate= 5×10^6 ; necessary bandwidth (B_n) = 5.8 MHz.

Constant envelope Offset Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (OQPSK); FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR or SOQPSK-TG. $B_n = 0.78 \times \text{bit rate}$. Example: SOPQSK-TG modulation used to send 5 megabits per second using 4 signaling states; bit rate= 5×10^6 ; $B_n = 3.9$ MHz.

ARTM CPM. $B_n = 0.56 \times \text{bit rate with } h=4/16$ and $5/16$ on alternating symbols; digital modulation used to send 5 megabits per second using FM with 4 signaling states and with alternating modulation index each symbol; bit rate= 5×10^6 ; $B_n = 2.8$ MHz.

5.1.4 Received (or Receiver) Bandwidth

The received bandwidth is usually the -3 dB bandwidth of the receiver IF section.

5.2 Bandwidth Estimation and Measurement

Various methods are used to estimate or measure the bandwidth of a signal that is not band limited. The bandwidth measurements are performed using a spectrum analyzer (or equivalent device) with the following settings: 30-kHz resolution bandwidth, 300-Hz video bandwidth, and no max hold detector or averaging. These settings are different than those in earlier versions of the Telemetry Standards. The settings were changed to get more consistent results across a variety of bit rates, modulation methods, and spectrum analyzers. The most common measurement and estimation methods are described in the following paragraphs.

5.2.1 B99%

This bandwidth contains 99% of the total power. Typically, B99% is measured using a spectrum analyzer or estimated using equations for the modulation type and bit rate used. If the two points that define the edges of the band are not symmetrical about the assigned center frequency, their actual frequencies, and difference should be noted. The B99% edges of randomized NRZ (RNRZ) PCM/FM signals are shown in [Figure A-4](#) below. [Table A-2](#) presents B99% for several digital modulation methods as a function of the bit rate (R).

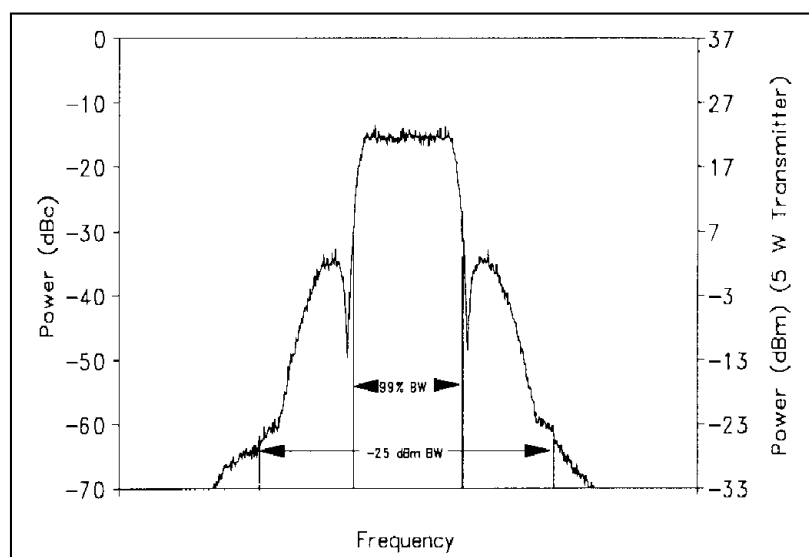


Figure A-4. RNRZ PCM/FM Signal

Table A-2. B99% for Various Digital Modulation Methods	
Description	B99%
NRZ PCM/FM, premod filter BW=0.7R, $\Delta f=0.35R$	1.16 R
NRZ PCM/FM, no premod filter, $\Delta f=0.25R$	1.18 R
NRZ PCM/FM, no premod filter, $\Delta f=0.35R$	1.78 R
NRZ PCM/FM, no premod filter, $\Delta f=0.40R$	1.93 R
NRZ PCM/FM, premod filter BW=0.7R, $\Delta f=0.40R$	1.57 R
Minimum shift keying (MSK), no filter	1.18 R

FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR or SOQPSK-TG	0.78 R
ARTM CPM	0.56 R

5.2.2 B-25dBm

B-25dBm is the bandwidth containing all components larger than -25 dBm. A power level of -25 dBm is exactly equivalent to an attenuation of the transmitter power by $55 + 10 \times \log(P)$ dB where P is the transmitter power expressed in watts. B-25dBm limits are shown in [Figure A-4](#). B-25dBm is primarily a function of the modulation method, transmitter power, and bit rate. The transmitter design and construction techniques also strongly influence B-25dBm. With a bit rate of 5 Mbps and a transmitter power of 5 watts, the B-25dBm of an NRZ PCM/FM system with near optimum parameter settings is about 13.3 MHz, while B-25dBm of an equivalent FQPSK-B system is about 7.5 MHz, and B-25dBm of an equivalent ARTM CPM system is about 5.8 MHz.

5.2.3 Scheduled Bandwidth

This bandwidth should be used by organizations responsible for either requesting or scheduling bandwidth required for telemetry signals. These signals are either packed tightly within existing telemetry bands, operating without adjacent signals, or are scheduled near telemetry band edges. Scheduled bandwidth should be calculated for these three cases in the following manner.

- If the telemetry signal will be operating in the absence of adjacent signals, the B99% (Occupied Bandwidth) calculations in [Table A-2](#) may be utilized to determine scheduled bandwidth.
- If the telemetry signal will be operating in the in the presence of adjacent telemetry signals, the minimum frequency separation calculations in Section [4.1 Table A-1](#) may be utilized to determine scheduled bandwidth.
- If the telemetry signal will be operating near a telemetry band edge, use the calculations in Section [12.0](#) to determine proper spacing from the band edge.

5.2.4 Other Bandwidth Measurement Methods

The methods discussed above are the standard methods for measuring the bandwidth of telemetry signals. The following methods are also sometimes used to measure or to estimate the bandwidth of telemetry signals.

5.2.4.1 *Below Unmodulated Carrier*

This method measures the power spectrum with respect to the unmodulated carrier power. To calibrate the measured spectrum on a spectrum analyzer, the unmodulated carrier power must be known. This power level is the 0-dB reference (commonly set to the top of the display). In AM systems, the carrier power never changes; in FM and PM systems, the carrier power is a function of the modulating signal. Therefore, a method to estimate the unmodulated carrier power is required if the modulation cannot be turned off. For most practical angle modulated systems, the total carrier power at the spectrum analyzer input can be found by setting the spectrum analyzer's resolution and video bandwidths to their widest settings, setting the analyzer output to max hold, and allowing the analyzer to make several sweeps (see [Figure A-3](#) above). The maximum value of this trace will be a good approximation of the unmodulated

carrier level. [Figure A-5](#) shows the spectrum of a 5-Mbps RNRZ PCM/FM signal measured using the standard spectrum analyzer settings discussed previously and the spectrum measured using 3-MHz resolution, video bandwidths, and max hold.

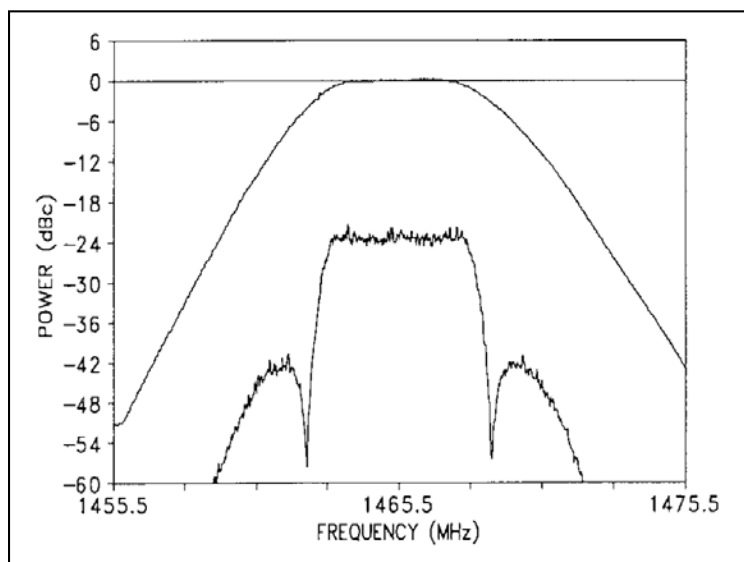


Figure A-5. Spectrum Analyzer Calibration of 0-dBc Level

The peak of the spectrum measured with the latter conditions is very close to 0-dBc and can be used to estimate the unmodulated carrier power (0-dBc) in the presence of FM or PM. In practice, the 0-dBc calibration would be performed first, and the display settings would then be adjusted to use the peak of the curve as the reference level (0-dBc level) to calibrate the spectrum measured using the standard spectrum analyzer settings. With the spectrum analyzer set for a specific resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth, and detector type, the bandwidth is taken as the distance between the two points outside of which the spectrum is thereafter some number (say, 60 dB) below the unmodulated carrier power determined above. B-60dBc for the 5-Mbps signal shown in [Figure A-5](#) is approximately 13 MHz.

B-60dBc of an RNRZ PCM/FM signal with a peak deviation of $0.35R$, a four-pole premodulation filter with -3 dB corner at $0.7R$, and a bit rate greater than or equal to 1 Mbps can be approximated by the following equation:

$$B - 60dBc = [2.78 - 0.3 * \log_{10}(R)] * R$$

Eqn. A-2

where B is in MHz;
R is in Mbps.

Thus B-60dBc of a 5-Mbps RNRZ signal under these conditions would be approximately 12.85 MHz. B-60dBc will be greater if peak deviation is increased or the number of filter poles is decreased.

5.2.4.2 Below Peak

This method is not recommended for measuring the bandwidth of telemetry signals. The modulated peak method, the least accurate measurement method, measures between points where the spectrum is thereafter XX dB below the level of the highest point on the modulated

spectrum. [Figure A-6](#) shows the RF spectrum of a 400-kb/s bi-phase (Bi ϕ)-level (Bi ϕ -L) PCM/PM signal with a peak deviation of 75° and a pre-modulation filter bandwidth of 800 kHz.

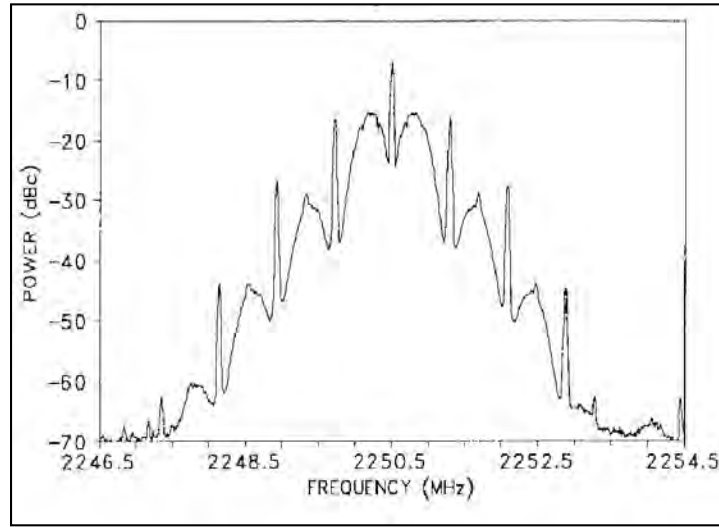


Figure A-6. Bi ϕ PCM/PM Signal

The largest peak has a power level of -7 dBc. In comparison, the largest peak in [Figure A-5](#) had a power level of -22 dBc. This 15-dB difference would skew a bandwidth comparison that used the peak level in the measured spectrum as a common reference point. In the absence of an unmodulated carrier to use for calibration, the below peak measurement is often (erroneously) used and described as a below unmodulated carrier measurement. Using max hold exacerbates this effect still further. In all instances the bandwidth is overstated, but the amount varies.

5.2.4.3 Carson's Rule

Carson's Rule is a method to estimate the bandwidth of an FM subcarrier system. Carson's Rule states the following:

$$B = 2(\Delta f + f_{\max})$$

Eqn. A-3

where B is the bandwidth;

Δf is the peak deviation of the carrier frequency;

f_{\max} is the highest frequency in the modulating signal.

[Figure A-7](#) shows the spectrum that results when a 12-channel constant bandwidth multiplex with 6-dB/octave pre-emphasis frequency modulates an FM transmitter. B99% and the bandwidth calculated using Carson's Rule are also shown. Carson's Rule will estimate a value greater than B99% if little of the carrier deviation is due to high-frequency energy in the modulating signal.

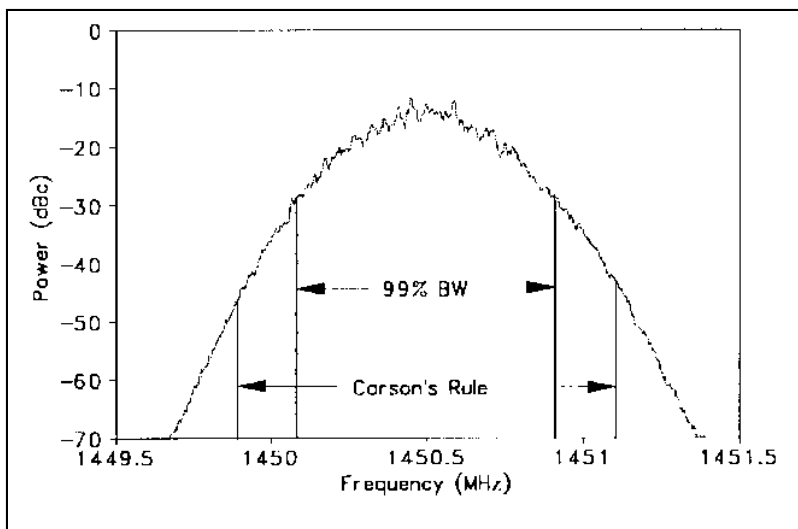


Figure A-7. FM/AM Signal and Carson's Rule

5.2.5 Spectral Equations

The following equations can be used to calculate the RF spectra for several digital modulation methods with unfiltered waveforms.^{3, 4, 5} These equations can be modified to include the effects of filtering.^{6, 7}

RNRZ PCM/FM (valid when $D \neq \text{integer}$, $D = 0.5$ gives MSK spectrum)

$$S(f) = \frac{4 B_{SA}}{R} \left(\frac{D}{\pi(D^2 - X^2)} \right)^2 \frac{(\cos \pi D - \cos \pi X)^2}{1 - 2 \cos \pi D \cos \pi X + \cos^2 \pi D}, \quad \cos \pi D < Q$$

Eqn. A-4

RNRZ PSK

$$S(f) = \frac{B_{SA}}{R} \frac{\sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi X}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{\pi X}{2} \right)^2}$$

Eqn. A-5

³ I. Korn. Digital Communications, New York, Van Nostrand, 1985.

⁴ M. G. Pelchat. "The Autocorrelation Function and Power Spectrum of PCM/FM with Random Binary Modulating Waveforms," IEEE Transactions, Vol. SET-10, No. 1, pp. 39-44, March 1964.

⁵ W. M. Tey and T. T. Tjhung. "Characteristics of Manchester-Coded FSK," IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol. COM-27, pp. 209-216, January 1979.

⁶ A. D. Watt, V. J. Zurick, and R. M. Coon. "Reduction of Adjacent-Channel Interference Components from Frequency-Shift-Keyed Carriers," IRE Transactions on Communication Systems, Vol. CS-6, pp. 39-47, December 1958.

⁷ E. L. Law. "RF Spectral Characteristics of Random PCM/FM and PSK Signals," International Telemetry Conference Proceedings, pp. 71-80, 1991.

RNRZ QPSK and OQPSK

$$S(f) = \frac{2B_{SA}}{R} \frac{\sin^2(\pi X)}{(\pi X)^2}$$

Eqn. A-6

Random Biφ PCM/FM

$$S(f) = \frac{B_{SA}}{4R} \left[\frac{\pi D}{2} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi(X-D)}{4}\right)}{\frac{\pi(X-D)}{4}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi(X+D)}{4}\right)}{\frac{\pi(X+D)}{4}} \right]^2 + \left(\frac{D \sin\left(\frac{\pi D}{2}\right)}{\frac{\pi(X^2 - D^2)}{2}} \right)^2 \delta\{(f - f_c) - nR\}$$

Eqn. A-7

Random Biφ PCM/PM

$$S(f) = \frac{B_{SA} \sin^2(\beta)}{R} \frac{\sin^4\left(\frac{\pi X}{4}\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi X}{4}\right)^2} + \cos^2(\beta) \delta(f - f_c), \quad \beta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Eqn. A-8

where $S(f)$ = power spectrum (dBc) at frequency f B_{SA} = spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth* R = bit rate $D = 2\Delta f/R$ $X = 2(f - f_c)/R$ Δf = peak deviation β = peak phase deviation in radians f_c = carrier frequency δ = Dirac delta function $N = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ Q = quantity related to narrow band spectral peaking when $D \approx 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $Q \approx 0.99$ for $B_{SA} = 0.003 R$, $Q \approx 0.9$ for $B_{SA} = 0.03 R$

*The spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth term was added to the original equations.

5.2.6 Receiver Bandwidth

Receiver predetection bandwidth is typically defined as the points where the response to the carrier before demodulation is -3 dB from the center frequency response. The carrier bandwidth response of the receiver is, or is intended to be, symmetrical about the carrier in most instances. [Figure A-8](#) shows the response of a typical older generation telemetry receiver with RLC IF filters and a 1 MHz IF bandwidth selected. Outside the stated bandwidth, the response usually falls fairly rapidly with the response often 20 dB or more below the passband response at 1.5 to 2 times the passband response.

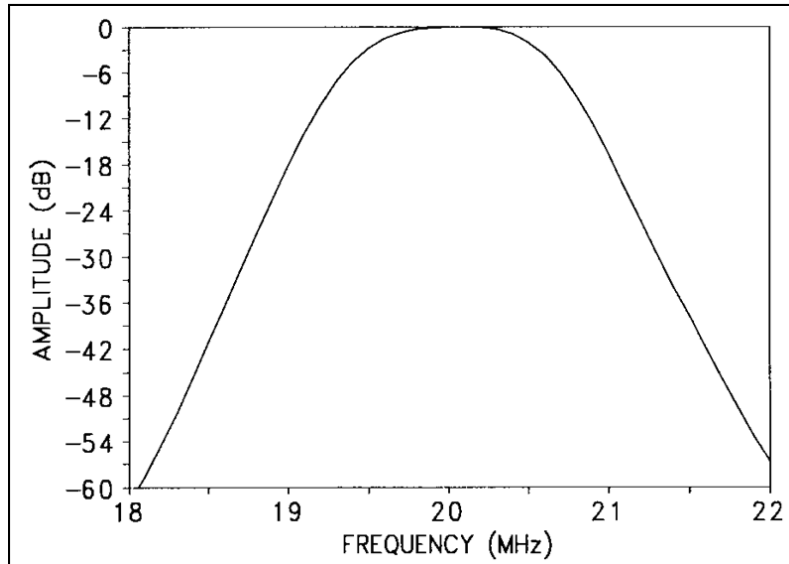


Figure A-8. Typical Receiver RLC IF Filter Response (-3 dB Bandwidth = 1 MHz)

[Figure A-9](#) shows an overlay of an RLC IF filter and a SAW filter. Note that the SAW filter rolls off much more rapidly than the RLC filter. The rapid falloff outside the passband helps reduce interference from nearby channels and has minimal effect on data.

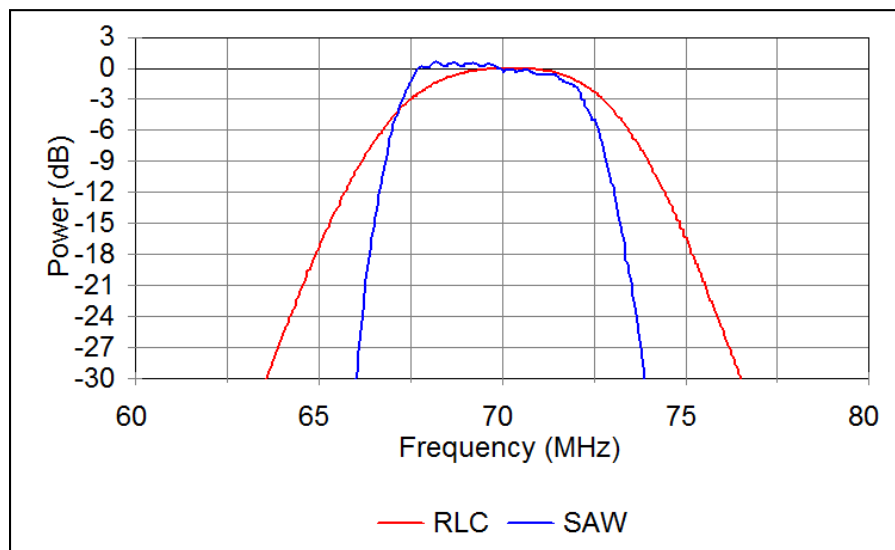


Figure A-9. RLC and SAW IF Filters

5.2.7 Receiver Noise Bandwidth

For the purpose of calculating noise in the receiver, the bandwidth must be integrated over the actual shape of the IF, which, in general, is not a square-sided function. Typically, the value used for noise power calculations is the -3 dB bandwidth of the receiver.

5.3 Symmetry

Many modulation methods produce a spectrum that is asymmetrical with respect to the carrier frequency. Exceptions include FM/FM systems, RNRZ PCM/FM systems, and

randomized FQPSK, SOQPSK-TG, and ARTM CPM systems. The most extreme case of asymmetry is due to single-sideband transmission, which places the carrier frequency at one edge of the occupied spectrum. If the spectrum is not symmetrical about the band center, the bandwidth and the extent of asymmetry must be noted for frequency management purposes.

5.4 FM Transmitters (alternating current-coupled)

The alternating current (ac)-coupled FM transmitters should not be used to transmit NRZ signals unless the signals to be transmitted are randomized because changes in the ratio of 1s to 0s will increase the occupied bandwidth and may degrade the bit error rate (BER). When ac-coupled transmitters are used with RNRZ signals, it is recommended that the lower -3 dB frequency response of the transmitter be no greater than the bit rate divided by 4000. For example, if a randomized 1-Mbps NRZ signal is being transmitted, the lower -3 dB frequency response of the transmitter should be no larger than 250 Hz.

6.0 **Spectral Occupancy Limits**

Telemetry applications covered by this standard shall use B99% to define occupied bandwidth and B-25dBm as the primary measure of spectral efficiency. The spectra are assumed symmetrical about the center frequency unless otherwise specified. The primary reason for controlling the spectral occupancy is to control adjacent channel interference, thereby allowing more users to be packed into a given amount of frequency spectrum. The adjacent channel interference is determined by the spectra of the signals and the filter characteristics of the receiver.

6.1 Spectral Mask

One common method of describing the spectral occupancy limits is a spectral mask. The aeronautical telemetry spectral mask is described below. Note that the mask in this standard is different than the masks contained in the earlier versions of the Telemetry Standards. All spectral components larger than $-[55 + 10 \times \log(P)]$ dBc (i.e., larger than -25 dBm) at the transmitter output must be within the spectral mask calculated using the following equation:

$$M(f) = K + 90 \log R - 100 \log |f - f_c|; \quad |f - f_c| \geq \frac{R}{m}$$

Eqn. A-9

where $M(f)$ = power (dBc) at frequency f (MHz)

$K = -20$ for analog signals

$K = -28$ for binary signals

$K = -61$ for FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, SOQPSK-TG

$K = -73$ for ARTM CPM

f_c = transmitter center frequency (MHz)

R = bit rate (Mbps) for digital signals or $(\Delta f + f_{\max})(\text{MHz})$ for analog FM signals

M = number of states in modulating signal ($m = 2$ for binary signals, $m = 4$ for quaternary signals and analog signals)

Δf = peak deviation

f_{\max} = maximum modulation frequency

These bandwidths are measured using a spectrum analyzer with settings of 30-kHz resolution bandwidth, 300-Hz video bandwidth, and no max hold detector or averaging. Note that these settings are different than those listed in previous editions of the Telemetry Standards. The changes were made to get more consistent results with various bit rates and spectrum analyzers. The spectra measured with these settings give slightly larger power levels than with the previous settings; this is why the value of K was changed from -63 to -61 for FQPSK and SOQPSK signals. The power levels near center frequency should be approximately $J - 10\log(R)$ dBc where $J = -10$ for ARTM CPM, -12 for FQPSK and SOQPSK-TG, and -15.5 for PCM/FM signals. For a bit rate of 5 Mbps, the level is approximately -17 dBc for ARTM CPM, -19 dBc for FQPSK, and -22.5 dBc for PCM/FM. If the power levels near center frequency are not within 3 dB of these values, then a measurement problem exists and the carrier power level (0 dBc) and spectrum analyzer settings should be verified.

B-25 dBm is not required to be narrower than 1 MHz. The first term K in equation A-9 accounts for bandwidth differences between modulation methods. Equation A-9 can be rewritten as $M(f) = K - 10\log R - 100\log|(f-f_c)/R|$. When equation A-9 is written this way, the $10\log R$ term accounts for the increased spectral spreading and decreased power per unit bandwidth as the modulation rate increases. The last term forces the spectral mask to roll off at 30-dB/octave (100-dB/decade). Any error detection or error correction bits, which are added to the data stream, are counted as bits for the purposes of this spectral mask. The spectral masks are based on the power spectra of random real-world transmitter signals. For instance, the binary signal spectral mask is based on the power spectrum of a binary NRZ PCM/FM signal with peak deviation equal to 0.35 times the bit rate and a multipole premodulation filter with a -3 dB frequency equal to 0.7 times the bit rate (see [Figure A-4](#) above). This peak deviation minimizes the BER with an optimum receiver bandwidth while also providing a compact RF spectrum. The premodulation filter attenuates the RF sidebands while only degrading the BER by the equivalent of a few tenths of a dB of RF power. Further decreasing of the premodulation filter bandwidth will only result in a slightly narrower RF spectrum, but the BER will increase dramatically. Increasing the premodulation filter bandwidth will result in a wider RF spectrum, and the BER will only be decreased slightly. The recommended premodulation filter for NRZ PCM/FM signals is a multipole linear phase filter with a -3 dB frequency equal to 0.7 times the bit rate. The unfiltered NRZ PCM/FM signal rolls off at 12-dB/octave so at least a three-pole filter (filters with four or more poles are recommended) is required to achieve the 30-dB/octave slope of the spectral mask. The spectral mask includes the effects of reasonable component variations (unit-to-unit and temperature).

6.2 Spectral Mask Examples

[Figure A-10](#) and [Figure A-11](#) show the binary spectral mask of equation A-9 and the RF spectra of 5-Mbps RNRZ PCM/FM signals. The RF spectra were measured using a spectrum analyzer with 30-kHz resolution bandwidth, 300-Hz video bandwidth, and no max hold detector. The span of the frequency axis is 20 MHz. The transmitter power was 5 watts, and the peak deviation was 1750 kHz. The modulation signal for [Figure A-10](#) was filtered with a 4-pole linear-phase filter with -3 dB frequency of 3500 kHz. All spectral components in [Figure A-10](#) were contained within the spectral mask. The minimum value of the spectral mask was -62 dBc (equivalent to -25 dBm). The peak modulated signal power levels were about 22.5 dB below the unmodulated carrier level (-22.5 dBc). [Figure A-11](#) shows the same signal with no

premodulation filtering. The signal was not contained within the spectral mask when a pre-modulation filter was not used.

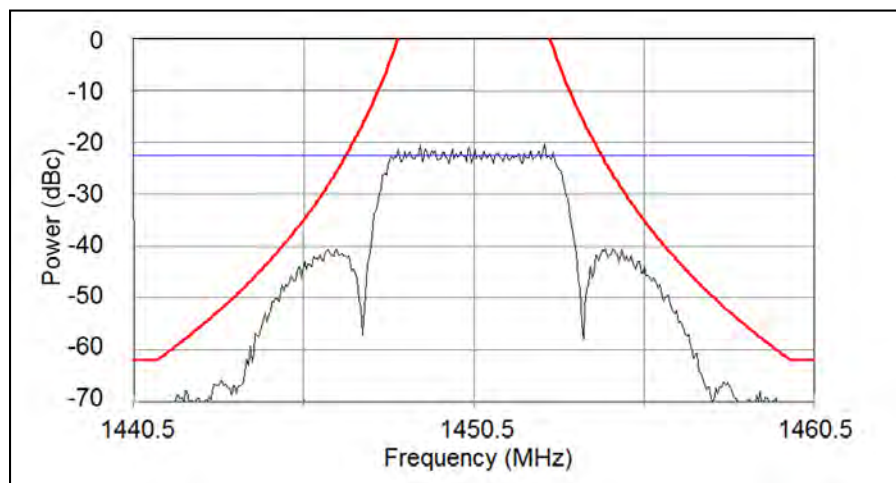


Figure A-10. Filtered 5-Mbps RNRZ PCM/FM Signal and Spectral Mask

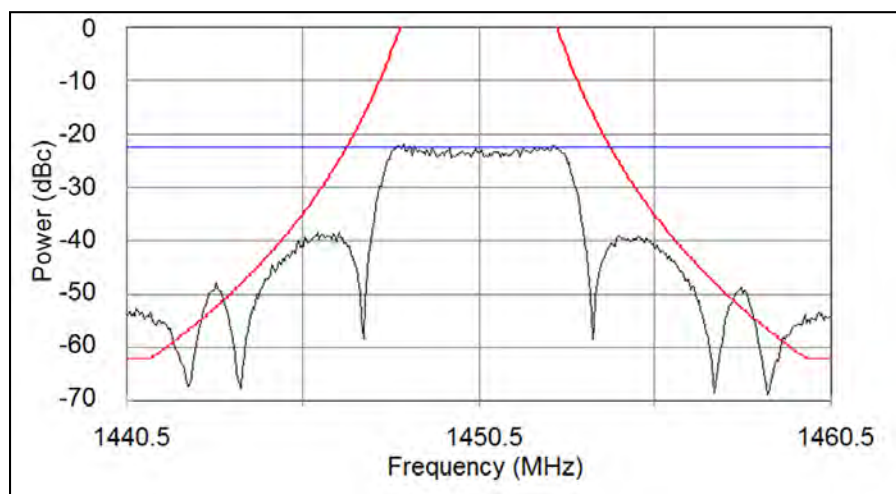


Figure A-11. Unfiltered 5-Mbps RNRZ PCM/FM Signal and Spectral Mask

[Figure A-12](#) shows the FQPSK/SOQPSK mask of equation A-9 and the RF spectrum of a 5-Mbps SOQPSK-TG signal. The transmitter power was assumed to be 5 watts in this example. The peak value of the SOQPSK-TG signal was about -19 dBc. [Figure A-13](#) shows a typical 5-Mbps ARTM CPM signal and its spectral mask. The peak value of the ARTM CPM signal was about -17 dBc.

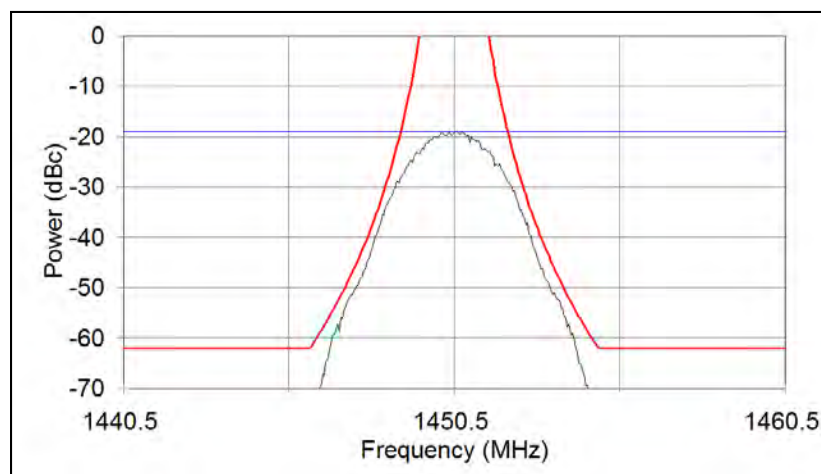


Figure A-12. Typical 5-Mbps SOQPSK TG Signal and Spectral Mask

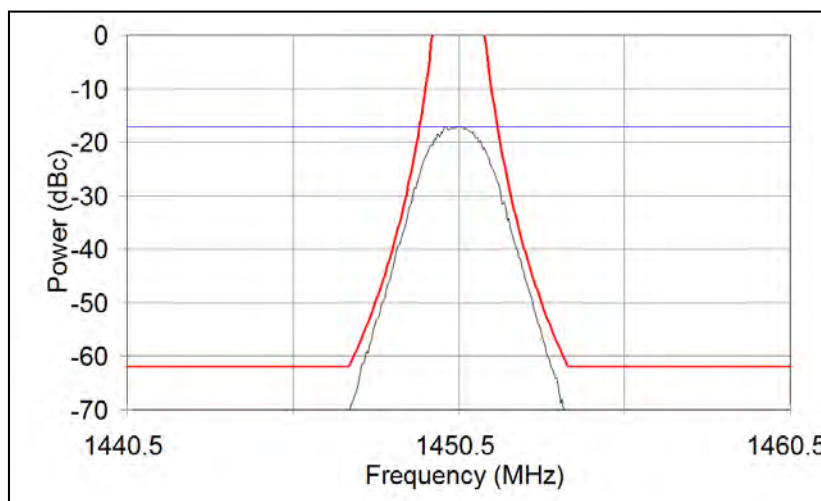


Figure A-13. Typical 5-Mbps ARTM CPM Signal and Spectral Mask

7.0 Technical Characteristics of Digital Modulation Methods

[Table A-3](#) provides a summary of some of the technical characteristics of the modulation methods discussed in this summary.

Table A-3. Characteristics of Various Modulation Methods				
Characteristic	PCM/FM with single symbol detection	PCM/FM with multi-symbol detection	FQPSK-B, FQPSK-JR, SOQPSK-TG	ARTM CPM
Occupied Bandwidth	1.16 bit rate	1.16 bit rate	0.78 bit rate	0.56 bit rate
Sensitivity (E_b/N_0 for $BEP=1e-5$)	11.8-15+ dB	9.5 dB	11.8-12.2 dB	12.5 dB
Synchronization time	100 to 10,000 bits	250 bits	5,000 to 30,000 bits	30,000 to 150,000 bits

Synchronization threshold level (E_b/N_0)	3 to 4 dB	2 dB	4.5 to 5 dB	8.5 dB
Phase noise susceptibility*	2	1	3	4
Co-channel interference susceptibility*	2	1	3	4
* 1=Best, 2=Second Best, 3=Third Best, 4=Worst				

8.0 FQPSK-B and FQPSK-JR Characteristics

Modulations of FQPSK-B and FQPSK-JR are a variation of OQPSK, which is described in most communications textbooks. A generic OQPSK (or quadrature or I & Q) modulator is shown in [Figure A-14](#). In general, the odd bits are applied to one channel (say Q), and the even bits are applied to the I channel.

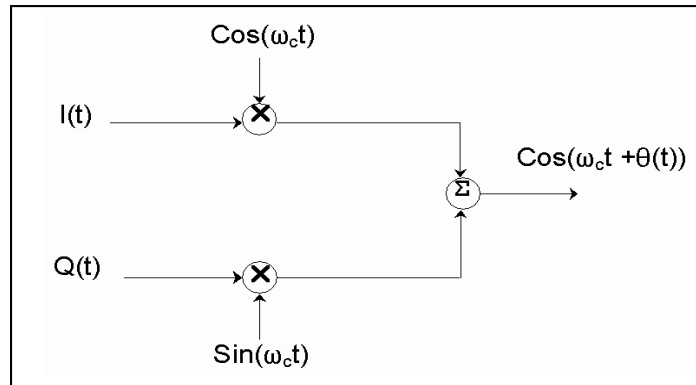


Figure A-14. OQPSK Modulator

If the values of I and Q are ± 1 , we get the diagram shown in [Figure A-15](#). For example, if $I=1$ and $Q=1$ then the phase angle is 45 degrees $\{(I,Q) = (1, 1)\}$. A constant envelope modulation method, such as MSK, would follow the circle indicated by the small dots in [Figure A-15](#) to go between the large dots. In general, band-limited QPSK and OQPSK signals are not constant envelope and would not follow the path indicated by the small dots but rather would have a significant amount of amplitude variation; however, FQPSK-B and FQPSK-JR are nearly constant envelope and essentially follow the path indicated by the small dots in [Figure A-15](#).

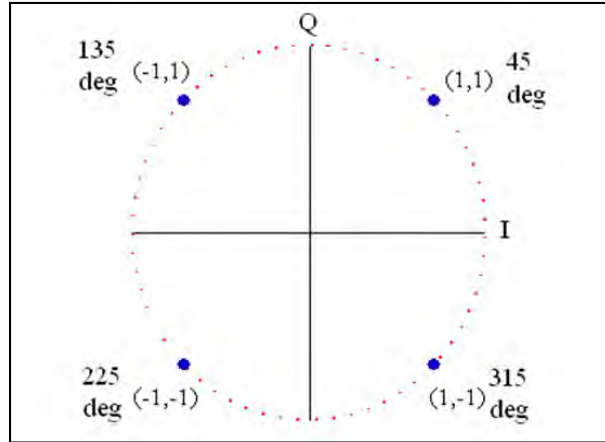


Figure A-15. I and Q Constellation

The typical implementation of FQPSK-B or FQPSK-JR involves the application of data and a bit rate clock to the baseband processor of the quadrature modulator. The data are differentially encoded and converted to I and Q signals as described in [Chapter 2](#). The I and Q channels are then cross-correlated, and specialized wavelets are assembled that minimize the instantaneous variation of $(I^2(t) + Q^2(t))$. The FQPSK-B baseband wavelets are illustrated in [Figure A-16](#) below.

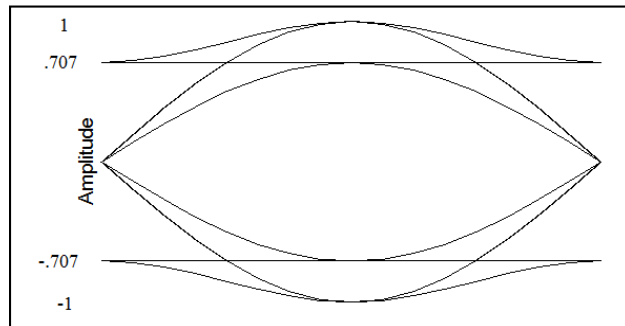


Figure A-16. FQPSK Wavelet Eye Diagram

The appropriate wavelet is assembled based on the current and immediate past states of I and Q. Q is delayed by one-half symbol (one bit) with respect to I as shown in [Figure A-17](#) below.

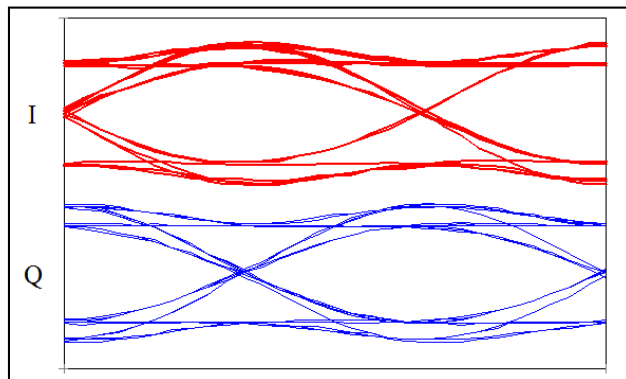


Figure A-17. FQPSK-B I & Q Eye Diagrams (at Input to IQ Modulator).

A common method at looking at I-Q modulation signals is the use of a vector diagram. One method of generating a vector diagram is to use an oscilloscope that has an XY mode. The vector diagram is generated by applying the I signal to the X input and the Q signal to the Y input. A sample vector diagram of FQPSK-B at the input terminals of an I-Q modulator is illustrated in [Figure A-18](#). Note that the vector diagram values are always within a few percent of being on a circle. Any amplitude variations may cause spectral spreading at the output of a nonlinear amplifier.

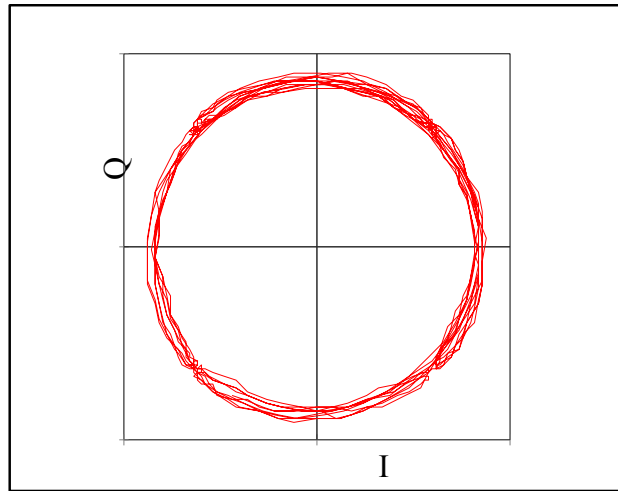


Figure A-18. FQPSK-B Vector Diagram

[Figure A-19](#) illustrates a nearly ideal FQPSK-JR spectrum (blue trace) and an FQPSK-JR spectrum with moderately large modulator errors (red trace). These spectra were measured at the output of a fully saturated RF nonlinear amplifier with a random pattern of 1s and 0s applied to the input. The bit rate for [Figure A-19](#) was 5 Mbps. The peak of the spectrum was approximately -19 dBc. B99% of FQPSK-B is typically about 0.78 times the bit rate. Note that with a properly randomized data sequence and proper transmitter design, FQPSK-B does not have significant sidebands (blue trace).

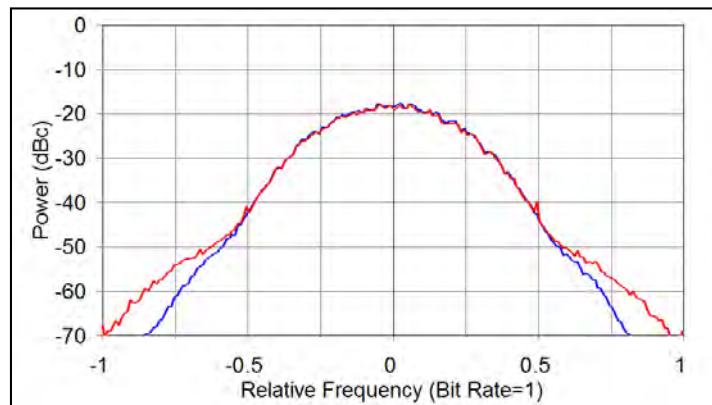


Figure A-19. 5 Mbps FQPSK-JR Spectrum with Random Input Data and Small (Blue) and Large (Red) Modulator Errors

[Figure A-20](#) illustrates an FQPSK-B transmitter output with all “0’s” as the input signal. With an all “0’s” input, the differential encoder, cross-correlator, and wavelet selector provide

unity amplitude sine and cosine waves with a frequency equal to 0.25 times the bit rate to the I and Q modulator inputs. The resulting signal (from an ideal modulator) would be a single frequency component offset from the carrier frequency by exactly +0.25 times the bit rate. The amplitude of this component would be equal to 0 dBc. If modulator errors exist (they always will), additional frequencies will appear in the spectrum as shown in [Figure A-20](#). The spectral line at a normalized frequency of 0 (carrier frequency) is referred to as the remnant carrier. This component is largely caused by DC imbalances in the I and Q signals. The remnant carrier power in [Figure A-20](#) is approximately -31 dBc. Well-designed FQPSK-B transmitters will have a remnant carrier level less than -30 dBc. The spectral component offset, 0.25 times the bit rate below the carrier frequency, is the other sideband. This component is largely caused by unequal amplitudes in I and Q and by a lack of quadrature between I and Q. The power in this component should be limited to -30 dBc or less for good system performance.

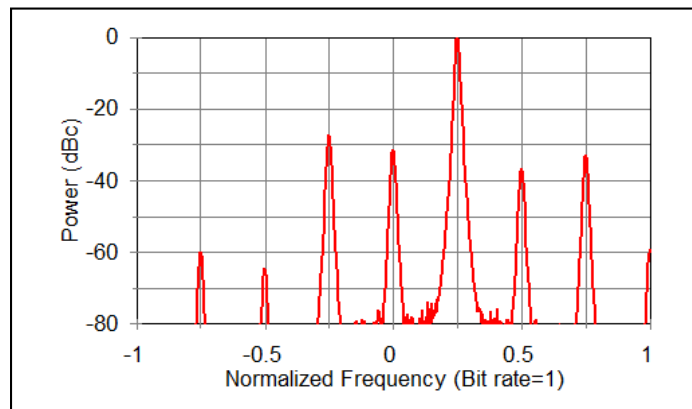
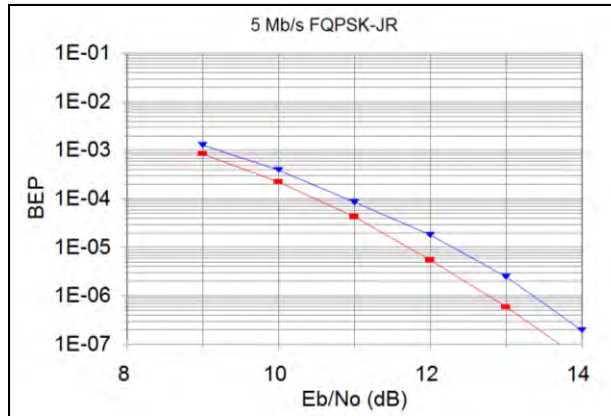


Figure A-20. FQPSK-B Spectrum with All 0's Input and Large Modulator Errors

[Figure A-21](#) shows the measured bit error probability (BEP) versus signal energy per bit/noise power per Hz (E_b/N_0) of two FQPSK-JR modulator/demodulator combinations including nonlinear amplification and differential encoding/decoding in an additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) environment with no fading. Other combinations of equipment may have different performance. Phase noise levels higher than those recommended in [Chapter 2](#) can significantly degrade the BEP performance. Computer simulations have shown that a BEP of 10^{-5} may be achievable with an E_b/N_0 of slightly greater than 11 dB (with differential encoding/decoding). The purpose of the differential encoder/decoder is to resolve the phase detection ambiguities that are inherent in QPSK, OQPSK, and FQPSK modulation methods. The differential encoder/decoder used in this standard will cause one isolated symbol error to appear as two bits in error at the demodulator output; however, many aeronautical telemetry channels are dominated by fairly long burst error events, and the effect of the differential encoder/decoder will often be masked by the error events.

Figure A-21. FQPSK-JR BEP vs. E_b/N_0

9.0 SOQPSK-TG Characteristics

The SOQPSK is a family of constant envelope CPM waveforms defined by Mr. T. J. Hill.⁸ The details of SOQPSK-TG are described in [Chapter 2](#), paragraphs 2.4.3.2 and 2.4.3.2.1. The SOQPSK-TG signal amplitude is constant and the phase trajectory is determined by the coefficients in [Chapter 2](#), Table 2-4. Therefore, SOQPSK-TG can be implemented using a precision phase or frequency modulator with proper control of the phase trajectory. [Figure A-22](#) illustrates the measured phase trajectory of an SOQPSK-TG signal. The vertical lines correspond approximately to the “bit” decision times.

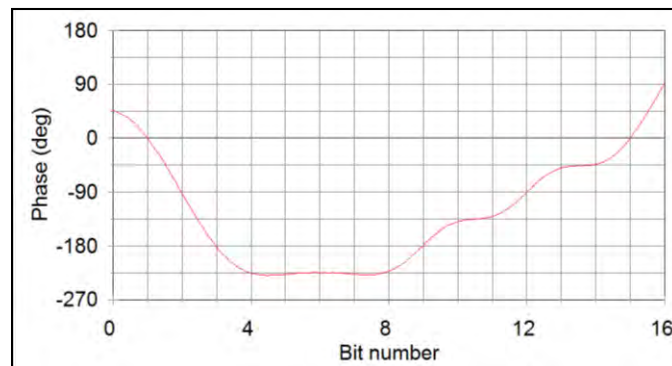


Figure A-22. Measured SOQPSK-TG Phase Trajectory

The power spectrum of a random 5 Mbps SOQPSK-TG signal is shown in [Figure A-23](#). B-60dBc of this 5-Mbps signal was about 7.34 MHz. Note that the maximum power level is about -19 dBc.

⁸ T. J. Hill. “An Enhanced, Constant Envelope, Interoperable Shaped Offset QPSK (SOQPSK) Waveform for Improved Spectral Efficiency”. Proceedings of the International Telemetry Conference, San Diego, California, October 2000.

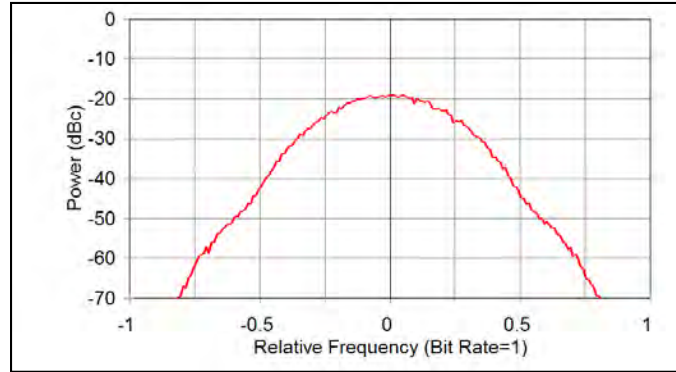
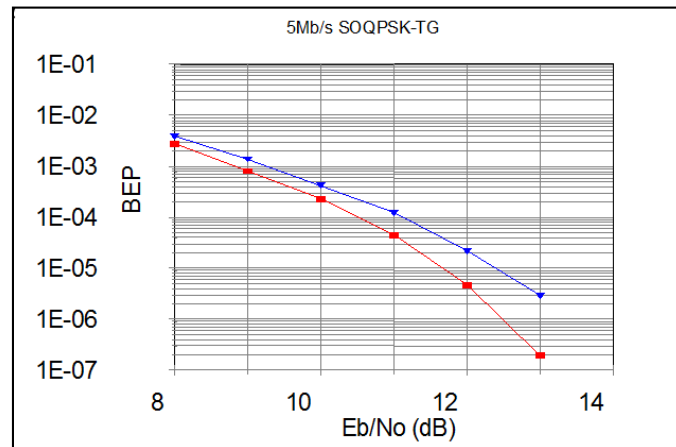


Figure A-23. SOQPSK-TG Power Spectrum (5 Mbps)

[Figure A-24](#) shows the measured BEP versus signal energy per bit/noise power per Hz (E_b/N_0) of two SOQPSK-TG modulator/demodulator combinations including nonlinear amplification and differential encoding/decoding in an AWGN environment with no fading. Other combinations of equipment may have different performance. Phase noise levels higher than those recommended in [Chapter 2](#) can significantly degrade the BEP performance.

Figure A-24. BEP vs. E_b/N_0 Performance of 5 Mbps SOQPSK-TG

10.0 Advanced Range Telemetry Continuous Phase Modulation Characteristics

The ARTM CPM is a quaternary signaling scheme in which the instantaneous frequency of the modulated signal is a function of the source data stream. The frequency pulses are shaped for spectral containment purposes. As defined for this standard, the modulation index alternates at the symbol rate between $h=4/16$ and $h=5/16$. The purpose of alternating between two modulation indices is to maximize the minimum distance between data symbols, which results in minimizing the BEP. These particular modulation indices were selected as a good tradeoff between spectral efficiency and data-detection ability. [Figure A-25](#) shows the power spectrum of a 5 Mbps ARTM CPM signal and [Figure A-26](#) shows the measured BEP versus E_b/N_0 . The maximum power level was about -19 dBc. B-60dBc of this 5 Mbps signal was about 5.54 MHz. Note that the power spectrum of ARTM CPM is about 25% narrower than that of SOQPSK-TG but the BEP performance is worse. The ARTM CPM is also more susceptible to phase noise than SOQPSK-TG.

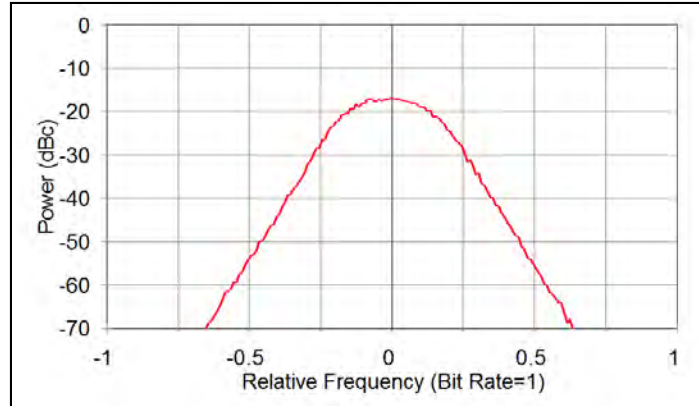
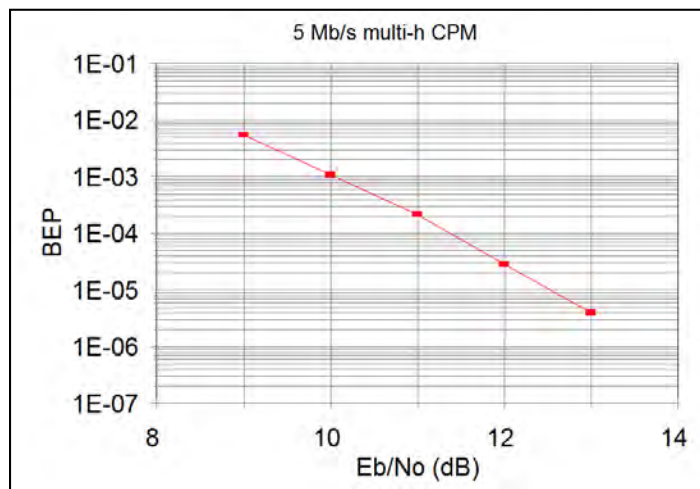


Figure A-25. Power Spectrum of 5 Mbps ARTM CPM

Figure A-26. BEP vs. E_b/N_0 Performance of 5 Mbps ARTM CPM

11.0 PCM/FM

The most popular telemetry modulation since 1970 is PCM/ FM, also known as CPFSK. The RF signal is typically generated by filtering the baseband NRZ-L signal and then frequency modulating a VCO. The optimum peak deviation is 0.35 times the bit rate ($h=0.7$) and a good choice for a premodulation filter is a multi-pole linear phase filter with bandwidth equal to 0.7 times the bit rate. [Figure A-27](#) shows the power spectrum of a pseudo-random 5 Mbps PCM/FM signal with peak deviation of 1.75 MHz and a 3.5 MHz linear phase low-pass filter. Note that the spectrum is nearly flat from a frequency equal to -0.5 times the bit rate to a frequency equal to $+0.5$ times the bit rate. The power level near the center frequency is about -22.5 dBc for a bit rate of 5 Mbps and the standard spectrum analyzer settings.

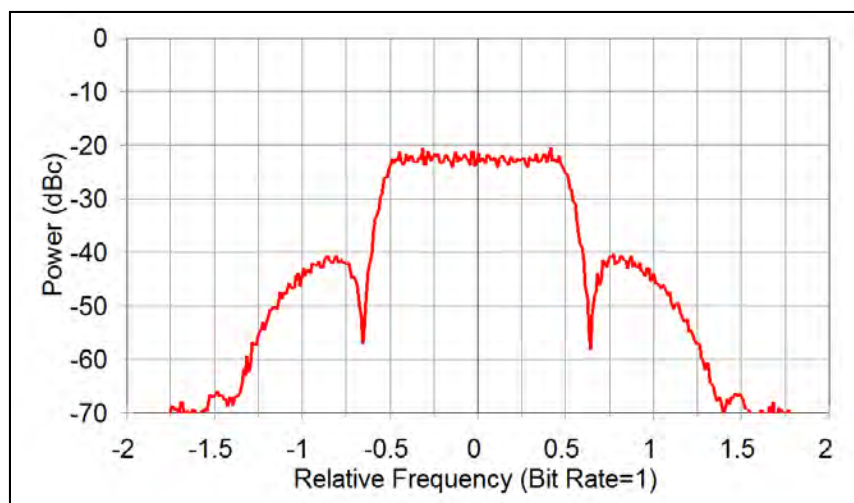
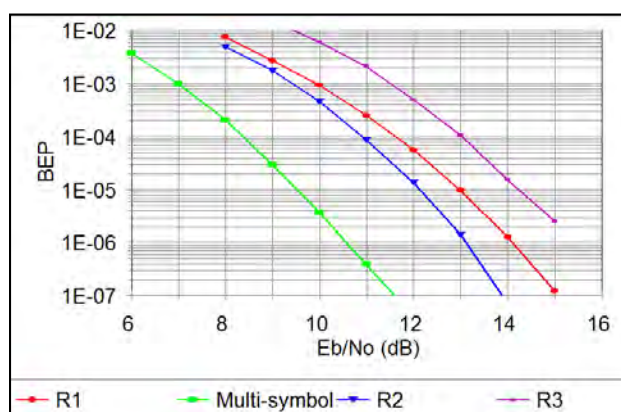


Figure A-27. Power Spectrum of 5 Mbps PCM/FM Signal

[Figure A-28](#) shows the BEP versus E_b/N_0 performance of 5 Mbps PCM/FM with a multi-symbol bit detector and with 3 different receivers/detectors. Note that an E_b/N_0 of about 9.5 dB is required to achieve a BEP of about 10^{-5} with the multi-symbol detector^{9, 10} while an E_b/N_0 of about 12 to 14 dB is typically required to achieve a BEP of about 10^{-5} with typical FM demodulators and single symbol detectors. The PCM/FM modulation method is fairly insensitive to phase noise.

Figure A-28. BEP vs. E_b/N_0 Performance of 5 Mbps PCM/FM with Multi-Symbol Bit Detector and Three Single Symbol Receivers/Detectors

12.0 Valid Center Frequencies Near Telemetry Band Edges

The telemetry bands and associated frequency ranges identified in [Chapter 2](#), Table 2-1 identify the frequency limits for each band. Telemetry transmitters cannot be centered at the band edges due to obvious out of band emissions. Bit rate to the transmitter and modulation

⁹ W. P. Osborne and M. B. Luntz. "Coherent and Noncoherent Detection of CPFSK," IEEE Transactions on Communications, August 1974.

¹⁰ M. S. Geoghegan. "Improving the Detection Efficiency of Conventional PCM/FM Telemetry by using a Multi-Symbol Demodulator", Proceedings of the 2000 International Telemetry Conference, Volume XXXVI, 675-682, San Diego CA, October 2000.

scheme drive the amount of separation required between the center frequency and the band edge. To determine the amount of back-off required, the distance from the center of the spectral masks for each modulation scheme (see [Chapter 2](#), Paragraph 2.4.6) to the intersection of the mask and the absolute limit of -25 dBm must be calculated. To illustrate this, see [Figure A-29](#). Using these calculations will assure that outside the specified telemetry bands no part of the modulated spectrum is over the absolute limit of -25 dBm.

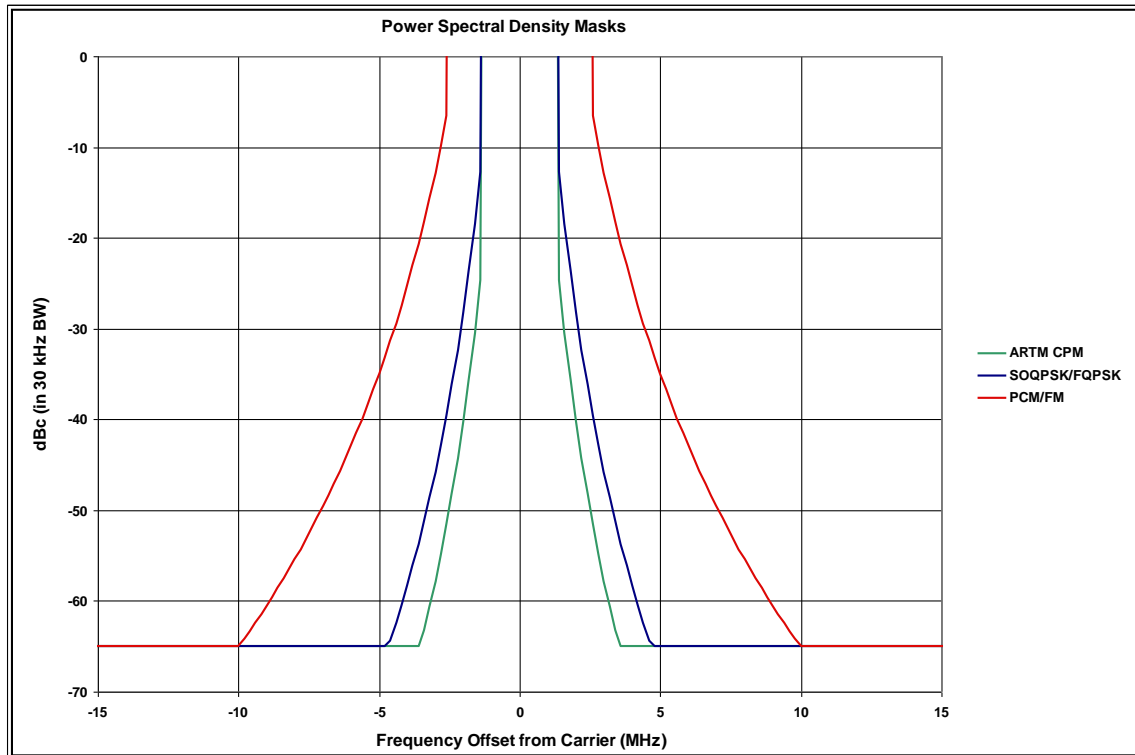


Figure A-29. Spectral Masks at -25 dBm

The mask is calculated for all the modulation schemes at a bit rate of 5 Mbps with transmitter output power assumed to be 10 W. This transmitter operating with PCM/FM as its modulation scheme requires a back-off from band edge of 9.98 MHz; since channelization in these bands is limited to 0.5 MHz steps, this value is rounded up to 10 MHz. This same transmitter operating with SOQPSK/FQPSK will require 4.67 MHz, rounded up to 5 MHz, of back-off from band edge. Likewise, for ARTM-CPM the back-off is 3.54 MHz or 4 Mbps when rounded up. To further this example, if this was an L-Band transmitter, viable carrier frequencies would be as specified in [Table A-4](#).

Table A-4. L-Band Frequency Range (10 W, 5 Mbps)	
Modulation Type	Viable L-Band Frequency Range
PCM/FM	1445-1515 MHz
SOQPSK/FQPSK	1440-1520 MHz
ARTM CPM	1439-1521 MHz

For a given modulation scheme and transmitter output power, as the bit rate increases, the amount of back-off from the band edge also increases. [Figure A-30](#) illustrates this point.

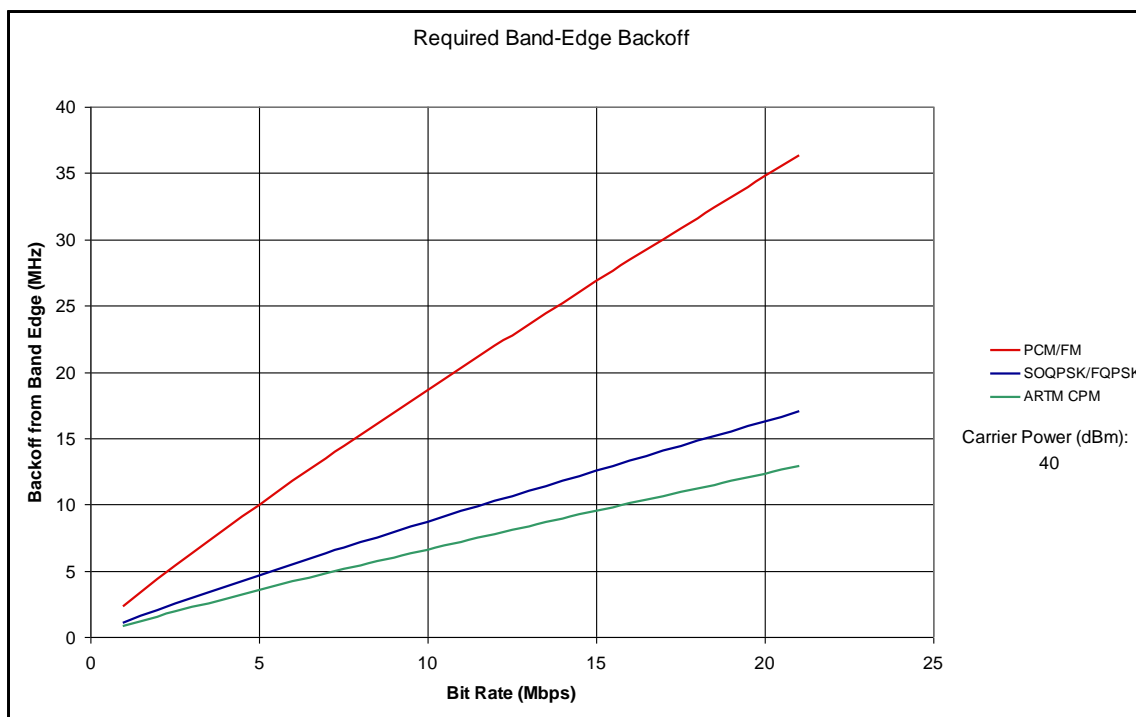


Figure A-30. Bit Rate vs. Band Edge Back-off

NOTE



For ease in making calculations, an Excel spreadsheet application can be used. [Table A-5](#) provides an example of a 10 watt transmitter operating at 1 Mbps in L-Band and S-Band using the formulas in the spreadsheet. The Excel file that created [Table A-5](#) can be downloaded [here](#) and used for interactive calculations.

The input values for transmitter output power and bit rate are in the cells highlighted in yellow. The amount of back-off will be displayed in the cells highlighted in light blue. Additionally, each telemetry band is displayed with the useable carrier frequency range for each modulation scheme given in blue.

Table A-5. Valid Center Frequency, Band Edge Back-Off

Carrier Power or EIRP (dBm):		40	Input Number		Input Number
Mask floor (at this nominal TX power):		−65	dBc		
Bit Rate (Mbps):		1.00	1.00	1.00	
		PCM/FM	SOQPSK/FQPSK	ARTM CPM	
	K =	−28	−61	−73	
	m =	2	4	4	
	Bit Rate (bps)	1.00E+06	1.00E+06	1.00E+06	
	Mask hits floor at offset of (MHz)	2.34	1.10	0.83	
Band-edge backoff (MHz, rounded to nearest 0.5 MHz)		2.5	1.5	1	Result
L- Band	Band Edge, Lower (MHz)	1435			
	Band Edge, Upper (MHz)	1525			
	Lower center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	1437.5	1436.5	1436.0	
	Upper center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	1522.5	1523.5	1524.0	
L- Band	Band Edge, Lower (MHz)	1755			
	Band Edge, Upper (MHz)	1850			
	Lower center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	1757.5	1756.5	1756.0	
	Upper center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	1847.5	1848.5	1849.0	
S- Band	Band Edge, Lower (MHz)	2200			
	Band Edge, Upper (MHz)	2290			
	Lower center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	2202.5	2201.5	2201.0	
	Upper center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	2287.5	2288.5	2289.0	
S- Band	Band Edge, Lower (MHz)	2360			
	Band Edge, Upper (MHz)	2395			
	Lower center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	2362.5	2361.5	2361.0	
	Upper center freq. at this bit rate (MHz)	2392.5	2393.5	2394.0	

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**** END OF APPENDIX A ****

APPENDIX B

Use Criteria for Frequency Division Multiplexing

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Acronyms

dB	decibel
FM	frequency modulation
IF	intermediate frequency
kHz	kilohertz
RF	radio frequency
rms	root mean square
SNR	signal-to-noise ratio

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APPENDIX B

Use Criteria for Frequency Division Multiplexing

1.0 General

Successful application of frequency division multiplexing telemetry standards depends on recognition of performance limits and performance tradeoffs, which may be required in implementation of a system. The use criteria included in this appendix are offered in this context as a guide for orderly application of the standards, which are presented in [Chapter 3](#). It is the responsibility of the telemetry system designer to select the range of performance that will meet data measurement requirements and at the same time permit operation within the limits of the standards. A designer or user must also recognize the fact that even though the standards for FM/FM multiplexing encompass a broad range of performance limits, tradeoffs such as data accuracy for data bandwidth may be necessary. Nominal values for such parameters as frequency response and rise time are listed to indicate the majority of expected use and should not be interpreted as inflexible operational limits. It must be remembered that system performance is influenced by other considerations such as hardware performance capabilities. In summary, the scope of the standards together with the use criteria is intended to offer flexibility of operation and yet provide realistic limits.

2.0 FM Subcarrier Performance

The nominal and maximum frequency response of the subcarrier channels listed in [Chapter 3](#) (Table 3-1, Table 3-2, Table 3-3, and Table 3-4) is 10 and 50 percent of the maximum allowable deviation bandwidth. The nominal frequency response of the channels employs a deviation ratio of five. The deviation ratio of a channel is one-half the defined deviation bandwidth divided by the cutoff frequency of the discriminator output filter.

The use of other deviation ratios for any of the subcarrier channels listed may be selected by the range users to conform to the specific data response requirements for the channel. As a rule, the root mean square (rms) signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of a specific channel varies as the three-halves power of that subcarrier deviation ratio.

The nominal and minimum channel rise times indicated in the [Chapter 3](#) tables listed above have been determined from the equation which states that rise time is equal to 0.35 divided by the frequency response for the nominal and maximum frequency response. The equation is normally employed to define 10 to 90 percent rise time for a step function of the channel input signal; however, deviations from these values may be encountered because of variations in subcarrier components in the system.

3.0 FM Subcarrier Performance Tradeoffs

The number of subcarrier channels that may be used simultaneously to modulate an RF carrier is limited by the RF channel bandwidth and by the output SNR that is acceptable for the application at hand. As channels are added, it is necessary to reduce the transmitter deviation allowed for each individual channel to keep the overall multiplex with the RF channel assignment. This reduction lowers the subcarrier-to-noise performance at the discriminator

inputs. Thus, the system designer's problem is to determine acceptable tradeoffs between the number of subcarrier channels and acceptable subcarrier-to-noise ratios.

Background information relating to the level of performance and the tradeoffs that may be made is included in Telemetry FM/FM Baseband Structure Study, volumes I and II; which were completed under a contract administered by the Telemetry Working Group of the Inter-Range Instrumentation Group in 1965. The results of the study show that proportional bandwidth channels with center frequencies up to 165 kilohertz (kHz) and constant bandwidth channels with center frequencies up to 176 kHz may be used within the constraints of these standards. The test criteria included the adjustment of the system components for approximately equal SNRs at all of the discriminator outputs with the receiver input near RF threshold. Intermodulation, caused by the radio-link components carrying the composite multiplex signal, limits the channel's performance under large signal conditions.

With subcarrier deviation ratios of four, channel data errors on the order of 2 percent rms were observed. Data channel errors on the order of 5 percent rms of full-scale bandwidth were observed when subcarrier deviation ratios of two were employed. When deviation ratios of one were used, it was observed that channel-data errors exceeded 5 percent. Some channels showed peak-to-peak errors as high as 30 percent. It must be emphasized, however, that the results of the tests performed in this study are based on specific methods of measurement on one system sample and that this system sample represents a unique configuration of components. Systems having different performance characteristics may not yield the same system performance.

System performance may be improved, in terms of better data accuracy, by sacrificing system data bandwidth; that is, if the user is willing to limit the number of subcarrier channels in the multiplex, particularly the higher frequency channels, the input level to the transmitter can be increased. The SNR of each subcarrier is then improved through the increased per-channel transmitter deviation. For example, the baseband structure study indicated that when the 165-kHz channel and the 93-kHz channel were not included in the proportional-bandwidth multiplex, performance improvement can be expected in the remaining channels equivalent to approximately 12 decibels (dB) increased transmitter power.

Likewise, elimination of the five highest frequency channels in the constant bandwidth multiplex allowed a 6-dB increase in performance.

A general formula,¹ which can be used to estimate the thermal noise performance of an FM/FM channel above threshold, is as follows:

$$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_d = \left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_c \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{1/2} \left[\frac{B_c}{F_{ud}}\right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{f_{dc}}{f_s}\right) \left(\frac{f_{ds}}{F_{ud}}\right) \quad \text{Eqn. B-1}$$

where $\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_d$ = discriminator output signal-to-noise ratio (rms voltage ratio)

¹ K. M. Uglow. *Noise and Bandwidth in FM/FM Radio Telemetry*, "IRE Transaction on Telemetry and Remote Control," (May 1957) pp 19-22.

$$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)^c$$

^c = receiver carrier-to-noise ratio (rms voltage ratio)

B_c = carrier bandwidth (receiver intermediate frequency bandwidth)

F_{ud} = subcarrier discriminator output filter: 3-dB frequency

f_s = subcarrier center frequency

f_{dc} = carrier peak deviation of the particular subcarrier of interest

f_{ds} = subcarrier peak deviation

If the RF carrier power is such that the thermal noise is greater than the intermodulation noise, the above relation provides estimates accurate to within a few decibels. Additional information is contained in RCC Document 119, Telemetry Applications Handbook.²

The FM/FM composite-multiplex signal used to modulate the RF carrier may be a proportional-bandwidth format, a constant-bandwidth format, or a combination of the two types provided only that guard bands allowed for channels used in a mixed format be equal to or greater than the guard band allowed for the same channel in an unmixed format.

4.0 FM System Component Considerations

System performance is dependent on all components in the system. Neglecting the effects of the RF and recording system, data channel accuracy is primarily a function of the linearity and frequency response of the subcarrier oscillators and discriminators employed. Systems designed to transmit data frequencies up to the nominal frequency responses shown in [Chapter 3](#) (Table 3-1, Table 3-2, Table 3-3, and Table 3-4) have generally well-known response capabilities, and reasonable data accuracy estimates can be easily made. For data-channel requirements approaching the maximum frequency response shown in the [Chapter 3](#) tables listed above, oscillator and discriminator characteristics are less consistent and less well-defined, making data accuracy estimates less dependable.

The effect of the RF system on data accuracy is primarily in the form of noise because of intermodulation at high RF signal conditions well above threshold. Under low RF signal conditions, noise on the data channels is increased because of the degraded SNR existing in the receiver.

Intermodulation of the subcarriers in a system is caused by characteristics such as amplitude and phase nonlinearities of the transmitter, receiver, magnetic tape recorder/reproducer, or other system components required to handle the multiplex signal under the modulation conditions employed. In systems employing pre-emphasis of the upper subcarriers, the lower subcarriers may experience intermodulation interference because of the difference frequencies of the high-frequency and high-amplitude channels.

The use of magnetic tape recorders for recording a subcarrier multiplex may degrade the data channel accuracy because of the tape speed differences or variations between record and playback. These speed errors can normally be compensated for in present discriminator systems

² Range Commanders Council. Telemetry Applications Handbook. RCC 119-06. May 2006. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/119-06_Telemetry_Applications_Handbook/.

when the nominal response rating of the channels is employed and a reference frequency is recorded with the subcarrier multiplex.

5.0 Range Capability for FM Subcarrier Systems

The following subparagraphs outline additional range capabilities.

5.1 Receivers and Tape Recorders.

The use of subcarrier frequencies greater than 2 megahertz may require tape recorders of a greater capability than are in current use at some ranges. It is recommended that users, who anticipate employing any of the above channels at a range, check the range's capability at a sufficiently early date to allow procurement of necessary equipment.

5.2 Discriminator Channel Selection Filters.

Inclusion of the higher frequency proportional-bandwidth channels and the constant-bandwidth channels may require the ranges to acquire additional band selection filters. In addition to referencing [Chapter 3](#) (Table 3-1, Table 3-2, Table 3-3, and Table 3-4) for acquiring channel-selector filters, consideration should also be given to acquiring discriminators corresponding to the predetection carrier frequencies shown in [Appendix D](#), Table D-9. In applications where minimum time delay variation within the filter is important, such as tape speed compensation or high-rate pulse amplitude modulation or pulse code modulation, constant-delay filter designs are recommended.

References

K. M. Uglow. *Noise and Bandwidth in FM/FM Radio Telemetry* in “IRE Transactions on Telemetry and Remote Control,” May 1957, pp 19-22.

Range Commanders Council. Telemetry Applications Handbook. RCC 119-06. May 2006. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/119-06_Telemetry_Applications_Handbook/.

**** END OF APPENDIX B ****

APPENDIX C

Pulse Code Modulation Standards (Additional Information and Recommendations)

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Acronyms

BEP	bit error probability
Bi ϕ	bi-phase
dB	decibel
FM	frequency modulation
IF	intermediate-frequency
NRZ-L	non-return-to-zero level
PCM	pulse code modulation
SFID	subframe identifier
SNR	signal-to-noise ratio

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APPENDIX C

Pulse Code Modulation Standards (Additional Information and Recommendations)

1.0 Bit Rate Versus Receiver Intermediate-Frequency Bandwidth

The following subparagraphs contain information about selection of receiver intermediate-frequency (IF) bandwidths. Additional information is contained in RCC document 119, Telemetry Applications Handbook.¹

The standard receiver IF bandwidth values are listed in [Chapter 2](#), Table 2-1. Not all bandwidths are available on all receivers or at all test ranges. Additional bandwidths may be available at some test ranges. The IF bandwidth, for data receivers, should typically be selected so that 90 to 99 percent of the transmitted power spectrum is within the receiver 3-decibel (dB) bandwidth.

For reference purposes, in a well-designed pulse code modulation (PCM)/frequency modulation (FM) system (non-return-to-zero level [NRZ-L] data code) with peak deviation equal to 0.35 times the bit rate and an IF bandwidth (3 dB) equal to the bit rate, a receiver IF signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of approximately 13 dB will result in a bit error probability (BEP) of 10^{-6} . A 1-dB change in this SNR will result in approximately an order of magnitude change in the BEP. The relationship between BEP and IF SNR in a bandwidth equal to the bit rate is illustrated in [Figure C-1](#) for IF bandwidths equal to the bit rate and 1.5 times the bit rate. An approximate expression for the BEP is:

$$\text{BEP} = 0.5 e^{(k \cdot \text{SNR})} \quad (\text{C-1})$$

where: $k \approx -0.7$ for IF bandwidth equal to bit rate

$k \approx -0.65$ for IF bandwidth equal to 1.2 times bit rate

$k \approx -0.55$ for IF bandwidth equal to 1.5 times bit rate

$\text{SNR} = \text{IF SNR} \cdot \text{IF bandwidth/bit rate}$.

¹ Range Commanders Council. Telemetry Applications Handbook. RCC 119-06. May 2006. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/119-06_Telemetry_Applications_Handbook/.

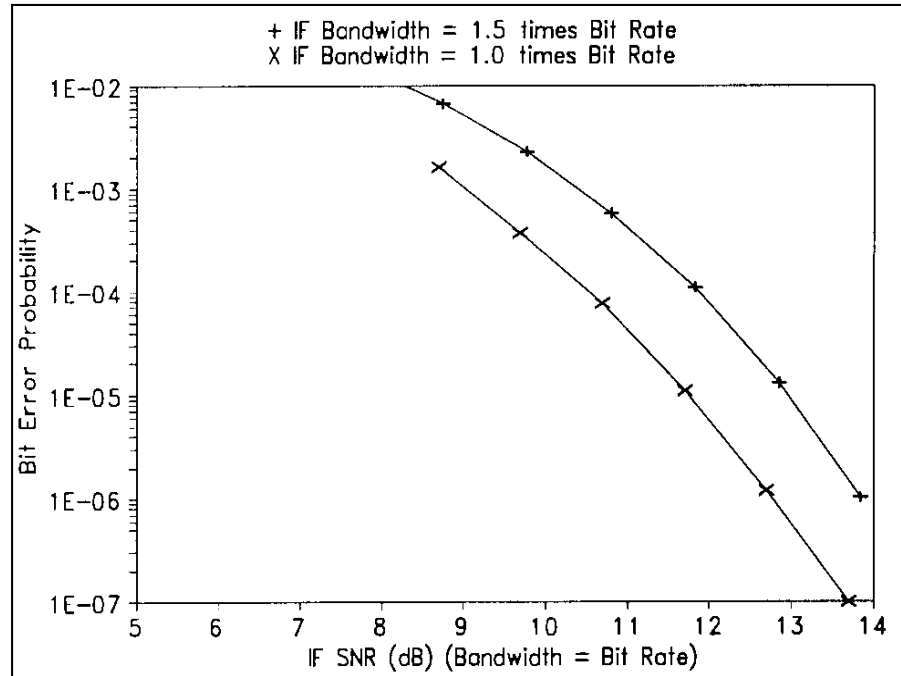


Figure C-1. BEP vs. IF SNR in Bandwidth = Bit Rate for NRZ-L PCM/FM

Other data codes and modulation techniques have different BEP versus SNR performance characteristics.

It is recommended that the maximum period between bit transitions be 64-bit intervals to ensure adequate bit synchronization.

2.0 Recommended PCM Synchronization Patterns

[Table C-1](#) contains recommended frame synchronization patterns for general use in PCM telemetry. Patterns are shown in the preferred order of transmission with “111” being the first bit sequence transmitted. This order is independent of data being least-significant-bit or most-significant-bit aligned. The technique used in the determination of the patterns for lengths 16 through 30 was essentially that of the patterns of 2^n binary patterns off a given length, n , for that pattern with the smallest total probability of false synchronization over the entire pattern overlap portion of the ground station frame synchronization.² The patterns for lengths 31 through 33 were obtained from a second source.³

Table C-1. Optimum Frame Synchronization Patterns for PCM Telemetry										
Pattern Length	Patterns									
16	111	010	111	001	000	0				

² A more detailed account of this investigation can be found in a paper by J. L. Maury, Jr. and J. Styles, “Development of Optimum Frame Synchronization Codes for Goddard Space Flight Center PCM Telemetry Standards.” In *Proceedings of the National Telemetry Conference*, June 1964.

³ The recommended synchronization patterns for lengths 31 through 33 are discussed more fully in a paper by E. R. Hill, “Techniques for Synchronizing Pulse-Code Modulated Telemetry.” In *Proceedings of the National Telemetry Conference*, May 1963.

17	111	100	110	101	000	00					
18	111	100	110	101	000	000					
19	111	110	011	001	010	000	0				
20	111	011	011	110	001	000	00				
21	111	011	101	001	011	000	000				
22	111	100	110	110	101	000	000	0			
23	111	101	011	100	110	100	000	00			
24	111	110	101	111	001	100	100	000			
25	111	110	010	110	111	000	100	000	0		
26	111	110	100	110	101	100	110	000	00		
27	111	110	101	101	001	100	110	000	000		
28	111	101	011	110	010	110	011	000	000	0	
29	111	101	011	110	011	001	101	000	000	00	
30	111	110	101	111	001	100	110	100	000	000	
31	111	111	100	110	111	110	101	000	010	000	0
32	111	111	100	110	101	100	101	000	010	000	00
33	111	110	111	010	011	101	001	010	010	011	000

3.0 Spectral and BEP Comparisons for NRZ and Bi-phase⁴

[Figure C-2](#) shows the power spectral densities of baseband NRZ and bi-phase (Bi ϕ) codes with random data. These curves were calculated using the equations presented below. [Figure C-3](#) presents the theoretical bit error probabilities versus signal-to-noise ratio for the level, mark, and space versions of baseband NRZ and Bi ϕ codes and also for randomized NRZ-L. The noise is assumed to be additive white Gaussian noise.

$$NRZ \text{ SPECTRAL DENSITY} \propto \frac{\sin^2(\pi fT)}{(\pi fT)^2} \quad \text{Eqn. C-2}$$

$$Bi\phi \text{ SPECTRAL DENSITY} \propto \frac{\sin^4(\pi fT/2)}{(\pi fT/2)^2} \quad \text{Eqn. C-3}$$

where T is the bit period.

⁴ Material presented in paragraph 3.0 is taken from a study by W. C. Lindsey (University of Southern California), *Bit Synchronization System Performance Characterization, Modeling and Tradeoff Study*. AD-766974. Naval Missile Center Technical Publication. 4 September 1973. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=AD0766794>.

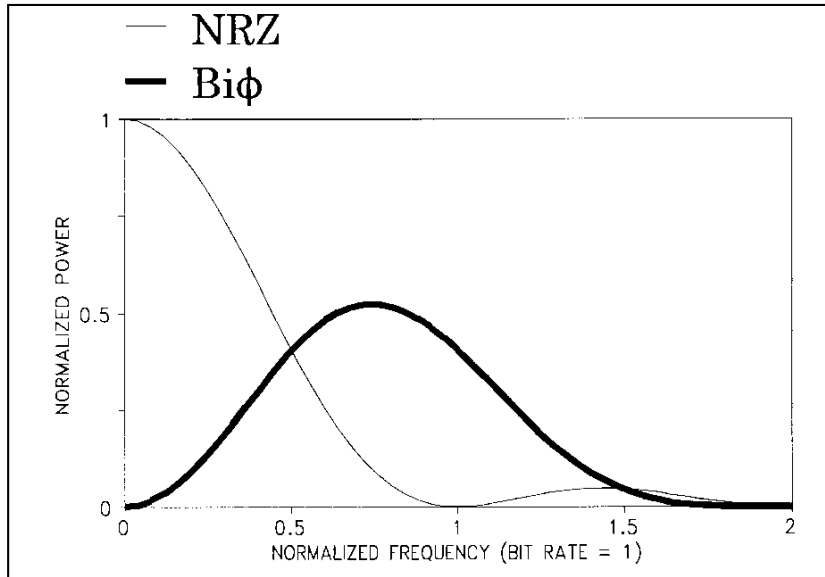


Figure C-2. Spectral Densities of Random NRZ and Biφ Codes

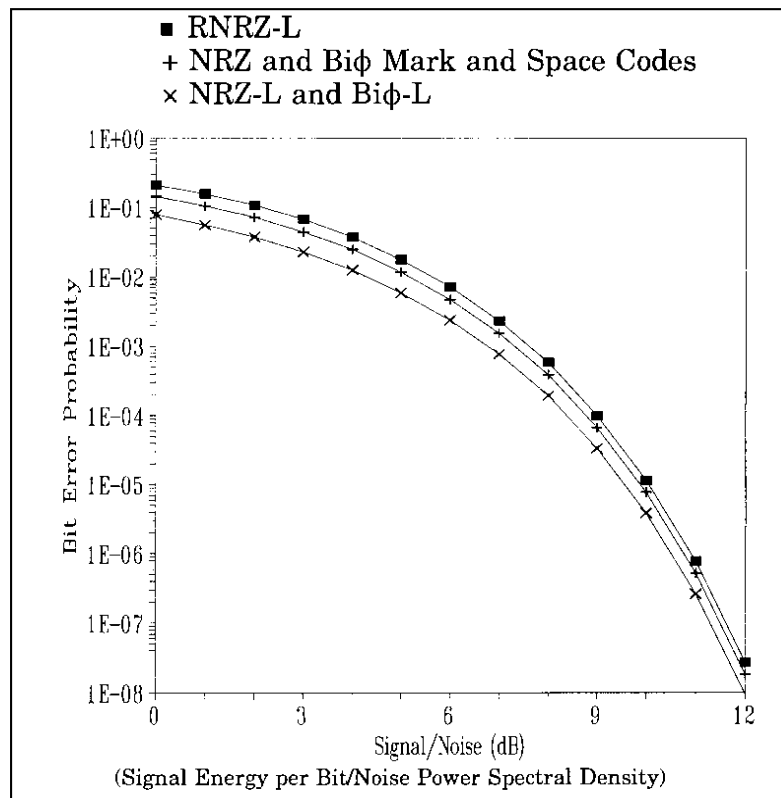


Figure C-3. Theoretical BEP Performance for Various Baseband PCM Signaling Techniques (Perfect Bit Synchronization Assumed)

4.0 PCM Frame Structure Examples

[Table C-2](#), [Table C-3](#), and [Table C-4](#) show examples of allowable PCM frame structures. In each example, the minor frame sync pattern is counted as one word in the minor frame. The first word after the minor frame sync pattern is word 1. [Table C-3](#) and [Table C-4](#) show the preferred

method of placing the subframe identifier (SFID) counter in the minor frame. The counter is placed before the parameters that are referenced to it.

Major frame length is as follows:

- [Table C-2](#): Major frame length = minor frame maximum length.
- [Table C-3](#): Major frame length = minor frame maximum length multiplied by Z.
- [Table C-4](#): Major frame length = minor frame maximum length multiplied by Z.

Table C-2. Minor Frame Maximum Length, N Words or B Bits

<div> <div> <div>←</div> <div>Class I: Shall not exceed 8192 bits nor exceed 1024 words</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div>Class II: 16 384 Bits</div> </div>															
	Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Word 4	Word 5	Word 6	Word 7	Word 8	Word 9	Word 10	...	...	...	Word N-2	Word N-1
Minor Frame Sync Pattern	Param A0	Param A1	Param A2	Param A3	Param A4	Param A2	Param A5	Param A6	Param A2	Param A7	...	...	...	Param A2	Param A(X)
Parameters A0, A1, A3, A4, A5, A6, ... A(X) are sampled once each minor frame. Parameter A2 is supercommutated on the minor frame. The rate of A2 is equal to the number of samples multiplied by the minor frame rate.															

Table C-3. Major Frame Length = Minor Frame Maximum Length Multiplied by Z

Minor Frame Maximum Length, N Words or B Bits													
<div> <div>←</div> <div>Class I shall not exceed 8192 bits nor exceed 1024 words. Class II: 16 384 bits.</div> <div>→</div> </div>													
	Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Word 4	Word 5	Word 6	Word 7	Word 8	Word 9	Word 10	...	Word N-2	Word N-1
											...		
Minor frame sync pattern	SFID= 1	FFI	Param A2	Param B1	Param A4	Param A2	Param A5	Param A6	Param A2	Param C1	...	Param A2	Param A(X)
	SFID= 2			Param B2						Param C2			
	SFID= 3			Param B3						Param C3			
	SFID= 4			Param B4						Param C4			
	SFID= 5			Param B2						Param C5			
	SFID= 6			Param B5						Param C6			
	SFID= 7			Param B6						Param C7			
	.			.						.			
	.			.						.			
	.			Param B2						Param C(Z-1)			
Minor frame sync pattern	SFID =Z	FFI	Param A2	Param BZ	Param A4	Param A2	Param A5	Param A6	Param A2	Param CZ	...	Param A2	Param A(X)

The frame format identifier (word 2) is shown in the preferred position as the first word following the ID counter. Parameters B1, B3, B4, B5, . . . BZ, and C1, C2, C3, . . . CZ are sampled once each subframe, at $1/Z$ multiplied by the minor frame rate. Parameter B2 is supercommutated on the subframe and is sampled at less than the minor frame rate, but greater than the subframe rate.

Table C-4. Major Frame Length = Minor Frame Maximum Length Multiplied by Z

Minor Frame Maximum Length, N Words or B Bits													
<div> <div></div> <div>Class I shall not exceed 8192 bits or exceed 1024 words. Class II: 16 384 bits.</div> <div></div> </div>													
	Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Word 4	Word 5	Word 6	Word 7	Word 8	Word 9	Word 10	...	Word N-2	Word N-1
Minor frame sync pattern	SFID1 =1	FFI	Param A2	SFID2 =1	Param B1	Param A2	Param A5	Param E1	Param A2	Param C1	...	Param A2	Param A(X)
	SFID1 =2			SFID2 =2	Param B2			Param E2		Param C2			
	SFID1 =3			SFID2 =3	Param B3			Param E3		Param C3			
	SFID1 =4			SFID2 =4	Param B4			Param E4		Param C4			
	SFID1 =5			SFID2 =5	Param B2			Param E5		Param C5			
	SFID1 =6			.	Param B5			.		Param C6			
	SFID1 =7			SFID2 =D	Param B6			Param ED		Param C7			
			
	.			.	Param B2			.		Param C(Z-1)			
Minor frame sync pattern	SFID1 =Z	FFI	Param A2	SFID2 =N	Param BZ	Param A2	Param A5	Param EN	Param A2	Param CZ	...	Param A2	Param A(X)

SFID1 and SFID2 and subframe counters.

SFID1 has a depth $Z \leq 256$; SFID2 has a depth $D < Z$. Z divided by D is not an integer.

Location of the B and C parameters are given by the minor frame word number and the SFID1 counter.

Location of the E parameters are given by the minor frame word number and the SFID2 counter.

References

- E. R. Hill. "Techniques for Synchronizing Pulse-Code Modulated Telemetry" in Proceedings of the National Telemetry Conference, May 1963.
- J. L. Maury, Jr. and J. Styles. "Development of Optimum Frame Synchronization Codes for Goddard Space Flight Center PCM Telemetry Standards." In Proceedings of the National Telemetry Conference, June 1964.
- Range Commanders Council. Telemetry Applications Handbook. RCC 119-06. May 2006. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/119-06_Telemetry_Applications_Handbook/.
- W. C. Lindsey. *Bit Synchronization System Performance Characterization, Modeling and Tradeoff Study*. AD-766974. Naval Missile Center Technical Publication. 4 September 1973. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=AD0766794>.

**** END OF APPENDIX C ****

APPENDIX D

Magnetic Tape Recorder and Reproducer Information and Use Criteria

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Acronyms

μm	micrometer
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
b/mm	bits per millimeter
Biφ	bi-phase
Biφ-L	bi-phase-level
dB	decibel
dc	direct current
FM	frequency modulation
ft	feet
HDD	High-Density Digital
HDDR	High-Density Digital Recording
HE	High-Energy
HR	High-Resolution
Hz	hertz
in	inch
in/s	inches per second
IRIG	Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kA/m	kiloamps per meter
kb/in	kilobits per inch
kb/s	kilobits per second
kHz	kilohertz
Mb/s	megabits per second
MCT	manufacturer's centerline tape
MHz	megahertz
mm	millimeter
mm/s	millimeters per second
MSCT	manufacturer's secondary centerline tape
NRZ-L	non-return-to-zero level
PCM	pulse code modulation
RM	relative humidity
rms	root mean square
RNRZ-L	randomized non-return-to-zero level
SNR	signal-to-noise ratio
UBE	upper band edge
V	volt
Vdc	volts direct current
WRT	working reference tape

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APPENDIX D

Magnetic Tape Recorder and Reproducer Information and Use Criteria

1.0 Other Instrumentation Magnetic Tape Recorder Standards

The X3B6 Committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) have prepared several standards for magnetic tape recording of instrumentation data. Documents may be obtained by contacting the ANSI web site (<http://webstore.ansi.org>).

Documentation applicable to this appendix is identified in the following bullets.

- ISO 1860 (1986), Information Processing - Precision reels for magnetic tape used in interchange instrumentation applications.
- ISO 6068 (1985), Information Processing - Recording characteristics of instrumentation magnetic tape (including telemetry systems) - interchange requirements.
- ISO/IEC TR 6371:1989, Information Processing - Interchange practices and test methods for unrecorded instrumentation magnetic tape.
- ISO/IEC 8441/1:1991, Information technology - High Density Digital Recording (HDDR) - Part 1: Unrecorded magnetic tape for HDDR applications.
- ISO/IEC 8441/2:1991, Information technology - High Density Digital Recording (HDDR) - Part 2: Guide for interchange practice.
- ANSI INCITS 175-1999, 19 mm Type ID-1 Recorded Instrumentation - Digital Cassette Tape Format (formerly ANSI X3.175-1990).

2.0 Double-Density Longitudinal Recording

Wide-band double-density analog recording standards allowing recording of up to 4 megahertz (MHz) signals at 3048 mm/s (120 in/s) are included in these standards. For interchange purposes, either narrow track widths 0.635 mm (25 mils) must be employed, or other special heads must be used. These requirements are necessary because of the difficulty in maintaining individual head-segment gap-azimuth alignment across a head close enough to keep each track's response within the ± 2 -dB variation allowed by the standards. Moreover, at the lower tape speeds employed in double-density recording, the 38-mm (1.5-in.) spacing employed in interlaced head assemblies result in interchannel time displacement variations between odd and even tracks that may be unacceptable for some applications. Therefore, it was decided that a 14-track in-line configuration on 25.4-mm (1-in.) tape should be adopted as a standard. This configuration results in essentially the same format as head number one of the 28-track interlaced configuration in the standards.

The 14-track interlaced heads are not compatible with tapes produced on an in-line standard configuration. If tapes must be interchanged, either a cross-configuration dubbing may be required or a change of head assemblies on the reproducing machine is necessary.

High energy magnetic tape is required for double-density systems. Such tapes are available but may require special testing for applications requiring a low number of dropouts per track.

2.1 Other Track Configurations

The previously referenced standards in Section [1.0](#) include configurations resulting in 7, 14, and 21 tracks in addition to the 14-track and 28-track configurations listed in this appendix. The high-density digital recording (HDDR) standards also reference an 84-track configuration on 50.8-mm (2-in.) tape. [Figure D-1](#) and [Table D-1](#) show the 7-track on 12.7-mm (0.5 in.) tape, [Table D-2](#) shows the 14-track on 12.7-mm (0.5 in.) tape, and [Table D-3](#) shows the 42-track on 25.4-mm (1 in.) tape configurations.

2.2 High-Density Pulse Code Modulation Recording.

High-density digital recording systems are available from most instrumentation recorder manufacturers. Such systems will record at linear packing densities of 33,000 bits per inch or more per track. Special systems are available for error detection and correction with overhead penalties depending on the type and the sophistication of the system employed. The HDDR documents listed in Section [1.0](#) reference six different systems that have been produced; others are available.

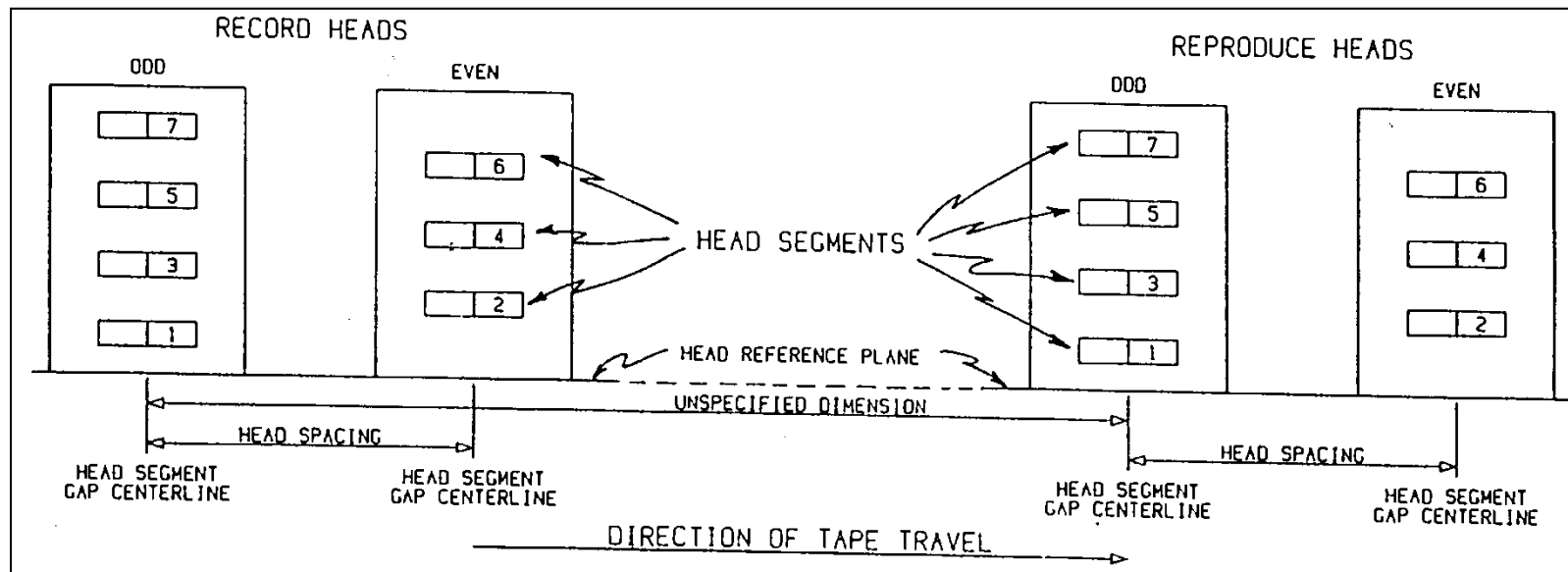


Figure D-1. Record and reproduce head and head segment identification and location (7-track interlaced system)

Table D-1. Dimensions - Recorded Tape Format - 7 Tracks Interlaced on 12.7-mm (0.5 inch)-Wide Tape (Refer to [Figure D-9](#))

Parameters	Millimeters	Inches
Track Width	1.397 (Max); 1.143 (Min)	0.050±0.005
Track Spacing	1.778	0.070
Fixed Head Spacing	38.125 (Max); 38.075 (Min)	1.500±0.001
Adjustable Head Spacing	38.151 (Max); 38.049 (Min)	1.500±0.002
Edge Margin, Minimum	0.127	0.005
Reference Track Location	1.067 (Max); 0.965 (Min)	0.040±0.002
Track Location Tolerance	0.051 (Max); -0.051 (Min)	±0.002
Location of n th Track		
Track Number	Millimeters	Inches
1 (Reference)	0.000	0.000
2	1.829 (Max); 1.727 (Min)	0.070
3	3.607 (Max); 3.505 (Min)	0.140
4	5.385 (Max); 5.283 (Min)	0.210
5	7.163 (Max); 7.061 (Min)	0.280
6	8.941 (Max); 8.839 (Min)	0.350
7	10.719 (Max); 10.617 (Min)	0.420

Table D-2. Dimensions - Recorded Tape Format - 14 Tracks Interlaced on 12.7-mm (0.5 inch) Wide Tape (Refer to [Figure D-9](#))

Parameters	Millimeters	Inches
Track Width	0.660 (Max); 0.610 (Min)	0.025±0.001
Track Spacing	0.889	0.035
Fixed Head Spacing	38.125 (Max); 38.075 (Min)	1.500±0.001
Adjustable Head Spacing	38.151 (Max); 38.049 (Min)	1.500±0.002
Edge Margin, Minimum	0.127	0.005
Reference Track Location	0.546 (Max); 0.470 (Min)	0.0200±0.001
Track Location Tolerance	0.038 (Max); -0.038 (Min)	±0.0015
Location of n th Track		
Track Number	Millimeters	Inches
1(Reference)	0.000	0.000
2	0.927 (Max); 0.851 (Min)	0.035
3	1.816 (Max); 1.740 (Min)	0.070
4	2.705 (Max); 2.629 (Min)	0.140
5	3.594 (Max); 3.518 (Min)	0.210
6	4.483 (Max); 4.407 (Min)	0.280
7	5.372 (Max); 5.292 (Min)	0.350
8	6.261 (Max); 6.185 (Min)	0.245
9	7.150 (Max); 7.074 (Min)	0.280
10	8.039 (Max); 7.963 (Min)	0.315

11	8.928 (Max); 8.852 (Min)	0.350
12	9.817 (Max); 9.741 (Min)	0.385
13	10.706 (Max); 10.630 (Min)	0.420
14	11.595 (Max); 11.519 (Min)	0.455

Table D-3. Dimensions - Recorded Tape Format - 42 Tracks Interlaced on 25.4-mm (1 inch) Wide Tape (Refer to [Figure D-9](#))

Parameters	Millimeters	Inches
Track Width	0.483 (Max); 0.432 (Min)	0.018±0.001
Track Spacing	0.584	0.023
Fixed Head Spacing	38.125 (Max); 38.075 (Min)	1.500±0.001
Adjustable Head Spacing	38.151 (Max); 38.049 (Min)	1.500±0.002
Edge Margin, Minimum	0.305	0.012
Reference Track Location	0.737 (Max); 0.660 (Min)	0.0275±0.015
Track Location Tolerance	0.025 (Max); -0.025 (Min)	±0.0000
Location of n th Track		
Track Number	Millimeters	Inches
1 (Reference)	0.000	0.000
2	0.610 (Max); 0.559 (Min)	0.023
3	1.194 (Max); 1.143 (Min)	0.046
4	1.778 (Max); 1.727 (Min)	0.069
5	2.362 (Max); 2.311 (Min)	0.092
6	2.946 (Max); 2.896 (Min)	0.115
7	3.531 (Max); 3.480 (Min)	0.138
8	4.115 (Max); 4.064 (Min)	0.161
9	4.699 (Max); 4.648 (Min)	0.184
10	5.283 (Max); 5.232 (Min)	0.207
11	5.867 (Max); 5.817 (Min)	0.230
12	6.452 (Max); 6.401 (Min)	0.253
13	7.036 (Max); 6.985 (Min)	0.276
14	7.620 (Max); 7.569 (Min)	0.299
15	8.204 (Max); 8.153 (Min)	0.322
16	8.788 (Max); 8.768 (Min)	0.345
17	9.373 (Max); 9.322 (Min)	0.368
18	9.957 (Max); 9.906 (Min)	0.397
19	10.541 (Max); 10.490 (Min)	0.414
20	11.125 (Max); 11.074 (Min)	0.437
21	11.709 (Max); 11.659 (Min)	0.460
22	12.294 (Max); 12.243 (Min)	0.483
23	12.878 (Max); 12.827 (Min)	0.506
24	13.462 (Max); 13.411 (Min)	0.529
25	14.046 (Max); 13.995 (Min)	0.552
26	14.630 (Max); 14.580 (Min)	0.575

27	15.215 (Max); 15.164 (Min)	0.598
28	15.799 (Max); 15.748 (Min)	0.621
29	16.383 (Max); 16.332 (Min)	0.664
30	16.967 (Max); 16.916 (Min)	0.667
31	17.551 (Max); 17.501 (Min)	0.690
32	18.136 (Max); 18.085 (Min)	0.713
33	18.720 (Max); 18.660 (Min)	0.736
34	19.304 (Max); 19.253 (Min)	0.759
35	19.888 (Max); 19.837 (Min)	0.782
36	20.472 (Max); 20.422 (Min)	0.805
37	21.057 (Max); 21.006 (Min)	0.828
38	21.641 (Max); 21.590 (Min)	0.851
39	22.225 (Max); 22.174 (Min)	0.874
40	22.809 (Max); 22.758 (Min)	0.897
41	23.393 (Max); 23.343 (Min)	0.920
42	23.978 (Max); 23.927 (Min)	0.943

3.0 Serial High-Density Digital Recording

The following paragraphs give some background for selecting the bi-phase ($\text{Bi}\phi$) and randomized non-return-to-zero-level (RNRZ-L) systems specified in Subparagraph [20.3](#).

Serial HDDR is a method of recording digital data on a magnetic tape where the digital data is applied to one track of the recording system as a bi-level signal. The codes recommended for serial HDDR recording of telemetry data are $\text{Bi}\phi$ -level ($\text{Bi}\phi$ -L) and RNRZ-L (refer to Paragraph [20.0](#)).

In preparing Paragraph [20.0](#), the following codes were considered: Delay Modulation (Miller Code), Miller Squared, Enhanced NRZ, NRZ Level, NRZ Mark, and NRZ Space. These codes are not recommended for interchange applications at the bit rates given in Paragraph [20.0](#).

The properties of the $\text{Bi}\phi$ -L and RNRZ-L codes relevant to serial HDDR and the methods for generating and decoding RNRZ-L are described next. Recording with bias is required for interchange applications because reproduce amplifier phase and amplitude equalization adjustments for tapes recorded without bias usually differ from those required for tapes recorded with bias.

The $\text{Bi}\phi$ -L and RNRZ-L codes were selected for this standard because the “level” versions are easier to generate and are usually available as outputs from bit synchronizers. “Mark” and “Space” codes also have about twice as many errors as the level codes for the same signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). If polarity insensitivity is a major consideration, agreement between interchange parties should be obtained before these codes are used.

3.1 Some characteristics of the $\text{Bi}\phi$ -L code

- a. Only a small proportion of the total signal energy occurs near direct current (dc).
- b. The maximum time between transitions is a 1-bit period.

- c. The symbols for one and zero are antipodal, meaning that the symbols are exact opposites of each other. Therefore, the bit error probability versus SNR performance is optimum.
- d. The Bi ϕ -L can be decoded using existing bit synchronizers.
- e. The Bi ϕ -L is less sensitive to maladjustments of bias and reproducer equalizers than most other codes.
- f. The Bi ϕ -L performs well at low tape speeds and low bit rates.

The most unfavorable characteristic of the Bi ϕ -L code is that it requires approximately twice the bandwidth of NRZ. Consequently, the maximum bit packing density that can be recorded on magnetic tape is relatively low.

3.2 Favorable characteristics of the RNRZ-L code

- a. The RNRZ-L requires approximately one-half the bandwidth of Bi ϕ -L.
- b. The symbols for one and zero are antipodal; therefore, the bit error probability versus SNR performance is optimum.
- c. The RNRZ-L decoder is self-synchronizing.
- d. The RNRZ-L data can be bit synchronized and signal conditioned using existing bit synchronizers with the input code selector set to NRZ-L.
- e. The RNRZ-L code is easily generated and decoded.
- f. The RNRZ-L data can be easily decoded in the reverse mode of tape playback.
- g. The RNRZ-L data are bit detected and decoded using a clock at the bit rate. Therefore, the phase margin is much larger than that of codes that require a clock at twice the bit rate for bit detection.
- h. The RNRZ-L code does not require overhead bits.

3.3 Unfavorable characteristics of the RNRZ-L code

- a. Long runs of bits without a transition are possible, although the probability of occurrence is low, and the maximum run length can be limited by providing transitions in each data word.
- b. Each isolated bit error that occurs after the data has been randomized causes three bit errors in the derandomized output data.
- c. The decoder requires 15 consecutive error-free bits to establish and reestablish error-free operation.
- d. The RNRZ-L bit stream can have large low frequency content. Consequently, reproducing data at tape speeds which produce pulse code modulation (PCM) bit rates less than 200 kilobits per second (kb/s) is not recommended unless a bit synchronizer with specially designed dc and low frequency restoration circuitry is available.

3.4 Randomizer for RNRZ-L

The randomizer is implemented with a network of shift registers and modulo-2 adders (exclusive-OR gates). The RNRZ-L bit stream is generated by adding (modulo-2) the reconstructed NRZ-L PCM data to the modulo-2 sum of the outputs of the 14th and 15th stages of a shift register. The output RNRZ-L stream is also the input to the shift register (see [Figure D-2](#)).

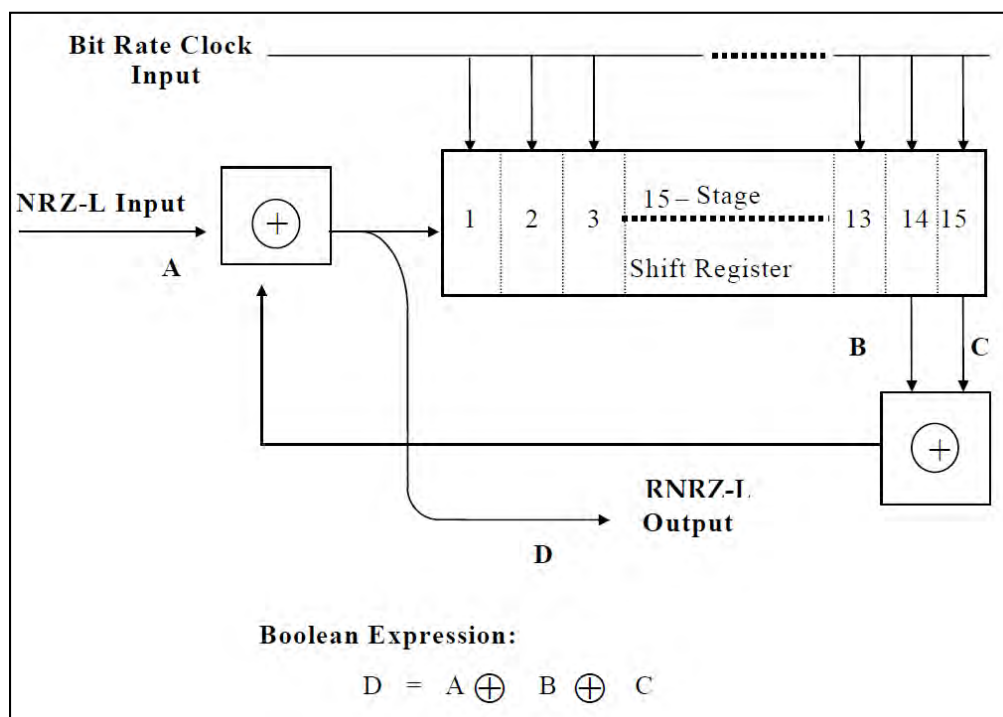


Figure D-2. Randomizer block diagram

The properties of an RNRZ-L bit stream are similar to the properties of a pseudo-random sequence. A 15-stage RNRZ-L encoder will generate a maximal length pseudo-random sequence of $2^{15}-1$ (32,767) bits if the input data consists only of zeros and there is at least a single one in the shift register. A maximal length pseudo-random sequence is also generated when the input data consists only of ones and the shift register contains at least a single zero; however, if the shift register contains all zeros at the moment that the input bit stream is all zeros, the RNRZ-L output bit stream will also be all zeros. The converse is also true, meaning that when the shift register is filled with ones and the input bit stream is all ones, the RNRZ-L output bit stream will also be all ones. In these two cases, the contents of the shift register does not change and the output data is not randomized; however, the randomizer is not permanently locked-up in this state because a change in the input data will again produce a randomized output. In general, if the input bit stream contains runs of X bits without a transition with a probability of occurrence of $p(X)$, the output will contain runs having a length of up to $(X+15)$ bits with a probability equal to $(2^{-15} \cdot p(X))$. Therefore, the output can contain long runs of bits without a transition, but the probability of occurrence is low.

The RNRZ-L bit stream is decoded (derandomized) by adding (modulo-2) the reconstructed RNRZ-L bit stream to the modulo-2 sum of the outputs of the 14th and 15th stages

of the shift register. The reconstructed RNRZ-L bit stream is the input to the shift register (see [Figure D-3](#)). The RNRZ-L data that is reproduced using the reverse playback mode of operation is decoded by adding (modulo-2) the reconstructed RNRZ-L bit stream to the modulo-2 sum of the outputs of the 1st and 15th stages of the shift register. The net effect is that the decoding shift register runs “backwards” with respect to the randomizing shift register.

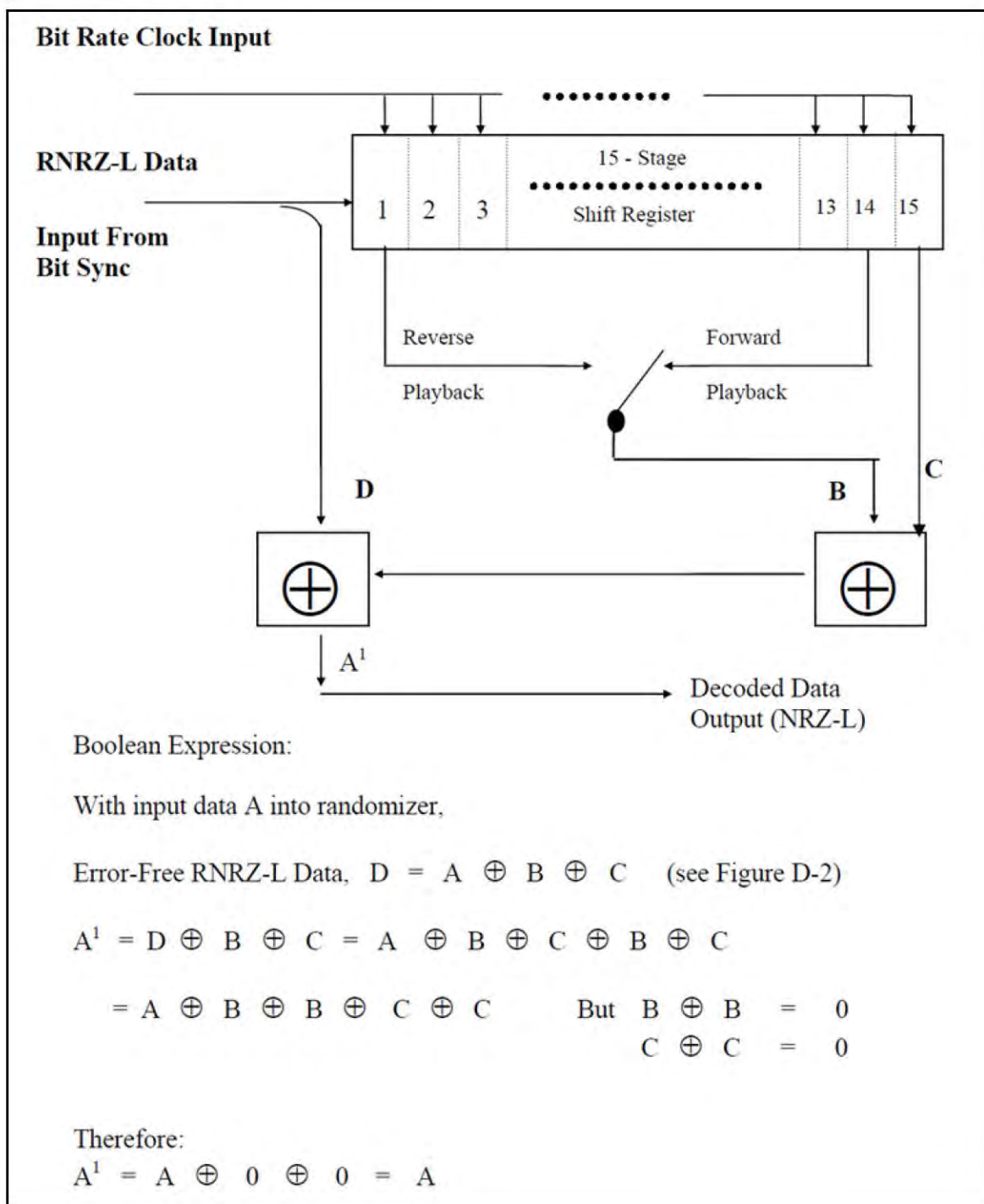


Figure D-3. Randomized NRZ-L decoder block diagram

Although the RNRZ-L decoder is self-synchronizing, 15 consecutive error-free bits must be loaded into the shift register before the output data will be valid. A bit slip will cause the decoder to lose synchronization, and 15 consecutive error-free data bits must again be loaded into the shift register before the output data is valid. The decoded output data, although correct, will contain the bit slip causing a shift in the data with respect to the frame synchronization pattern. Therefore, frame synchronization must be reacquired before the output provides meaningful data.

The RNRZ-L decoding system has an error multiplication factor of 3 for isolated bit errors (separated from adjacent bit errors by at least 15 bits). An isolated bit error introduced after randomization will produce 3 errors in the output data; the original bit in error, plus two additional errors 14 and 15 bits later. In addition, a burst of errors occurring after the data has been randomized will produce a burst of errors in the derandomized output. The number of errors in the output depends on the distribution of errors in the burst and can be greater than, equal to, or less than the number of errors in the input to the derandomizer; however, the derandomization process always increases the number of bits between the first and last error in the burst by 15. Errors introduced prior to randomization are not affected by either the randomizer or the derandomizer. The reverse decoder has the same bit error properties as the forward decoder.

Input data containing frequent long runs of bits without transitions creates potential dc and low frequency restoration problems in PCM bit synchronizers because of the low frequency cutoff of direct recorder and reproducer systems. The restoration problem can be minimized by reproducing the data at tape speeds that produce a bit rate for which the maximum time between transitions is less than 100 microseconds. Additional methods of minimizing these effects include selecting bit synchronizers containing special dc and low frequency restoration circuitry or recording data using Bi ϕ -L code.

The power spectra of the RNRZ-L and Bi ϕ -L codes are shown below in [Figure D-4](#). The power spectral density of RNRZ-L is concentrated at frequencies that are less than one-half the bit rate. The power spectral density of Bi ϕ -L is concentrated at frequencies in a region around 0.75 times the bit rate. The concentration of energy in the low-frequency region (when using the RNRZ-L code) has the effect of reducing the SNR as well as creating baseline wander, which the bit synchronizer must follow. Therefore, reproducing data at tape speeds which produce PCM bit rates of less than 200 kb/s is not recommended when using RNRZ-L unless a bit synchronizer with specially designed dc and low frequency restoration circuitry is available.

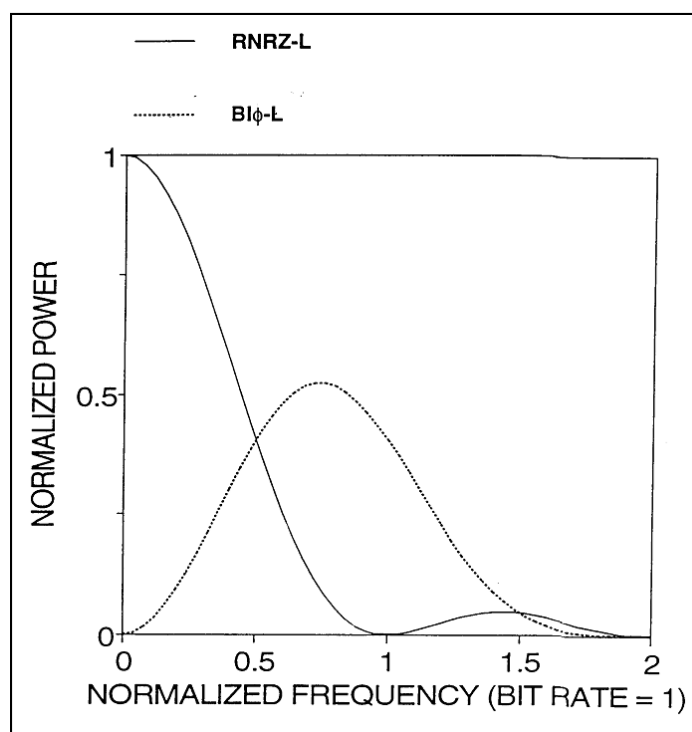


Figure D-4. Random PCM power spectra

Alignment of the reproducer system is very important to reproducing high quality PCM data (i.e. data with the lowest possible bit error probability). A PCM signature using the standard 2047-bit pseudo-random pattern, recorded on the leader or the trailer tape, provides a good method for reproducer alignment. When a pseudo-random bit error detection system is not available or when a PCM signature signal is not recorded, the recommended procedure for reproducer alignment involves the use of the eye pattern technique. The eye pattern is the result of superpositioning the zeros and ones in the PCM bit stream. The eye pattern is displayed on an oscilloscope by inserting the raw reproduced bit stream into the vertical input and the reconstructed bit-rate clock into the external synchronization input of the oscilloscope. The reproducer head azimuth, amplitude equalizers, and phase equalizers are then adjusted to produce the eye pattern with the maximum height and width opening.

Sample eye patterns are shown in [Figure D-5](#) and [Figure D-6](#). [Figure D-5](#) shows a Biφ-L eye pattern at a recorded bit packing density of 15 kilobits per inch (kb/in) (450 kb/s at 30 inches per second [in/s]). [Figure D-6](#) shows an RNRZ-L eye pattern at a recorded bit packing density of 25 kb/in (750 kb/s at 30 in/s).

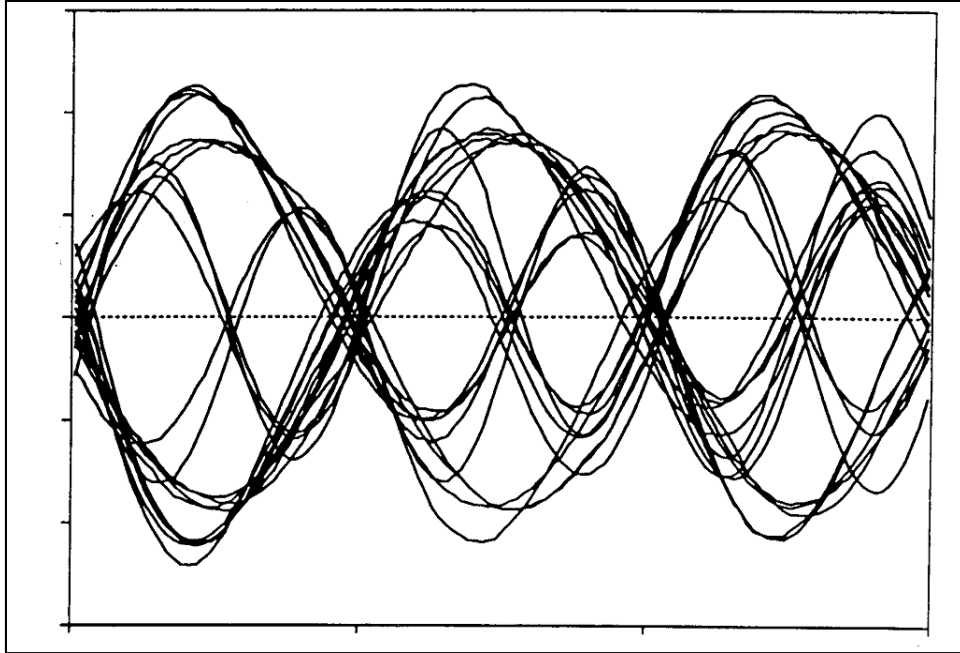


Figure D-5. Bi ϕ -L at bit packing density of 15 kb/in

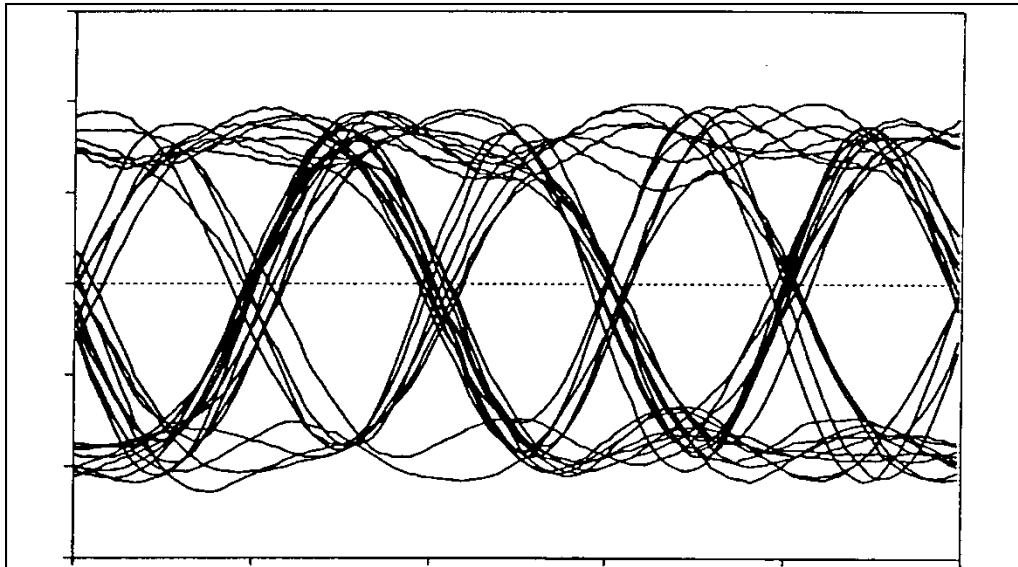


Figure D-6. RNRZ-L at bit packing density of 25 kb/in

4.0 Head Parameters

The following describes the head parameters.

4.1 Gap Scatter

Refer to the definitions in Section 6.2 of [106-11 Chapter 6](#). Gap scatter contains components of azimuth misalignment and deviations from the average line defining the azimuth. Since both components affect data simultaneity from record to reproduce, the gap scatter measurement is the inclusive distance containing the combined errors. Because azimuth

adjustment affects the output of wide-band systems, a 5.08- μm (0.0002-in.) gap scatter is allowed for such recorders and reproducers. A 2.54- μm (0.0001-in.) gap scatter is recommended for fixed-head systems (see [Figure D-11](#)).

4.2 Head Polarity

The requirement that a positive pulse at a record amplifier input generate a south-north-north-south magnetic sequence and that a south-north-north-south magnetic sequence on tape produce a positive pulse at the reproduce amplifier output, still leaves two interdependent parameters unspecified. These parameters are (1) polarity inversion or non-inversion in record and playback amplifiers and (2) record or playback head winding sense. For the purpose of head replacement, it is necessary that these parameters be determined by the user so that an unsuspected polarity inversion, on tape or off tape, will not occur after heads are replaced.

5.0 **Record Level**

The standard record level is established as the input level of a sinusoidal signal set at the record level set frequency which, when recorded, produces a signal containing 1 percent third harmonic distortion at the output of a properly terminated reproduce amplifier (see Subparagraph 5.3.8.2 of Volume III, RCC Document 118¹). A one percent harmonic distortion content is achieved when the level of the third harmonic component of the record level set frequency is 40 ± 1 dB below the level of a sinusoidal signal of 0.3 upper band edge (UBE) which is recorded at the standard record level. Standard test and operating practice is to record and reproduce sinusoidal signals at 0.1 and 0.3 UBE and adjust the equalizers as necessary to establish the reproduced output at 0.3 UBE to within ± 1.0 dB of the output at 0.1 UBE. Then a 1-volt (V) root mean square (rms) signal at the record level set frequency is applied to the record amplifier input and the record and reproduce level controls are adjusted until the reproduced output contains 1 percent third harmonic distortion at a level of 1 V rms.

The optimum level for recording data will seldom be equal to the standard record level. Signals having noise-like spectral distribution such as baseband multiplexes of frequency modulation (FM) subcarriers contain high crest factors so that it may be necessary (as determined in Subparagraph 1.1, Volume IV, RCC Document 118²) to record at levels below the standard record level. On the other hand, for predetection and HDDR recording, signals may have to be recorded above the standard record level to give optimum performance in the data system.

6.0 **Tape Crossplay Considerations**

[Figure D-7](#) illustrates the typical departure from optimum frequency response that may result when crossplaying wide-band tapes that were recorded with heads employing different record-head gap lengths. Line AA is the idealized output-versus-frequency plot of a machine

¹ Range Commanders Council. . "Test Methods for Recorder and Reproducer Systems and Magnetic Tape." Volume III. RCC 118-99. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/118-99_Vol_3-Test_Methods_for_Recorder_and_Reproducer_Systems_and_Magnetic_Tape/.

² Range Commanders Council. "Test Methods for Telemetry Systems and Subsystems." RCC 118 Volume IV. May be superseded by update. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://www.wsmr.army.mil/RCCsite/Documents/118-79_Vol_4-Test_Methods_for_Data_Multiplex_Equipment/.

with record bias and record level, set upper IRIG standards, using a 3.05- μm (120-microinch) record-head gap length and a 1.02- μm (40-microinch) reproduce-head gap length. Lines BB and CC represent the output response curves of the same tapes recorded on machines with 5.08- μm (200-microinch) and 1.27- μm (50-microinch) record-head gap lengths. Each of these recorders was set up individually per IRIG requirements. The tapes were then reproduced on the machine having a 1.02- μm (40-microinch) reproduce-head gap length without readjusting its reproduce equalization.

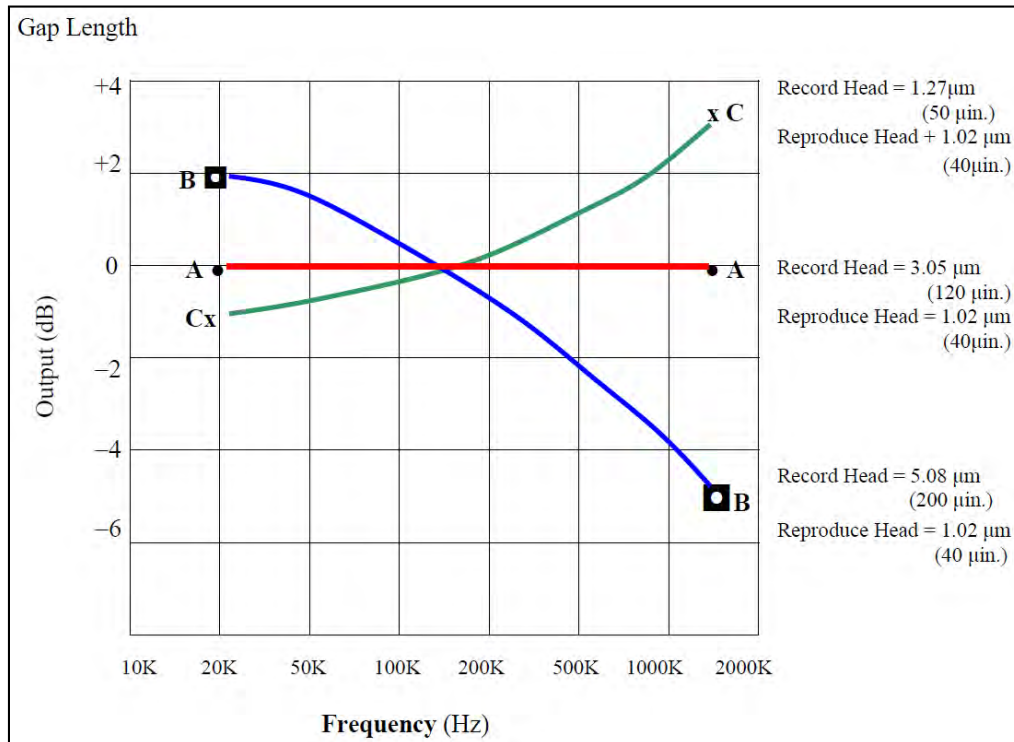


Figure D-7. Tape Crossplay

The output curves have been normalized to 0 dB at the 0.1 UBE frequency for the purpose of clarity. The normalized curves may be expected to exhibit a ± 2.0 dB variance in relative output over the passband. The tape recorded with the shortest head segment gap length will provide the greatest relative output at the UBE.

While the examples shown are from older equipment with record gap lengths outside the limits recommended in Subsection [13.4.4](#), they illustrate the importance of the record gap length in tape interchange applications.

7.0 Standard Tape Signature Procedures

The following describes the recording and playback procedures for the PCM signature and the swept-frequency signature.

7.1 PCM Signature Recording Procedure

Test equipment should be configured as described in Paragraph 2.1, Volume IV, RCC Document 118. The configuration should simulate the operational link as closely as possible to

include the same radio frequency, deviation, bit rate, code type, predetection frequency, receiver bandwidth, and recorder speed. The following is the PCM signature recording procedure.

- a. While recording the pseudo-random data at standard record level, adjust the signal generator output level until approximately one error per 10^5 bits is obtained on the error counter.
- b. Record 30 seconds of the pseudo-random data at the beginning or end of the tape for each data track. A separate 30-second tape signature is recommended for each different data format.
- c. The content, track assignments, and location on the tape leader and trailer of signature signals should be noted on the tape label.

7.2 PCM Signature Playback Procedure


The following steps explain the playback procedure.

- a. Optimize playback equipment such as receiver tuning and bit synchronizer setup for data being reproduced.
- b. Reproduce the tape signature and observe the error rate on the error counter.
- c. Optimize head azimuth for maximum signal output and minimum errors.
- d. Initiate corrective action if more than one error per 10^4 bits is obtained.
- e. Repeat for each data track.

7.3 Swept-Frequency Signature Recording Procedure

The following steps describe the recording procedure for the swept-frequency signature.

- a. Patch a sweep-frequency oscillator output to all prime data tracks up to 6 on 7-track recorders or up to 13 on 14-track recorders. As a minimum, patch the sweep oscillator to one odd and one even track.
- b. Connect the sync output of the sweep oscillator to a track not used for sweep signals, preferably an outside track.
- c. Record the signature signals for a minimum of 30 seconds at standard record level.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Record levels may be either pre-adjusted or quickly adjusted in all tracks during the first few seconds of the signature recording.</p>
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- d. Note the content, track assignments, and location on the leader or trailer tape of signature signals on the tape label.

7.4 Swept-Frequency Signature Playback Procedure

The following steps define the steps for the playback procedure.

- a. Connect the sync track output of the reproducer to the sync input of the scope.

- b. Select an odd-numbered sweep-signal track and connect the output of the reproducer to the vertical input of the scope. Playback the sweep signal and adjust the scope gain for an amplitude of approximately ± 10 minor vertical divisions about the center baseline. Adjust the odd-track azimuth for maximum amplitude of the highest frequency segment (extreme right of the sweep pattern).
- c. Observe amplitude variations through the sweep pattern and adjust the equalization, if necessary, to maintain the amplitude within the required tolerance over the required frequency range.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>A decrease of sweep signal amplitude to about 0.7 represents a 3-dB loss.</p>
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- d. Repeat the playback procedure in the previous two steps for azimuth and equalization adjustments of an even-numbered tape track.
- e. Repeat the procedure in step c for equalization only of other selected prime data tracks, as required.

8.0 Equipment Required for Swept-Frequency Procedures

Equipment required at the recording site consists of a sweep-frequency oscillator having a constant amplitude sweep range of approximately 400 hertz (Hz) through 4.4 MHz with frequency markers at 62.5, 125, 250, and 500 kilohertz (kHz) and 1.0, 2.0, and 4.0 MHz. The sweep range to 4.4 MHz may be used for all tape speeds because the bandwidth of the recorder and reproducer will attenuate those signal frequencies beyond its range. The sweep rate should be approximately 25 Hz. Care should be exercised in the installation of the sweep generator to ensure a flat response of the sweep signal at the input terminals of the recorder. Appropriate line-driver amplifiers may be required for long cable runs or the low impedance of paralleled inputs.

A stepped-frequency oscillator could be substituted for the sweep-frequency generator at the recording location. Recommended oscillator wavelengths at the mission tape speed are 7.62 mm (300 mils), 3.81 mm (150 mils), 0.254 mm (10 mils), 0.0254 mm (1 mil), 0.0127 mm (0.5 mil), 0.0064 mm (0.25 mil), 0.0032 mm (0.125 mil), 0.0025 mm (0.1 mil), 0.0020 mm (0.08 mil), and 0.0015 mm (0.06 mil).

Equipment required at the playback site consists of an ordinary oscilloscope having a flat frequency response from 400 Hz through 4.4 MHz.

9.0 Fixed-Frequency Plus White Noise Procedure

The signature used in this method is the same for all applications. For direct recording of subcarrier multiplexes, only static nonlinearity (nonlinearity which is independent of frequency) is important for crosstalk control. Subparagraph [17.2](#) provides a reference level for static nonlinearity. All formats of data recording are sensitive to SNR. Predetection recording and HDDR are sensitive to equalization. The following signature procedure satisfies all the above requirements.

- a. Record a sine-wave frequency of 0.1 UBE (see [Table D-6](#)) with the following amplitudes.
 - (1) Equal to the standard record level for direct recording of subcarrier multiplexes and HDDR (see Subparagraph [17.2](#)).
 - (2) Equal to the carrier amplitude to be recorded for pre-detection recording of PCM/FM, PCM/PM, FM/FM, and pulse amplitude modulation/FM.
- b. Record flat band-limited white noise of amplitude 0.7 of the true rms value of the 0-dB standard record level as described in Subparagraph [17.2](#). Noise must be limited by a low-pass filter just above the UBE.
- c. Record with zero input (input terminated in 75 ohms). The three record steps previously described can consist of 10 seconds each. The spectra can be obtained with three manually initiated sweeps of less than a second each, because no great frequency resolution is required. All of the spectrum analyzer parameters can be standardized and set in (inputted) prior to running the mission tape.

10.0 Signature Playback and Analysis

Before analyzing the signature, the reproducer azimuth should be adjusted. With the short signature, it is probably more convenient to use the data part of the recording for this purpose. If predetection recording is used, the azimuth can be adjusted to maximize the output as observed on the spectrum analyzer or on a voltmeter connected to the output. If baseband recording is used, the azimuth can be adjusted to maximize the spectrum at the upper end of the band. A spectrum analyzer should be used to reproduce, store, and photograph the spectra obtained from steps a, b, and c in Section [9.0](#). The spectrum analyzer input level of zero should be stored and photographed.

It is evident that any maladjustment of the recorder and reproducer or magnetization of the heads will result in the decrease of SNR across the band and will be seen from the stored spectra or photograph.

By having a photograph of the spectra, amplitude equalization can be accomplished without shuttling the mission tape as follows.

- a. Use an auxiliary tape (not the mission tape, but preferably the same type tape). With a white-noise input signal band limited, adjust the amplitude equalization of the recorder and reproducer at the tape dubbing or data reduction site and photograph the output spectrum (see Section [9.0](#)).
- b. Compare this photo with the photo made from the signature. Note the difference at several points across the band.
- c. Using the auxiliary tape, adjust the amplitude equalization to compensate for the differences noted.
- d. Recheck with the mission tape to verify that the desired amplitude equalization has been achieved.

If the phase equalization is to be checked, a square wave signal can be added to the signature in accordance with the manufacturer's specification (see Volume III, RCC Document 118). The same procedure that is recommended for amplitude equalization can be used, except the procedure is based on oscillograms.

11.0 Recording and Playback Alignment Procedures

When using standard preamble (or postamble), see Section [21.0](#).

11.1 Recording of Preamble for Direct Electronics Alignment.

- a. Patch a square wave generator output set to 1/11 band edge to all tracks having direct electronics or initiate procedure for recording internally generated 1/11 band edge square wave according to manufacturer's instructions.
- b. If the preamble will be used for a manual adjustment, record for a minimum of 30 seconds at the standard record level and tape speed to be used for data recording.
- c. If the preamble will be used only for automatic alignment, record at the standard record level and tape speed to be used for data recording for a sufficient time as specified by the manufacturer of the playback recorder reproducer or as agreed by the interchange parties.

11.2 Playback of Preamble for Direct Electronics Alignment.

For systems so equipped, initiate automatic alignment procedure per manufacturer's instructions. The procedure for manual adjustment is described in the following steps.

- a. Display fundamental and odd harmonics of the square wave (third through eleventh) of selected odd numbered direct track near center of head stack on the spectrum analyzer. Adjust azimuth by peaking output amplitude of the third through eleventh harmonic. Final adjustment should peak the eleventh harmonic.
- b. Repeat step a for even numbered direct track. (Only one track is necessary for a double-density, 14-track, in-line system.)
- c. Observe frequency response across the band pass on selected track and correct if necessary. For a flat response, the third harmonic will be 1/3 of the amplitude of the fundamental, fifth harmonic 1/5 the amplitude, and so on. A convenient method is to compare the recorder/reproducer output with that of a square wave generator patched directly to the spectrum analyzer.



NOTE

An alternate, but less accurate, method is to optimize the square wave as displayed on an oscilloscope rather than a spectrum analyzer.

- d. Repeat step c for each direct track.
- e. Display square wave on an oscilloscope. Adjust phase for best square wave response as shown in [Figure D-8](#).
- f. Repeat step e for each direct track.

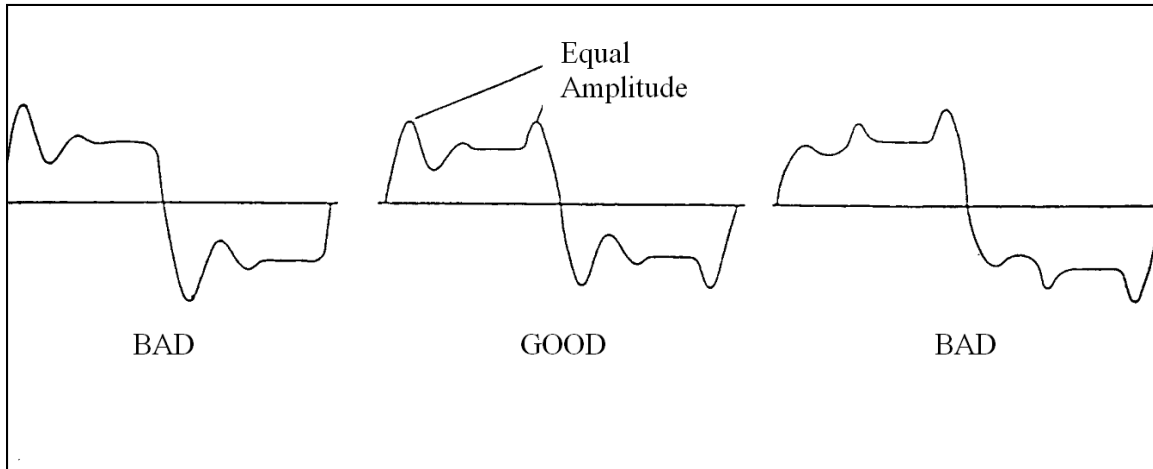


Figure D-8. Square wave responses

11.3 Recording of Preamble for FM Electronics Alignment

If available, initiate the procedure for recording internally generated 1/11 band edge square wave and ± 1.414 Vdc per manufacturer's instructions. Otherwise, patch a square wave generator output to all tracks having FM electronics. A near dc signal may be obtained by setting the square wave generator to 0.05 Hz and ± 1.414 V or by using a separate dc source.

- a. If the preamble will be used for manual alignment, record at least one cycle of the 0.05 Hz square wave at ± 1.414 V or a positive and negative 1.414 Vdc for a minimum of 10 seconds each at the tape speed to be used for data recording. Next, record a 1/11 band edge square wave for a minimum of 20 seconds.
- b. If the preamble will be used only for automatic alignment, record the above sequence for a sufficient time as specified by the manufacturer of the playback recorder/reproducer or as agreed by the interchange parties.

11.4 Playback of Preamble for FM Electronics Alignment

For systems so equipped, initiate automatic alignment procedure per manufacturer's instructions. The procedure for manual adjustment is described in the next steps.

- a. Check and adjust for 0-V output at center frequency per RCC Document 118, Test Methods for Telemetry Systems and Subsystems, Volume III, Test Methods for Recorder/Reproducer Systems and Magnetic Tape.
- b. Use dc voltmeter to verify a full positive and negative output voltage on the selected track and correct if necessary.
- c. Display fundamental and odd harmonics of the square wave (third through eleventh) on the spectrum analyzer.
- d. Observe frequency response per step c in Subsection [11.2](#).
- e. Repeat steps a through c for each FM track.

12.0 General Considerations for Longitudinal Recording

Standard recording techniques, tape speeds, and tape configurations are required to provide maximum interchange of recorded telemetry magnetic tapes between the test ranges. Any one of the following methods of information storage or any compatible combination may be used simultaneously: direct recording, predetection recording, FM recording, or PCM recording. Double-density recording may be used when the length of recording time is critical; however, it must be used realizing that performance parameters such as SNR, crosstalk, and dropouts may be degraded (see Section [2.0](#)).

12.1 Tape Speeds

The standard tape speeds for instrumentation magnetic tape recorders are shown in [Table D-4](#).

12.2 Tape Width

The standard nominal tape width is 25.4 mm (1 in.) (see [Table D-17](#)).

12.3 Record and Reproduce Bandwidths

For the purpose of these standards, two system bandwidth classes are designated: wide band and double density (see [Table D-4](#)). Interchange of tapes between the bandwidth classes is NOT recommended.

13.0 Recorded Tape Format

The parameters related to recorded tape format and record and reproduce head configurations determine compatibility between systems that are vital to interchangeability (crossplay) of recorded magnetic tapes. Refer to the definitions in Section 6.2 of [106-11 Chapter 6](#), [Figure D-9](#), [Figure D-10](#), and [Figure D-11](#). Refer also to [Table D-5](#), [Table D-6](#), [Table D-7](#), and [Figure D-12](#).

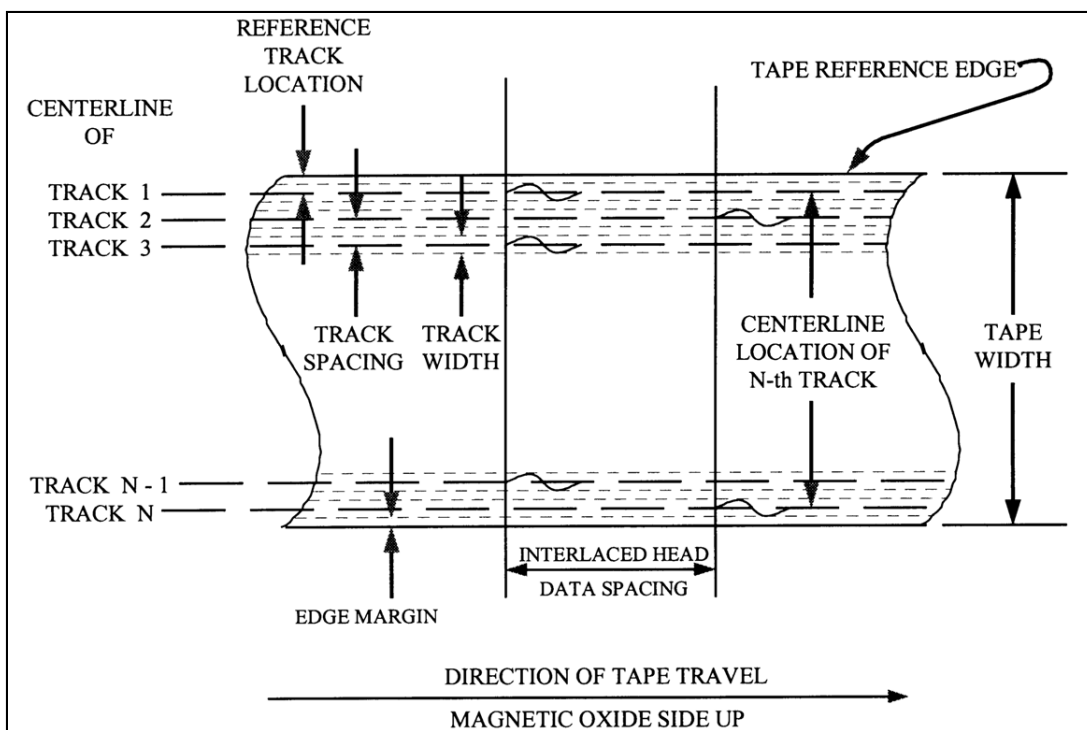


Figure D-9. Recorded tape format

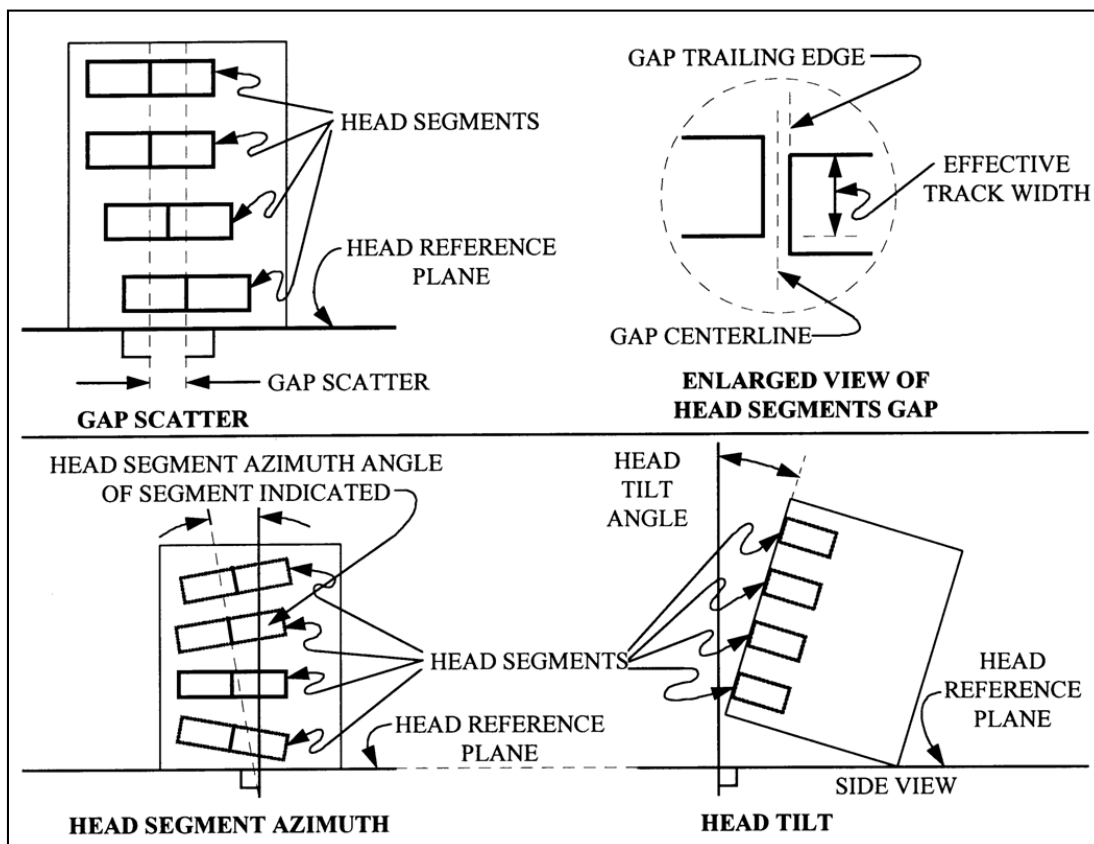


Figure D-10. Head and head segment mechanical parameters

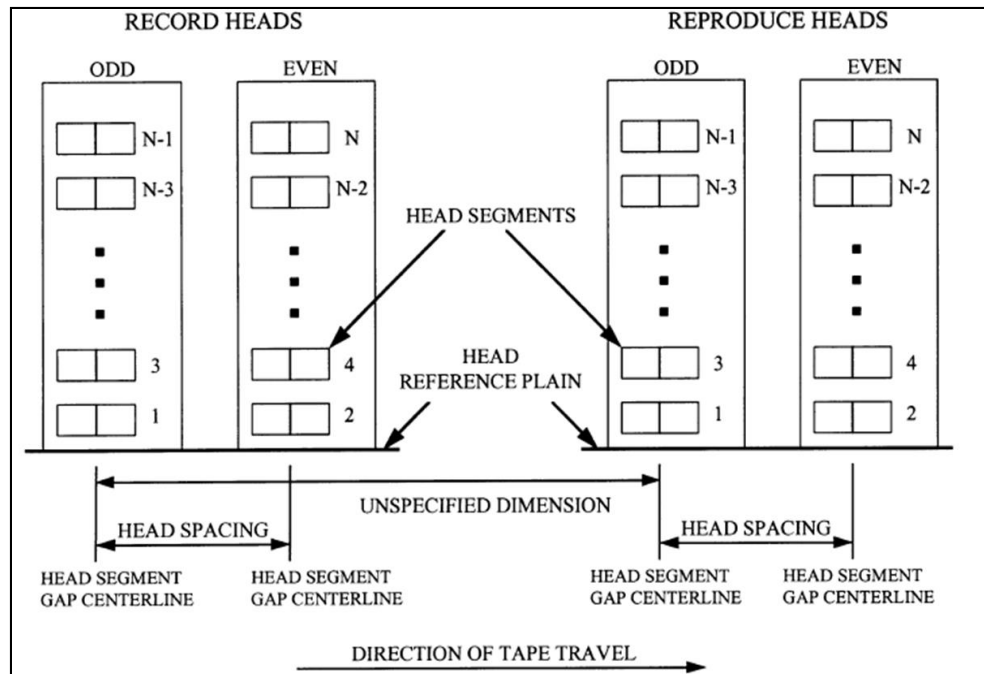


Figure D-11 Record and reproduce head and head segment identification and location (N-track interlaced system)

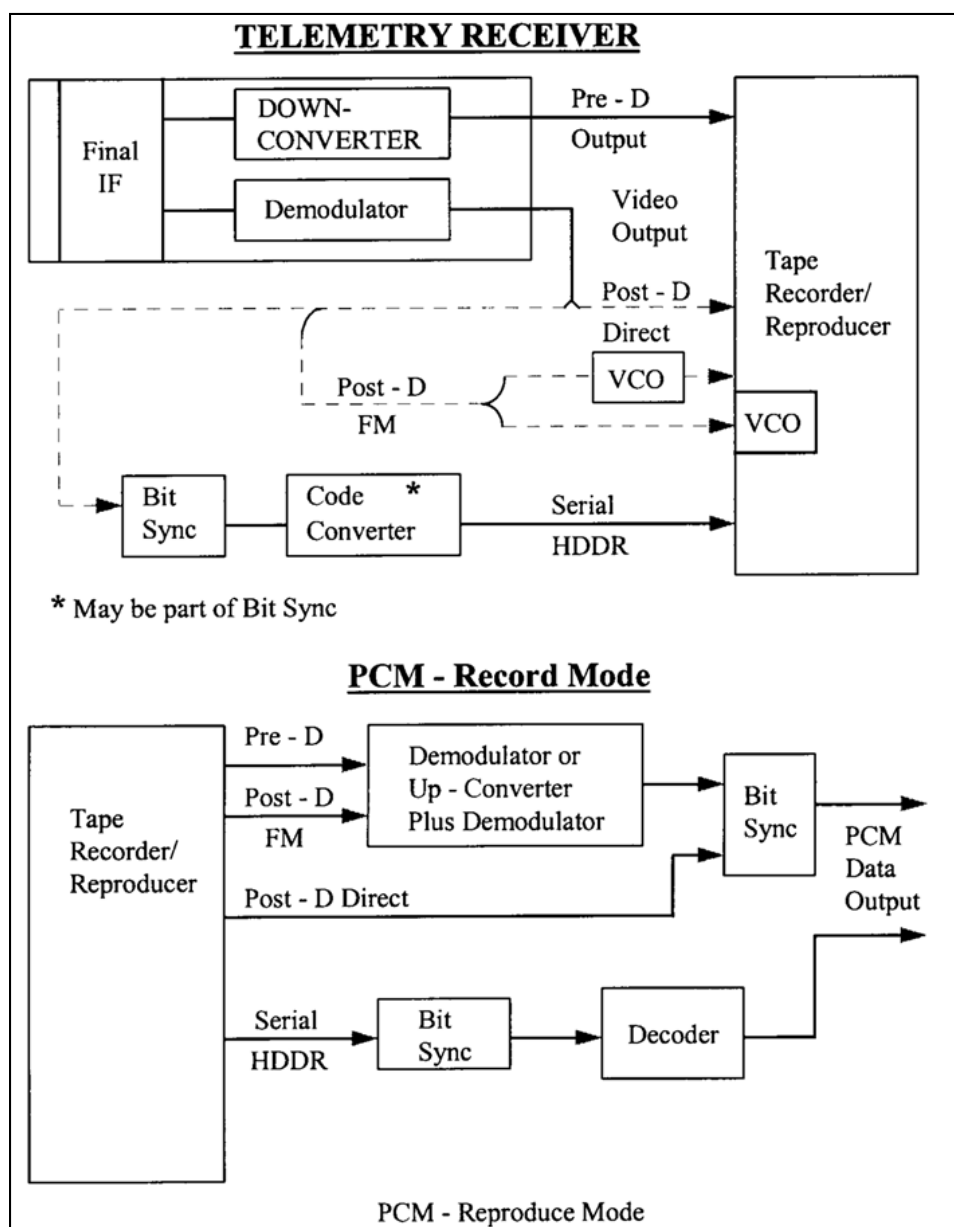


Figure D-12. PCM record and reproduce configuration

13.1 Track Width and Spacing

Refer to [Figure D-11](#), [Table D-5](#), [Table D-6](#), and [Table D-7](#).

13.2 Track Numbering

The tracks on a tape are numbered consecutively from track 1 through track n with track 1 located nearest the tape reference edge as shown in [Figure D-9](#).

13.3 Data Spacing

For interlaced formats, the spacing on tape between simultaneous events on odd and even tracks is nominally 38.1 mm (1.5 in). See Subparagraph [13.4.1](#).

13.4 Head Placement

The standard technique for wide band and 28-track double density is to interlace the heads, both the record and the reproduce, and to provide alternate tracks in separate heads. Thus, to record on all tracks of a standard width tape, two interlaced record heads are used. To reproduce all tracks of a standard width tape, two interlaced reproduce heads are used. For 14-track double density, the standard technique uses one in-line record head and one in-line reproduce head.

13.4.1 Head Placement, Interlaced

Two heads comprise the record-head pair or the reproduce-head pair. Mounting of either head pair is done in such a manner that the center lines drawn through the head gaps are parallel and spaced $38.10 \text{ mm} \pm 0.05$ (1.500 in. ± 0.002) apart, as shown in [Table D-5](#) and [Table D-7](#), for systems that include head azimuth adjustment. The dimension between gap centerlines includes the maximum azimuth adjustment required to meet system performance requirements. For systems with fixed heads (i.e., heads without an azimuth adjustment), the spacing between gap centerlines shall be $38.10 \text{ mm} \pm 0.03$ (1.500 in. ± 0.001) (see [Figure D-10](#)).

13.4.2 Head Identification and Location

A head segment is numbered to correspond to the track number that segment records or reproduces. Tracks 1, 3, 5,... are referred to as the “odd” head segments. Tracks 2, 4, 6,... are referred to as the even head segments. For interlaced heads, the head containing the odd numbered segments (odd head) is the first head in a pair of heads (record or reproduce) over which an element of tape passes when moving in the forward record or reproduce direction (see Figure 6-2 of [106-11 Chapter 6](#)).

13.4.3 In-Line Head Placement

An in-line head shall occupy the position of head number 1 in an interlaced system.

13.4.4 Head Segment Location

Any head segment within a head shall be located within $\pm 0.05 \text{ mm}$ ($\pm 0.002 \text{ in.}$) of the nominal (dimension from table without tolerances) position required to match the track location as shown in [Figure D-11](#), [Table D-5](#), [Table D-6](#), and [Table D-7](#).

Table D-4. Record and Reproduce Parameters				
Tape Speed		±3 dB Reproduce Passband kHz ⁽¹⁾	Direct Record Bias Set Frequency (UBE) kHz ⁽²⁾	Level Set Frequency 10% of UBE, kHz
mm/s	in/s			
Wide Band			Overbias 2dB	
6096.0	240	0.8-4000	4000	400
3048.0	120	0.4-2000	2000	200
1524.0	60	0.4-1000	1000	100
762.0	30	0.4-500	500	50
381.0	15	0.4-	250	25
190.5	7-1/2	0.4-5	125	12.5
95.2	3-3/4	0.4-2.5	62.5	6.25
47.6	1-7/8	0.4-31.25	31.25	3.12

Double Density			Overbias 2 dB	
3048.0	120	2-4000	4000	400
1524.0	60	2-2000	2000	200
762.0	30	2-1000	1000	100
381.0	15	2-500	500	50
190.0	7-1/2	1-250	250	25
95.2	3-3/4	0.5-125	125	12.5
Notes:				
1. Passband response reference is the output amplitude of a sinusoidal signal at the record level set frequency recorded at standard record level. The record level set frequency is ten percent of the upper band edge frequency (0.1 UBE).				
2. When setting record bias level, a UBE frequency input signal is employed. The signal input level is set 5 to 6 dB below standard record level to avoid saturation effects which could result in erroneous bias level settings. The record bias current is adjusted for maximum reproduce output level and then increased until the output level decreases by the number of dB indicated in the table (see Subparagraph 5.3.8.1 of Volume III, RCC Document 118).				

Table D-5. Dimensions - Recorded Tape Format - 14 Tracks Interlaced on 25.4 mm (1 inch) Wide Tape⁽¹⁾

Parameters	Millimeters	Inches
Track Width	1.397 (Min); 1.143 (Max)	0.050 ±0.005
Track Spacing	1.778	0.070
Fixed Head Spacing	38.075 (Max); 38.125 (Min)	1.500 ±0.001
Adjustable Head Spacing	38.151 (Max); 38.049 (Min)	1.500 ±0.002
Edge Margin, Minimum	0.279	1.011
Reference Track Location	1.168 (Max); 1.067 (Min)	0.044 ±0.002
Track Location Tolerance	0.051 (Max); -0.051 (Min)	±0.002
Location of n th Track		
Track Number	Millimeters	Inches
1 (Reference)	0.000	0.000
2	1.829 (Max); 1.727 (Min)	0.070
3	3.607 (Max); 3.505 (Min)	0.140
4	5.385 (Max); 5.283 (Min)	0.210
5	7.163 (Max); 7.061 (Min)	0.280
6	8.941 (Max); 8.839 (Min)	0.350
7	10.719 (Max); 10.617 (Min)	0.420
8	12.497 (Max); 12.395 (Min)	0.490
9	14.275 (Max); 14.173 (Min)	0.560
10	16.053 (Max); 15.951 (Min)	0.630
11	17.831 (Max); 17.729 (Min)	0.700
12	19.609 (Max); 19.507 (Min)	0.770
13	21.387 (Max); 21.285 (Min)	0.840

14	23.165 (Max); 23.063 (Min)	0.910
Note 1. Refer to Figure D-9 .		

Table D-6. Dimensions - Recorded Tape Format - 14 Tracks In-Line On 25.4 mm (1 inch) Wide Tape⁽¹⁾

Parameters	Millimeters	Inches
Track Width	0.660 (Max); 0.610 (Min)	0.25 ±0.001
Track Spacing	1.778	0.070
Edge Margin, Minimum ⁽²⁾	1.118 (Max); 0.044 (Min)	
Reference Track Location	0.698 (Max); 0.622 (Min)	0.0260 ±0.0015
Track Location Tolerance	0.038 (Max); -0.038 (Min)	±0.0015
Location of n th track		
Track Number	Millimeters	Inches
1 (Reference)	0.000	0.000
2	1.816 (Max); 1.740 (Min)	0.070
3	3.594 (Max); 3.518 (Min)	0.140
4	5.372 (Max); 5.296 (Min)	0.210
5	7.150 (Max); 7.074 (Min)	0.280
6	8.928 (Max); 8.852 (Min)	0.350
7	10.706 (Max); 10.630 (Min)	0.420
8	12.484 (Max); 12.408 (Min)	0.490
9	14.262 (Max); 14.186 (Min)	0.560
10	16.040 (Max); 15.964 (Min)	0.630
11	17.818 (Max); 17.742 (Min)	0.700
12	19.596 (Max); 19.520 (Min)	0.770
13	21.374 (Max); 21.298 (Min)	0.840
14	23.152 (Max); 23.076 (Min)	0.910
Notes:		
1. Refer to Figure D-9 .		
2. Track location and spacing are the same as the odd tracks of the 28-track interlaced format (see Table D-7). The minimum edge margin for track 1 is only 0.044 mm (0.009 inch).		

Table D-7. Dimensions - Recorded Tape Format - 14 Tracks Interlaced On 25.4 mm (1 inch) Wide Tape⁽¹⁾

Parameters	Millimeters	Inches
Track Width	0.660 (Max); 0.610 (Min)	0.25 ±0.001
Track Spacing	0.889	0.035
Fixed Head Spacing	38.125 (Max); 38.075 (Min)	1.500 ±0.001
Adjustable Head Spacing	38.151 (Max); 38.049 (Min)	1.500 ±0.002
Edge Margin, Minimum ⁽²⁾	0.229	1.009
Reference Track Location	0.699 (Max); 0.622 (Min)	0.0260 ±0.0015

Track Location Tolerance	0.038 (Max); -0.038 (Min)	±0.0015
Location of nth Track		
Track Number	Millimeters	Inches
1 (Reference)	0.000	0.000
2	0.927 (Max); 0.851 (Min)	0.035
3	1.816 (Max); 1.740 (Min)	0.170
4	2.705 (Max); 2.629 (Min)	0.105
5	3.594 (Max); 3.518 (Min)	0.140
6	4.483 (Max); 4.407 (Min)	0.175
7	5.372 (Max); 5.296 (Min)	0.210
8	6.261 (Max); 6.185 (Min)	0.245
9	7.150 (Max); 7.074 (Min)	0.280
10	8.039 (Max); 7.963 (Min)	0.315
11	8.928 (Max); 8.852 (Min)	0.350
12	9.817 (Max); 9.741 (Min)	0.385
13	10.706 (Max); 10.630 (Min)	0.420
14	11.595 (Max); 11.519 (Min)	0.455
15	12.484 (Max); 12.408 (Min)	0.490
16	13.373 (Max); 13.297 (Min)	0.525
17	14.262 (Max); 14.186 (Min)	0.560
18	15.151 (Max); 15.075 (Min)	0.595
19	16.040 (Max); 15.964 (Min)	0.630
20	16.929 (Max); 16.853 (Min)	0.665
21	17.818 (Max); 17.742 (Min)	0.700
22	18.707 (Max); 18.631 (Min)	0.735
23	19.596 (Max); 19.520 (Min)	0.770
24	20.485 (Max); 20.409 (Min)	0.805
25	21.374 (Max); 21.298 (Min)	0.840
26	22.263 (Max); 22.187 (Min)	0.875
27	23.152 (Max); 23.076 (Min)	0.910
28	24.041 (Max); 23.965 (Min)	0.945
Notes: 1. Refer to Figure D-9 . 2. Track location and spacing for the odd tracks are same as the tracks of the 14-track inline format (see Table D-6). Edge margin for track 1 is only 0.229 mm (0.009 in).		

14.0 Head and Head Segment Mechanical Parameters

The following describes the mechanical parameters of the head and head segments.

14.1 Gap Scatter

Gap scatter shall be 0.005 mm (0.0002 in.) or less for 25.4 mm (1 in.) tape (see [Figure D-11](#) and Subparagraph [4.1](#)).

14.2 Head Segment Gap Azimuth Alignment

The head segment gap azimuth shall be perpendicular to the head reference plane to within ± 0.29 mrad (± 1 minute of arc).

14.3 Head Tilt

The plane tangent to the front surface of the head at the center line of the head segment gaps shall be perpendicular to the head reference plane within ± 0.29 mrad (± 1 minute of arc) for wide-band and double-density recorders (see [Figure D-11](#)).

14.4 Record-Head Segment Gap Parameters

The parameters for the length and azimuth alignment are described in the following subparagraphs.

14.4.1 Record-Head Segment Gap Length

The record gap length (the perpendicular dimension from the leading edge to the trailing edge of the gap) shall be $2.16\text{ }\mu\text{m} \pm 0.5$ (85 microinch ± 20) for wide-band recorders and $0.89\text{ }\mu\text{m} \pm 0.12$ (35 microinch ± 5) for double-density recorders (see Figure 6-3 of [106-11 Chapter 6](#) and Section [6.0](#)).

14.4.2 Record-Head Stack Gap Azimuth Alignment

The record-head stack azimuth shall be perpendicular to the head reference surface to within ± 0.29 mrad (± 1 minute of arc). See Subparagraph 1.2, Volume III, RCC Document 118 for suggested test procedure.

14.4.3 Reproduce-Head Segment Gap Azimuth Alignment

The reproduce-head segment azimuth alignment shall match that of the record-head segment as indicated by reproducing a UBE frequency signal on a selected track and setting the reproduce head azimuth for the maximum output. At this azimuth setting, the output of any other track in the reproduce head shall be within 2 dB of the output at its own optimum azimuth setting (see Subparagraph 1.3, Volume III, RCC Document 118).

15.0 **Head Polarity**

Also refer to Chapter 1, Volume III, RCC Document 118 and Subparagraph [4.2](#) herein.

15.1 Record-Head Segment

Each record-head winding shall be connected to its respective amplifier in such a manner that a positive going pulse referenced to system ground at the record amplifier input will result in the generation of a specific magnetic pattern on a segment of tape passing the record head in the normal direction of tape motion. The resulting magnetic pattern shall consist of a polarity sequence of south-north-north-south.

15.2 Reproduce-Head Segment

Each reproduce-head segment winding shall be connected to its respective amplifier in such a manner that an area of a tape track exhibiting a south-north-north-south magnetic pattern will produce a positive going pulse with respect to system ground at the output of the reproducer amplifier.

16.0 Magnetic Tape and Reel Characteristics

It is recommended that all recorder and reproducer systems at a particular test range be calibrated for operational use against a reference tape of the type used by the range for each bandwidth class of recorder and reproducer system. Additional supplementary procurement specifications may be required to meet a particular operational requirement of the ranges.

16.1 Tape Width

The standard nominal tape width is 25.4 mm (1 in.) (see Section [25.0](#) and [Table D-17](#)).

16.2 Tape Guiding

The tape guidance system restricts the tape angular motion to ± 0.15 mrad (± 30 seconds of arc) as measured by the interchannel time displacement error of outer tracks on the same head stack. Make sure the guidance system does not damage the tape.

17.0 Direct Record and Reproduce Systems

Direct recording is a method of recording information signals on magnetic tape using high-frequency ac bias recording (see definitions at Section 6.2 of [106-11 Chapter 6](#)). Two classes of systems, wide band and double density, are included in these standards (see [Table D-4](#)).

17.1 Direct Record Parameters

The following items describe the direct record parameters.

- a. The input impedance for wide-band and double-density recorders shall be 75 ohms nominal across the specified band.
- b. Input gain adjustment shall be provided to permit sine-wave signals of 0.35 to 3.5 V rms to be adjusted to produce standard record level.
- c. Ideally, the recorded flux level on tape versus frequency should be constant. To approach this ideal, the record amplifier transfer characteristic is basically a constant current versus frequency with a superimposed compensation characteristic to correct only for loss of recording efficiency with frequency. Results of the test described in Subparagraph 1.8 Volume III, RCC Document 118, with the output amplitude at the 2 percent UBE frequency used as the 0 dB reference, shall be no greater than the level identified in [Table D-8](#).

Table D-8. Upper Band Edge Maximum Level	
Percent of UBE Frequency	dB Difference
10	0.5
50	1.0
80	1.6
100	2.0

- d. Record bias setting information is contained in [Table D-4](#). The bias frequency shall be greater than 3.5 times the highest direct record frequency for which the recorder and reproducer system is designed.

17.2 Standard Record Level

The standard record level for direct record systems is the input level of the record level set frequency, which produces an output signal containing one percent third harmonic distortion. The conditions necessary to establish the standard record level include appropriate selection of the sinusoidal reference frequency (record level set frequency) as indicated in [Table D-4](#) and proper reproduce amplifier termination as defined in Figure 1-10 Volume III, RCC Document 118. A one percent third-harmonic distortion content is achieved when the level of the third harmonic of the record level set frequency is 40 dB \pm 1 below the level of a sinusoidal signal of 30 percent of UBE frequency which is recorded at the standard record level (see Section [5.0](#) for information regarding standard test and operating practices).

17.3 Reproduce Parameters

The following items describe the reproduce parameters.

- a. For wide-band and double-density recorders, the output impedance shall be 75 ohms nominal across the specified passband.
- b. When reproducing a signal at the record level set frequency (recorded at the standard record level), the output level shall be a minimum of 1 V rms with a third harmonic distortion of 1 percent and a maximum second harmonic distortion of 0.5 percent when measured across a resistive load of 75 ohms. Lack of proper output termination will not cause the reproduce amplifier to oscillate.

17.4 Tape Speed and Flutter Compensation

The average or long-term tape speed must be the same during record and reproduce to avoid frequency offsets, which may result in erroneous data. To minimize this problem, a reference signal may be applied to the tape during record and the signal used to servo-control the tape speed upon reproduce; however, because servo-control systems have limited correction capabilities and to minimize the amount of equipment required at the ranges, tape speeds and servo-control signals shall conform to the following standards.

- a. The effective tape speed throughout the reel or any portion of the reel (in absence of tape-derived servo-speed control) shall be within ± 0.2 percent of the standard speed as measured by the procedures described in Chapter 1, Volume III, RCC Document 118.
- b. Sinusoidal or square wave speed control signals are recorded on the tape for the purpose of servo-control of tape speed during playback. The operating level for speed-control signals shall be 10 dB \pm 5 below standard record level when mixed with other signals or standard record level when recorded on a separate track.
- c. The constant-amplitude speed-control signal shall be used on a separate track for optimum servo-speed correction. The speed-control signal may be mixed with other signals if recording requirements so demand and system performance permits. Mixing of the speed-control signal with certain types of signals may degrade system

performance for tapes which are to be reproduced on tape transports with low time-base error capstan drive systems (refer to manufacturer). [Table D-9](#) lists speed-control signal frequencies. The speed-control signal may also be used as a flutter correction signal.

- d. Signals to be used for discriminator flutter correction systems are listed in [Chapter 3](#), Table 3-5 and [Table D-9](#) of this appendix. See the previous step and [Chapter 3](#), Table 3-5 for restrictions on use of flutter correction signals.

Table D-9. Constant Amplitude Speed Control Signals⁽¹⁾			
Tape Speed		Frequency ⁽²⁾ (kHz)	
(mm/s)	(in/s)		
6096	240	400±0.01%	800±0.01%
3048	120	200±0.01%	400±0.01%
1524	60	100±0.01%	200±0.01%
762	30	50±0.01%	100±0.01%
381	15	25±0.01%	50±0.01%
190.5	7-1/2	12.5±0.01%	25±0.01%
95.5	3-3/4	6.5±0.01%	12.5±0.01%
47.6	1-7/8	3.125±0.01%	6.25±0.01%

Notes:

1. May also serve as discriminator flutter-correction reference signal (see [Chapter 3](#), Table 3-5).
2. Either set of speed-control signals may be used primarily with wideband systems, but only the higher set of frequencies is recommended for double-density systems. When interchanging tapes, care should be taken to ensure that the recorded speed-control signal is compatible with the reproduce system's speed-control electronics.

18.0 Timing, Predetection, and Tape Signature Recording

Described in the following subparagraphs are timing signal, predetection, and tape signature recording.

18.1 Timing Signal Recording

Modulated-carrier, time-code signals (IRIG A, IRIG B, and IRIG G) are widely used and other formats are available. When recording IRIG B time-code signals, care must be taken to ensure that low-frequency response to 100 Hz is provided. The direct record, low frequency cutoff of most wide-band recorders is 400 to 800 Hz. For these systems, IRIG B time code signals should be recorded on an FM track or on an FM subcarrier. The widest bandwidth subcarrier available should be employed to minimize time delay.³ For double-density systems, all time code signals should be recorded on an FM track or an FM subcarrier.

³ Timing code formats are found in IRIG standard 200-04, IRIG Serial Time Formats and IRIG standard 205-87, Parallel Binary and Parallel Binary Coded Decimal Time Code Formats.

18.2 Predetection Recording


Predetection signals have been translated in frequency but not demodulated. These signals will be recorded by direct (high frequency bias) recording. Parameters for these signals are in [Table D-10](#).

Table D-10. Predetection Carrier Parameters					
Tape Speed				Predetection Carrier Center Frequency^(1,2)	
Wide Band		Double Density		A (kHz)	B (kHz)
mm/s	in/s	mm/s	in/s		
6096	(240)	3048.0	(120)	1800	2400
3048	(120)	1524.0	(60)	900	1200
1524	(60)	762.0	(30)	450.0	600
762	(30)	381.0	(15)	225.0	300
381	(15)	109.5	(7.5)	112.5	150
Notes:					
1. The predetection record/playback passband is the carrier center frequency ± 66.7 percent.					
2. Use center frequencies in column B when data bandwidth exceeds the capabilities of those in column A.					

18.3 Tape Signature Recording

For data processing using wide-band and double-density recorders and reproducers, a tape signature recorded before or after the data, or both before and after the data, provides a method of adjusting the reproducer head azimuth and reproduce equalization. A means is also provided for verifying the proper operation of equipment such as playback receivers and bit synchronizers used to retrieve the recorded data.

A PCM signature is recommended where primarily PCM data is recorded. A swept-frequency or white-noise signature may be used for other data such as frequency division multiplexing or wide band FM. The procedures for recording and using these signatures are given in Section [22.0](#). A recommended preamble/postamble signal for recorder/reproducer alignment is included in Paragraph [21.0](#).

NOTE 	Caution should be used when multiplexing other signals with the speed-control signal. In the vicinity of the frequency of the speed-control signal ($f_{sc} \pm 10$ percent), the level of individual extraneous signals including spurious, harmonics, and noise must be 40 dB or more below the level of the speed-control signal. A better procedure is to leave one octave on either side of the speed-control signal free of other signals.
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19.0 FM Record Systems

For these FM record systems, the input signal modulates a voltage-controlled oscillator, and the output is delivered to the recording head. High frequency bias may be used but is not required. These standards shall apply.

- a. Tape and Reel Characteristics. Section [22.0](#) and all related subparagraphs shall apply.

- b. Tape Speeds and Corresponding FM Carrier Frequencies. See [Table D-11](#).
- c. FM Record/Reproduce Parameters. See [Table D-11](#).

Table D-11. Wide-band and Double-Density FM Record Parameters								
Tape Speed		Carrier Center Frequency		Carrier Deviation Limits ⁽¹⁾		Modulation Frequency	Response Band Limits	
				Plus Deviation	Minus Deviation			
mm/s	in/s	kHz		kHz	kHz	kHz	dB ⁽²⁾	
Group I								
47.6	1-7/8	6.750		9.450	4.050	dc to 1.250	±1	
95.2	3-3/4	13.500		18.900	8.100	dc to 2.500	±1	
190.5	7-1/2	27.000		37.800	16.200	dc to 5.000	±1	
381.0	15	54.000		75.600	32.400	dc to 10.000	±1	
762.0	30	108.000		151.200	64.800	dc to 20.000	±1	
1524.0	60	216.000		302.400	129.600	dc to 40.000	±1	
3048.0	120	432.000		604.800	259.200	dc to 80.000	±1	
Double Density		Group II						
mm/s	in/s	47.6	1-7/8	14.062	18.281	9.844	dc to 7.810	±1, -3
		95.2	3-3/4	28.125	36.562	19.688	dc to 15.620	±1, -3
95.2	3-3/4	190.5	7-1/2	56.250	73.125	39.375	dc to 31.250	±1, -3
190.5	7-1/2	381.0	15	112.500	146.250	78.750	dc to 62.50	±1, -3
381.0	15	62.0	30	225.000	292.50	157.50	dc to 125.0	±1, -3
762.0	30	1524.0	60	450.000	585.0	315.0	dc to 250.0	±1, -3
1524.0	60	3048.0	120	900.000	1170.0	630.0	dc to 500.0	±1, -3
3048.0	120	6096.0	240	1800.000	2340.0	1260.0	dc to 1000.0	±1, -3
Notes:								
1. Input voltage levels per step e below.								
2. Frequency response referred to 1-kHz output for FM channels 13.5 kHz and above, and 100 Hz for channels below 13.5 kHz.								

- d. Speed Control and Compensation. Subsection [17.4](#) shall apply. Note that a separate track is always required for speed control and flutter compensation signals with a single-carrier FM system.
- e. FM Record Parameters. For FM record systems, an input voltage of 1 to 10V peak-to-peak shall be adjustable to produce full frequency deviation.
- f. Deviation Direction. Increasing positive voltage gives increasing frequency. Predetection recorded tapes may be recorded with reverse deviation direction because of the frequency translation techniques employed.
- g. FM Reproduce Systems. Output levels are for signals recorded at full deviation. In wide-band and double-density FM systems, the output is 2 V peak-to-peak minimum

across a load impedance of 75 ohms ± 10 percent. Increasing input frequency gives a positive going output voltage.

20.0 PCM Recording

The PCM signals may be successfully recorded using several different methods. Methods included in these standards are predetection recording, post-detection recording, and serial HDDR. Parallel HDDR methods are not included.

20.1 Predetection PCM Recording

This method employs direct recording of the signal obtained by heterodyning the receiver IF signal to one of the center frequencies listed in [Table D-10](#) without demodulating the serial PCM signal (see [Figure D-12](#)). The maximum recommended bit rate for predetection recording of NRZ data is equal to the predetection carrier frequency, for example, 900 kb/s for a 900 kHz predetection carrier. The maximum recommended bit rate for predetection recording of Bi ϕ data is equal to one-half the predetection carrier frequency. For bit rates greater than one-half the maximum recommended rates, the preferred method of detection is to convert the signal to a higher frequency before demodulation.

20.2 Post-Detection PCM Recording

The serial PCM signal (plus noise) at the video output of the receiver demodulator is recorded by direct or wide band FM recording methods without first converting the PCM signal to bi-level form (see [Figure D-12](#)). [Table D-12](#) lists maximum bit rates versus tape speed for these recording methods. The minimum recommended reproduce bit rates are 10 kb/s for post-detection direct Bi ϕ and 10 bits per second for post-detection FM (see [Chapter 4](#), Subparagraph 4.2.2.c).

Table D-12. Maximum Recommended Bit Rates, Post-Detection Recording ⁽¹⁾						
Tape Speed				Post-D Direct Biϕ (kb/s)	Post-FM	
Wide Band		Double Density			Biϕ (kb/s)	NRZ (kb/s)
(mm/s)	(in/s)	(mm/s)	(in/s)			
6096.0	(240)	3048.0	(120)	1800	900	1800
3048.0	(120)	1524.0	(60)	900	450	900
1524.0	(60)	762.0	(30)	450.0	225	450
762.0	(30)	381.0	(15)	225.0	112	225
381.0	(15)	109.5	(7-1/2)	112.5	56	112
190.5	(7-1/2)	95.2	(3-3/4)	56	28	56
95.2	(3-3/4)	---		28	14	28
47.6	(1-7/8)	---		14	7	14
Note:						
1. Direct recording of NRZ signals is NOT recommended unless the signal format is carefully designed to eliminate low-frequency components for any data expected.						

20.3 Serial High-Density Digital Recording

Serial HDDR is a method of recording PCM data on a magnetic tape that involves applying the data to one track of the recorder as a bi-level signal.

20.4 Direct Recording of PCM Telemetry Data

The following subparagraphs deal with standards for direct recording of PCM telemetry data using a wide band analog instrumentation recorder or reproducer system. Direct recording is described in Section [17.0](#). The recommended PCM codes, maximum bit rates, record and reproduce parameters, and the magnetic tape requirements are also described.

20.4.1 PCM Codes

The recommended codes for serial high-density PCM recording are Bi ϕ -L and RNRZ-L. The maximum recommended bit packing densities (for wide band recording) are 590 bits per millimeter (b/mm) (15 kb/inch) for Bi ϕ -L and 980 b/mm (25 kb/inch) for RNRZ-L. Refer to [Table D-13](#) for maximum recommended bit rates versus standard tape speeds. The minimum recommended reproduce bit rates are 5 kb/s for Bi ϕ -L and 200 kb/s for RNRZ-L. Details of the implementation are discussed in Section [3.0](#).

Table D-13. Maximum Recommended Bit Rates					
Tape Speed				Biϕ-L (kb/s)	RNRZ-L (kb/s)
Wide Band		Double Density			
(mm/s)	(in/s)	(mm/s)	(in/s)		
6096.0	(240)	3048.0	(120)	3600	6000
3048.0	(120)	1524.0	(60)	1800	3000
1524.0	(60)	762.0	(30)	900	1500
762.0	(30)	381.0	(15)	450	750
381.0	(15)	109.5	(7-1/2)	225	375
190.5	(7-1/2)	95.2	(3-3/4)	112	187 ⁽¹⁾
95.2	(3-3/4)	---		56	93 ⁽¹⁾
47.6	(1-7/8)	---		28	46 ⁽¹⁾
Note:					
1. Reproducing data at bit rates less than 200 kb/s is not recommended when using RNRZ-L.					

20.4.2 Bi ϕ -L Code.

The Bi ϕ -L code is recommended for direct recording under the following conditions: The bit rate of the data to be recorded does not exceed the maximum bit rates for Bi ϕ -L (see [Table D-13](#)), and the amount of tape required for mission recording by this method is not a severe operational constraint.

20.4.3 RNRZ-L Code.

The RNRZ-L code is recommended for direct recording under any of the following conditions: the bit rate of the data to be recorded exceeds the maximum recommended bit rates for Bi ϕ -L (see [Table D-13](#)) or maximum tape recording time is needed.

- To minimize baseline wander anomalies, RNRZ-L is NOT recommended if the reproduced bit rate is less than 200 kb/s.

- b. The RNRZ-L shall be implemented using a 15-stage shift register and modulo-2 adders (see [Figure D-13](#)). The randomized bit stream to be recorded is generated by adding (modulo-2) the input bit stream to the modulo-2 sum of the outputs of the 14th and 15th stages of the shift register. In the decoder, the randomized bit stream is the input to the shift register.

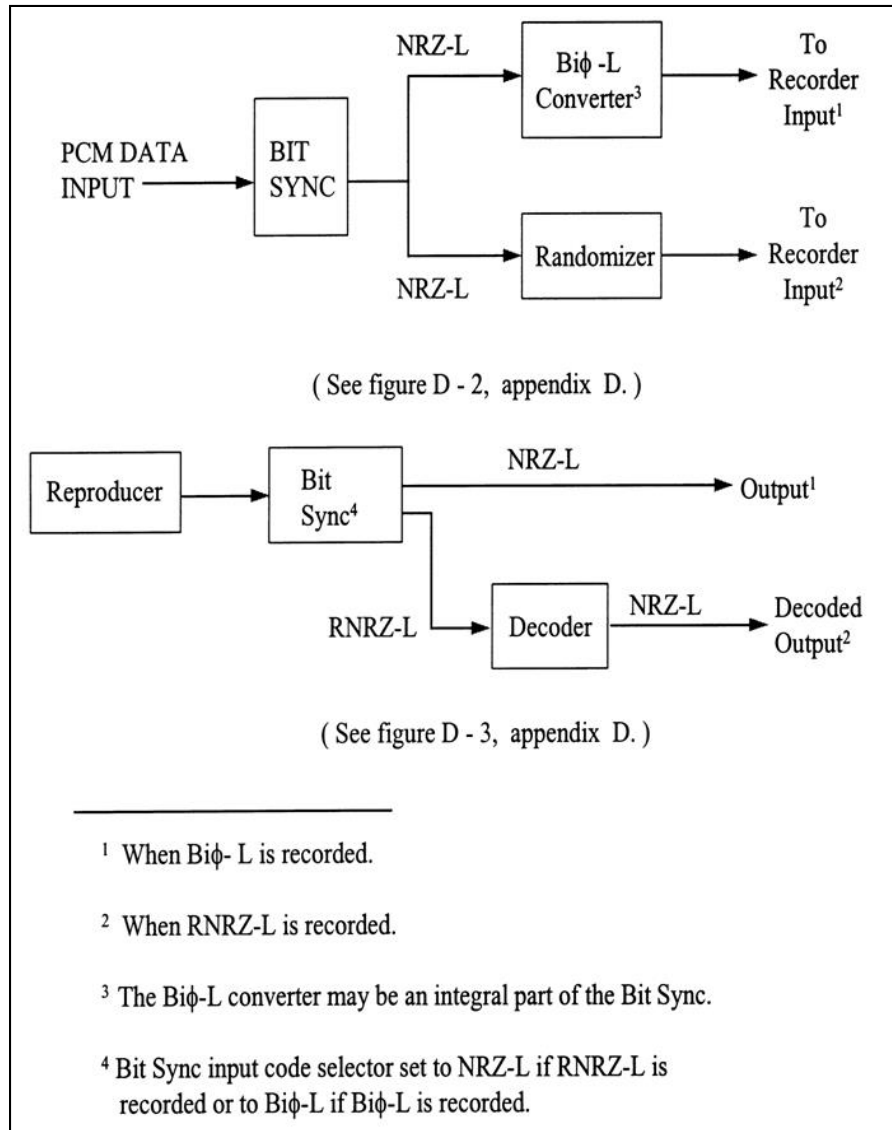


Figure D-13. Serial high-density digital record and reproduce

20.4.4 Record Parameters

The record parameters are explained in the following items.

- a. High-density PCM data shall be recorded in compliance with the direct record parameters detailed in Subsection [17.1](#) including the use of an ac bias signal level that produces the required 2 dB over-bias condition.

- b. The peak-to-peak level of the PCM input signal shall be equal to twice the rms value of the signal amplitude used to establish the standard record level with a tolerance of ± 25 percent (see Subparagraph [17.2](#)).
- c. The signal to be recorded must be bi-level. Bi-level signals are signals where only two levels are present. Therefore, signals containing noise must be converted to bi-level signals before they are recorded.
- d. To minimize the effects of tape dropouts, serial high-density digital data should not be recorded on the edge tracks of the tape.

20.4.5 Reproduce Parameters

All reproduce parameters in Subsection [17.3](#) shall apply.

20.4.5.1 PCM Signature

A PCM signature should be recorded before or after or both before and after the data to provide a method for adjusting the reproduce head azimuth and the reproducer equalizers. The data rate of the PCM signature should be the same as the rate of the data to be recorded (see Section [7.0](#) for tape signature recording).

20.4.5.2 Phase Equalizer

Correct phase equalization is very important to the reconstruction of the serial high-density digital data. Adjustable phase equalizers are desirable but not mandatory.

20.4.6 Magnetic Tape

High-density digital (HDD) magnetic tapes are recommended; however, wide band instrumentation tapes can be used on recorder and reproducer systems with 1.27 mm (0.050 inch) track widths (see Sections [22.0](#) through [27.0](#) below).


20.4.7 Tape Copying

The following practices are recommended when making copies of original data tapes.

- a. Convert data reproduced from the original tape to a bi-level signal prior to recording a copy.
- b. Align reproduce head azimuth to original tape.
- c. Adjust reproducer equalizers correctly.
- d. Prior to recording the copy, use the recorded PCM signature to optimize the quality of the reproduced data.

20.4.8 PCM Bit Synchronizer

The PCM bit synchronizer should contain circuitry to reestablish the baseline reference PCM signal (a dc restorer circuit). This circuit is essential when reproducing RNRZ-L at reproduced bit rates less than 1 Mb/s. The PCM bit synchronizer loop bandwidth should be selected for optimum performance between 0.1 and 3 percent of the bit rate.

NOTE 	If an appropriate PCM bit synchronizer is not available, the tape can be copied directly; however, the SNR will be decreased.
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21.0 Preamble Recording for Automatic or Manual Recorder Alignment

A preamble (or postamble) may be recorded on the same tape as the data signal with known frequency and amplitude elements which will allow automatic or manual alignment of the signal electronics to optimize the performance of the playback system. Reproduce azimuth, equalization, and FM demodulator sensitivity may be adjusted at all available tape speeds. The preamble may be used for manual adjustment of any instrumentation magnetic tape recorder/reproducer (wide band and double density). Automatic adjustment requires a recorder/reproducer specifically designed with the capability to automatically adjust one or more of the following: reproduce-head azimuth, amplitude equalization, phase equalization, and FM demodulator sensitivity. The signal source may be internal to the recorder or may be externally generated.

21.1 Alignment, Direct Electronics

Direct electronics shall use a 1/11 band edge square wave for both manual and automatic alignment as given in this appendix.

21.2 Alignment, FM Electronics

The FM electronics shall use a 1/11 band edge square wave and ± 1.414 Vdc or 0.05 Hz square wave for both manual and automatic alignment as given in this appendix.

22.0 Magnetic Tape Standards: General

The following standards define terminology, establish key performance criteria, and reference test procedures for longitudinally-oriented oxide, unrecorded magnetic tape designed for instrumentation recording,⁴ and reference specifications for 19 mm (0.75 in) cassettes designed for digital helical scan recording and S-VHS cassettes designed for 12.65 mm (1/2 in) digital helical scan recording. Classes of instrumentation recording tapes include high-resolution (HR) tapes used for wide band recording, HDD tapes used for high-density digital PCM recording, and high energy (HE) tapes used for double-density recording.

Coercivities of HR and HDD tapes are in the range of 275 to 350 oersteds. High-energy tapes have coercivities of 600 to 800 oersteds. Nominal base thickness is 25.4 μm (1.0 mil) and nominal coating thickness is 5 μm (200 microinches) for all tapes. Where required, limits are specified to standardize configurations and to establish the basic handling characteristics of the tape. Limits placed on the remaining requirements must be determined by the tape user in light of the intended application and interchangeability requirements imposed on the tape (see [Table D-14](#) for examples of suggested requirement limits).

Table D-14. Suggested Tape Requirement Limits		
Paragraph No.	Tape Requirement	Suggested Limits
27.1	Bias Level	± 2.0 dB from MCT
27.2	Record Level	± 2.0 dB from MCT
27.3	Wavelength Response (Table D-15)	

⁴ Federal Specifications may be used to replace paragraphs contained in this chapter where applicable. High output and HDD tapes are not included in the Federal Specifications. Other standards are listed in Paragraph [1.0](#).

27.4	Output at 0.1 UBE Wavelength	1.5 dB from MCT		
27.5	Short Wavelength Output Uniformity	2.5 dB (HR tape); 2.5 dB (HE tape)		
27.6	Dropouts per 30 m (100 ft) (average)	Center Tracks		Edge Tracks
		5	HR Tape	10
		1	HDD Tape	1
27.7	Durability (See Table D-16)			
27.8	Modulation Noise	1 dB maximum		

Table D-15. Suggested Wavelength Response Requirements

HR and HDD Tape			
Measurement Wavelength		HR Response (dB)	HDD Response (dB)
(μm)	(mils)		
3810.00	(150.000)	1.00	2.00
254.00	(10.000)	1.00	1.00
15.14	(0.600)	0.00	0.00
6.35	(0.250)	1.50	1.50
3.18	(0.125)	2.00	2.00
2.54	(0.100)	2.50	2.50
2.03	(0.080)	2.50	2.50
1.52	(0.060)	3.00	3.00
High-Energy Tape			
Measurement Wavelength		HE Wavelength Response (dB)	
(μm)	(mils)		
25.40	(1.000)	2.00	
12.70	(0.500)	2.00	
7.62	(0.300)	0.00	
3.18	(0.125)	2.50	
1.52	(0.060)	2.50	
1.02	(0.040)	3.00	
0.76	(0.030)	3.50	

Table D-16. Durability Signal Losses

Designated Tape Length		Number of Allowable Signal Losses (per pass)
Meters	Feet	
762	(2500)	2
1097	(3600)	2
1402	(4600)	2
1524	(5000)	2
2195	(7200)	3
2804	(9200)	3
3292	(10,800)	4

23.0 Definitions

Underlined terms appearing within definitions indicate that these terms are defined elsewhere in Section 23.0. For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply.

Back Coating. A thin coating of conductive material (for example, carbon) bonded to the surface of a magnetic tape opposite the magnetic-coated surface for reducing electrostatic charge accumulation and for enhancing high-speed winding uniformity. Resistivity of the back coating should be 1 megohm per square or less, whereas the oxide-coated magnetic surface resistivity is much higher (also see magnetic oxide coating).

Base. The material on which the magnetic oxide coating (and back coating, if employed) is applied in the manufacture of magnetic tapes. For most applications, polyester-base materials are currently employed.

Bias Level. The level of high frequency ac bias current or voltage in a direct record system needed to produce a specified level of a UBE frequency sine-wave signal at a particular tape speed. Bias level is usually adjusted to produce maximum output or increased beyond maximum to depress the output 2 dB.

Bi-Directional. Ability of a magnetic tape to record and to reproduce a specified range of signals within specified tolerances of various characteristics when either end of the tape on the reel is used as the leading end.

Binder. Material in which the magnetic oxide particles or back-coating particles are mixed to bond them to the base material.

Blocking. Failure of the magnetic coating to adhere to the base material because of layer-to-layer adhesion in a wound tape pack.

Center Tracks. On a recorded tape, center tracks are those that are more than one-track distance from either edge of the tape, for example, tracks 2 through 13 of a 14-track tape or tracks 2 through 27 of a 28-track tape.

Dropout. A reproduced signal of abnormally low amplitude caused by tape imperfections severe enough to produce a data error. In digital systems, dropouts produce bit errors.

Edge Tracks. The data tracks nearest the two edges of a recorded magnetic tape, for example, tracks 1 and 14 of a 14-track tape.

Erase. Removal of signals recorded on a magnetic tape to allow reuse of the tape or to prevent access to sensitive or classified data. Instrumentation recorders and reproducers do not usually have erase heads, so bulk erasers or degaussers must be employed.

E-Value. The radial distance by which the reel flanges extend beyond the outermost layer of tape wound on a reel under a tape tension of 3.33 to 5.56 newtons (12 to 20 ounces of force) per inch of tape width. Inadequate E-value may prohibit the use of protective reel bands.

High-Density Digital Magnetic Tape. Instrumentation magnetic tape with nominal base thickness of 25.40 μm (1 mil) and coercivity of 275 to 350 oersteds used to record and

reproduce high-density digital (PCM) signals with per-track bit densities of 590 b/mm (15 kb/inch) or greater.

High-Energy Magnetic Tape. Magnetic tapes having coercivity of 600 to 800 oersteds and nominal base thickness of 25.4 μm (1 mil) used for double-density analog recording and high-density digital recording above 980 b/mm (25 kb/inch).

High-Resolution Magnetic Tape. Instrumentation magnetic tape used for recording on wide band recorder and reproducer systems. The HR and HDD tapes may have identical coatings and coercivities (275 to 350 oersteds) but differ in the extent and type of testing conducted by the manufacturer.

Layer-to-Layer Signal Transfer (Print Through). Transfer of a signal to a layer of a wound magnetic tape originating from a signal recorded on an adjacent layer of tape on the same reel. Saturation-level recorded signals and tape storage at elevated temperatures are likely contributors to this effect.

Magnetic Oxide Coating. Material applied to a base material to form a magnetic tape. The magnetic oxide coating contains the oxide particles, the binder, and other plasticizing and lubricating materials necessary for satisfactory operation of the magnetic tape system (also see back coating).

Manufacturer's Centerline Tape (MCT). A tape selected by the manufacturer from his production, where the electrical and physical characteristics are employed as reference standards for all production tapes to be delivered during a particular contractual period. Electrical characteristics include, but are not limited to, bias level, record level, output at 0.1 UBE, and wavelength response. The MCTs are not usually available for procuring agency use.

Manufacturer's Secondary Centerline Tape (MSCT). A tape selected by a manufacturer from his production and provided in lieu of an MCT. On the MSCT, the electrical characteristics may depart from the MCT characteristics, but calibration data referenced in the MCT are provided. All other characteristics of the MSCT are representative of the manufacturer's product.

Modulation Noise. Noise riding on a reproduced signal that is proportional to the amplitude of the recorded signal (below saturation) and results from tape-coating irregularities in particle size, orientation, coercivity, and dispersion.

Record Level. The level of record current or voltage required to achieve a specified reproduce output level with bias level previously set to the correct value. In direct record systems, standard record level is the level of a 0.1 UBE frequency signal required to produce 1 percent third harmonic distortion in the reproduced output signal because of tape saturation.

Scatterwind. Lateral displacements of tape wound on a reel which gives an irregular appearance to the side surfaces of a tape pack. Scatterwind can result from such things as poorly controlled tape tension, guiding, static electrical charge, and poor tape slitting.

Shedding. Loss of magnetic coating from tape during operation on a tape transport. Excessive shedding causes excessive dropout.

Short Wavelength Output Uniformity. A measure of high-frequency reproduce signal amplitude uniformity caused by oxide coating variations.

Upper Band Edge. The highest frequency that can be recorded and reproduced at a particular tape speed in the direct record mode. The UBE signals are used in setting bias level; 0.1 UBE signals are used to set record level.

Wavelength Response. The record and reproduce characteristic of a magnetic tape which depends on tape formulation, coating thickness, and other tape physical parameters and is a function of the wavelength recorded on the tape (tape speed divided by signal frequency) rather than the actual frequency recorded.

Working Length. Length of tape usable for reliable recording and reproduction of data. Actual tape length on a reel exceeds the working length to provide for tape start and stop at each end of the reel without loss of data.

Working Reference Tape (WRT). A tape or tapes of the same type as an MCT or MSCT selected by the user and calibrated to the MCT or MSCT. The WRTs are employed in conducting tests on tape types during a procurement activity and for aligning and testing recorder and reproducer systems to minimize running the MCT or MSCT.

24.0 General Requirements for Standard Instrumentation Tapes and Reels

The following subparagraphs describe the requirements for tapes and reels.

24.1 Reference Tape System

To establish a set of test procedures that can be performed independently and repeatedly on different manufacturers' tape transports, a centerline reference tape system employing MCT, MSCT, or WRTs as required, should be used. The reference tape system provides a centerline tape against which tape or tape recorder specifications may be tested or standard tapes for aligning operational recorders.

24.1.1 Manufacturer's Centerline Tape


The electrical characteristics provided for a manufacturer's centerline tape include, but are not limited to, bias level, record level, wavelength response, and output at 0.1 UBE wavelength. The physical characteristics of the MCT shall also represent the manufacturer's production and shall be representative of all production tape delivered during any resultant contractual period (see MCT definition in Section [23.0](#))

24.1.2 Manufacturer's Secondary Centerline Tape

On the MSCT, the electrical characteristics are calibrated to the manufacturer's reference tape, and calibration data are supplied with the MSCT. The physical characteristics of the MSCT shall represent the manufacturer's production (see secondary MSCT definition in Section [23.0](#)).

24.1.3 Working Reference Tape

Working reference tapes shall be of the same type as those under procurement or test and shall be used in place of a MCT or MSCT for all applicable test procedures (see WRT definition in Section [23.0](#)).

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>The MCT or MSCT shall be a full-length tape of 25.4 mm (1 in.) width, wound on a 266.7 mm (10 1/2 in.) or 355.6 mm (14 in.) reel or as designated by the tape user. The center one-third of the working tape length shall be used as the calibrated working area.</p>
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24.1.4 Test Recorder and Reproducer

A laboratory quality test recorder shall be designated for use with the reference tape system during any magnetic tape procurement and test program. The recorder selected shall meet the requirements specified in this appendix.

24.1.5 MCT/MSCT/WRT Use

Using MCT or MSCT as a reference, the tape user performs all tests necessary to determine if the manufacturer's centerline performance values meet operational and recorder requirements. All acceptable centerline tapes are retained by the tape user as references in subsequent acceptance test procedures performed in support of resultant contracts or contractual periods. A working reference tape, which has been calibrated to an MCT or MSCT, is used as the actual working reference in the applicable testing procedures outlined in Volume III, RCC Document 118. Dropout tests should use a tape other than the MSCT or WRT.

24.2 Marking and Identifying

See Federal Specification W-T-1553B.⁵

24.3 Packaging

Specified by user.

24.4 Winding

The tape shall be wound on the reel or hub with the oxide surface facing toward the hub ("A" wind). The front of the wound reel is defined as that flange visible when viewing the tape reel with the loose end of the tape hanging from the viewer's right.

24.5 Reels and Hubs

Reels and hubs shall conform to the tape user specified requirements of Federal Specification W-R-175.⁶

24.6 Radial Clearance (E-Value)

For all tape lengths, use 3.175 mm (0.125 inch), (See E-Value definition in Section [23.0](#)).

⁵ General Services Administration. "General Specification for Tape, Instrumentation, Recording, Magnetic Oxide-Coated." Federal Specification W-T-1553B. 12 August 1996. Canceled with no replacement. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=49387.

⁶ General Services Administration. "General Specification for Reels and Hubs for Magnetic Recording Tape." W-R-175D. 22 December 1986. Canceled with no replacement. Retrieved 3 June 2015. Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=49028.

24.7 Flammable Materials

Flammable materials shall not be a part of the magnetic tape. Flammable materials will ignite from a match flame and will continue to burn in a still carbon dioxide atmosphere.

24.8 Toxic Compounds

Compounds that produce toxic effects in the environmental conditions normally encountered under operating and storing conditions as defined in Subsection [25.2](#) shall not be part of the magnetic tape. Toxicity is defined as the property of the material that has the ability to do chemical damage to the human body. Highly toxic or corrosive compounds produced under conditions of extreme heat shall be identified and described by the manufacturer.

25.0 **General Characteristics of Instrumentation Tapes and Reels**

The following subparagraphs describe the general characteristics for tapes and reels.

25.1 Dimensional Specifications

Magnetic tape shall be supplied on flanged reels in the standard lengths, widths, and base thicknesses outlined in [Table D-17](#). Reel and hub diameters are taken from Federal Specification W-R-175.

Table D-17. Tape Dimensions			
Dimension	Millimeters	Inches	
Tape Width	25.4 +0 −0.10	1.000 +0 −0.004	
Tape Thickness			
Base Material	0.025	0.0010	Nominal ⁽¹⁾
Oxide Thickness	0.005	0.0002	Nominal
Tape Length by Reel Diameters (reels with 76 mm (3 in.) center hole)			
Reel Diameter	Nominal Tape Length ⁽²⁾	Minimum True Length ⁽³⁾	
266 mm (10.5 in.)	1100 m (3600 ft)	1105 m (3625 ft)	
" " " "	1400 m (4600 ft)	1410 m (4625 ft)	
356 mm (14.0 in.)	2200 m (7200 ft)	2204 m (7230 ft)	
" " " "	2800 m (9200 ft)	2815 m (9235 ft)	
381 mm (15.0 in.)	3290 m (10,800 ft)	3303 m (10,835 ft)	
408 mm (16.0 in.)	3800 m (12,500 ft)	3822 m (12,540 ft)	
Notes:			
1. Actual tape base material thickness slightly less because of manufacturing conventions.			
2. Original dimensions are in feet. Metric conversions are rounded for convenience.			
3. Tape-to-flange radial clearance (E-value) is 3.18 mm (0.125 in.).			

25.2 Environmental Conditions

The tape shall be able to withstand, with no physical damage or performance degradation, any natural combination of operating or non-operating conditions as defined in subparagraphs [25.2.1](#) and [25.2.2](#) immediately below.


25.2.1 Tape Storing Conditions

Magnetic tape is subject to deterioration at temperature and humidity extremes. In some cases, the damage is reversible, but irreversible damage may occur, especially with long-term storage in unfavorable conditions.

25.2.2 Operating Environment

[Table D-18](#) depicts recommended limits.

Table D-18. Environment Recommended Limits	
Condition	Range
Temperature	4 to 30°C (40 to 85°F)
Humidity	20 to 60 percent relative humidity (RH) non-condensing
Pressure	Normal ground or aircraft operating altitude pressures. For very high altitudes, tape users should consult with manufacturers to determine if tape and recorder compatibility is affected by low atmospheric pressure.


NOTE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Binder/oxide system tends to become sticky and unusable above 50°C (125°F). 2. In low humidity, tape binder and oxide system tends to dry out, and oxide and binder adhesion can be unsatisfactory. Brown stains on heads may appear below 40 percent RH. 3. In high humidity, abrasivity is increased and other performance problems may arise.
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25.2.3 Non-operating Environment

Temperature and Relative Humidity:

Short Term: 0 to 45°C (32 to 115°F) and 10 to 70 percent RH non-condensing

Long Term: 1 to 30°C (33 to 85°F) and 30 to 60 percent RH non-condensing

NOTE 	<p>Experience has shown that with long exposure to temperatures below freezing, lubricants and plasticizers tend to migrate out of the oxide coating thereby resulting in poor lubrication and gummy surface deposits.</p>
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25.3 Other Characteristics

Storage life, bi-directional performance, frictional vibration, and scatterwind characteristics shall conform to Federal Specification W-T-1553 unless otherwise specified by the tape user at the time of purchase.

26.0 Physical Characteristics of Instrumentation Tapes and Reels

As specified in Federal Specifications W-T-1553B, W-T-1553/1-4,⁷ and W-R-175.

27.0 Instrumentation Tape Magnetic and Electrical Characteristics

The following subparagraphs describe required magnetic and electrical tape characteristics.

27.1 Bias Level

The bias level (see bias level definition in Section [23.0](#)) required by the magnetic tape shall not differ from the bias level requirements of the reference tape by more than the amount specified by the tape user. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.8.1, Bias Level, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

27.2 Record Level

The record level (see record level definition in Section [23.0](#)) required by the magnetic tape shall not differ from the record level requirements of the reference tape by more than the amount specified by the tape user. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.8.2, Record Level, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

27.3 Wavelength Response

The output of the magnetic tape, measured at the wavelength values listed in [Table D-19](#), shall not differ from the output of the reference tape by more than the amounts specified by the tape user. Wavelength response requirements shall be specified in terms of output after having normalized the output to zero decibels at the 0.1 UBE wavelength. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.9, Wavelength Response and Output at 0.1 Upper Band Edge Wavelength, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement (see [Table D-15](#)).

Table D-19. Measurement Wavelengths			
High-Resolution and HDD Tape		High-Energy Tape	
(μm)	(mils)	(μm)	(mils)
3810.00	(150.000)	254.00	(10.000)
254.00	(10.000)	25.40	(1.000)
25.40	(1.000)	12.70	(0.500)

⁷ General Services Administration. "Tape, Instrumentation Recording, Magnetic Oxide-Coated, 345 Oersteds Coercivity, 5 Dropouts per 100 Foot..." Federal Specification W-T-1553/1. 12 August 1996. Canceled with no replacement. -General Services Administration. "Tape, Instrumentation Recording, Magnetic Oxide-Coated, 345 Oersteds Coercivity, 4 Dropouts per 100 Foot..." Federal Specification W-T-1553/2. 12 August 1996. Canceled with no replacement. -General Services Administration. "Tape, Instrumentation Recording, Magnetic Oxide-Coated, 700 Oersteds Coercivity, 4 Dropouts Per 100 Foot..." Federal Specification W-T-1553/3. 12 August 1996. Canceled with no replacement. -General Services Administration. "Tape, Instrumentation Recording, Magnetic Oxide-Coated, 800 Oersteds Coercivity, 2 Dropouts Per 100 Foot..." Federal Specification W-T-1553/4. 12 August 1996. Canceled with no replacement. Retrieved 3 June 2015. All W-T-1553 documents available at <http://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsSearch.aspx>.

6.35	(0.250)	6.35	(0.250)
3.18	(0.125)	3.18	(0.125)
2.54	(0.100)	2.54	(0.100)
2.03	(0.080)	1.52	(0.060)
1.52	(0.060)	1.02	(0.040)
		0.76	(0.030)

27.4 Output at 0.1 UBE Wavelength

The wavelength output of the magnetic tape shall not differ from the 0.1 UBE wavelength of the reference tape by more than the amount specified by the tape user. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.9, Wavelength Response and Output at 0.1 Upper Band Edge Wavelength, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.


27.5 Short Wavelength Output Uniformity

The short wavelength output of the magnetic tape shall be consistently uniform so that a signal recorded and reproduced throughout the working tape length in either direction of longitudinal tape motion shall remain free from long-term amplitude variation to the extent specified by the tape user. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.10, Short Wavelength Output Uniformity, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

27.6 Dropouts

The instantaneous non-uniformity (dropout) output of a recorded signal, caused by the magnetic tape, shall not exceed the center-track and edge-track limits specified by the tape user on the basis of dropouts per 30.48 m (100 ft.) of nominal working tape length. The nominal dropout count shall be determined by totaling all the dropouts per track over the working tape length and dividing by the total number of 30.48 m (100 ft.) intervals tested.

A second method of specifying the allowable dropout count is to specify the maximum number per track for each 30.48 m (100 ft.) interval tested. This method may be preferred if critical data is recorded in specific areas of the working tape length, but a specified number of dropouts per hundred feet greater than the average values may be expected.

NOTE 	Dropout test results are very dependent on the tape transport used for the test and will vary from run to run on a given transport. Edge tracks tend to contain more dropouts than the center tracks, and more dropouts are allowed on the edge tracks. Refer to Table D-14 .
---	---

For HR tapes, a dropout is defined as a 6 dB reduction in amplitude for a period of 5 microseconds or more of a 1 MHz sine-wave signal recorded and reproduced at a tape speed of 3048 mm/s (120). Signal losses of 6 dB or more which exceed the 5 microsecond time period shall constitute a dropout count for each 5 microsecond time period occurring in the given signal loss. The definitions for center tracks and edge tracks are in Section [23.0](#). The test procedure

outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.11, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

For HDD tapes, a dropout is defined as a 10 dB or greater reduction in amplitude for a period of 1 microsecond or more of a square-wave test signal of maximum density recorded and reproduced at 3048 mm/s or 1524 mm/s (120 in/s or 60 in/s). On at least every other track (7 tracks of the odd head on a 28-track head assembly (alternatively, every other track of the even head) record and reproduce a square-wave test signal of 2 MHz at 3048 mm/s (120 in/s) or 1 MHz at 1524 mm/s (60 in/s). The record level shall be set slightly above saturation by adjusting the record current to produce maximum reproduce output and increasing the record current until the output signal is reduced to 90 percent of maximum. For playback, a reproduce amplifier and a threshold detector shall be used. The signal-to-noise ratio of the test signal at the input to the threshold detector shall be at least 25 dB, and the detector shall detect any signal loss of 10 dB or more below reference level. The reference level shall be established by averaging the test signal output level over a 10 m (30.8 ft.) nominal tape length in the vicinity of a dropout.

For each of the seven tracks tested, the accumulated duration in microseconds of detected dropout events shall be displayed and used to directly display the dropout rate for each track scaled appropriately for the tape working length. Signal losses of 10 dB or more which exceed the 1 microsecond time period shall constitute a dropout count for each microsecond time period occurring in the given signal loss.

For high-energy tapes, a dropout is defined as for high-resolution tapes except that a 2-MHz signal is used.

27.7 Durability

The magnetic tape shall resist deterioration in magnetic and electrical performance because of wear to the coating surface. Signal losses, as defined below, caused by surface wear shall not occur in excess of the per-pass limits specified in [Table D-16](#) for the first 35 passes.

Signal losses in excess of those limits specified above shall not occur during either a record, record and reproduce or uninterrupted reproduce pass of the working tape length. Signal loss is a reduction in signal amplitude of 3 dB or greater for a period of 3 through 10 seconds of a recorded and reproduced short wavelength signal. Where a continuous loss of signal of 3 dB or greater exceeds the 10-second period, a signal loss count shall be required for every sequential 10-second time period occurring in the given signal loss. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.12, Durability, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

27.8 Modulation Noise

The amplitude modulation superimposed upon a recorded and reproduced signal by the magnetic tape shall not exceed the limits specified by the tape user. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.13, Modulation Noise, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

27.9 Layer-to-Layer Signal Transfer

A signal resulting from layer-to-layer signal transfer shall be reduced in amplitude from the original signal a minimum of 40 dB for 25.4 μm (1.0 mil) tape and 46 dB for 38.1 μm (1.5

mils) tape. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.14, Layer-to-Layer Signal Transfer, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

27.10 Erase Ease

For HR and HDDR tapes, an erase field of 79.58 kiloamps per meter (kA/m) (1000 oersteds) shall effect at least a 60 dB reduction in output amplitude of a previously recorded 25.4 μm (1.0 mil) wavelength signal. For HE tapes, an erase field of 160 kA/m (2000 oersteds) shall effect at least a 60 dB reduction of a previously recorded 25.4 μm (1.0 mil) wavelength signal. The test procedure outlined in Subparagraph 5.3.15, Volume III of RCC Document 118 shall be used to determine compliance with this requirement.

27.11 Suggested Tape Requirement Limits

[Table D-14](#) lists some suggested limits to be used for instrumentation tape.

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****** END OF APPENDIX D ******

APPENDIX E

DELETED

AVAILABLE TRANSDUCER DOCUMENTATION

(This appendix has been intentionally deleted)

APPENDIX F

Continuously Variable Slope Delta Modulation

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Acronyms

CVSD	continuously variable slope data
dB	decibel
Hz	hertz
kbps	kilobits per second
ms	microsecond
PAM	pulse amplitude modulator

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APPENDIX F

Continuously Variable Slope Delta Modulation

1.0 General

The continuously variable slope delta (CVSD) modulation is a nonlinear, sampled data, feedback system which accepts a band-limited analog signal and encodes it into binary form for transmission through a digital channel. At the receiver, the binary signal is decoded into a close approximation of the original analog signal. A typical CVSD converter consisting of an encoder and decoder is shown in [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#).

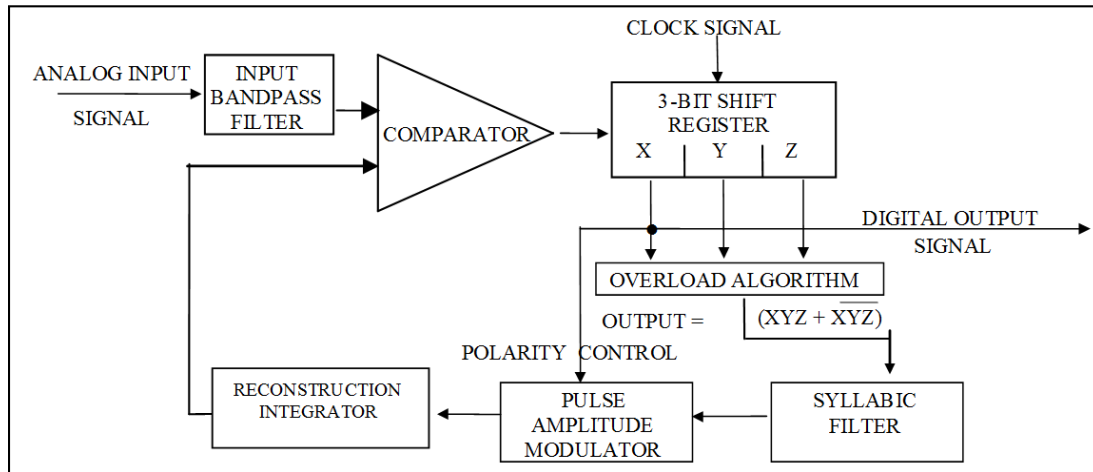


Figure F-1. Typical CVSD Encoder

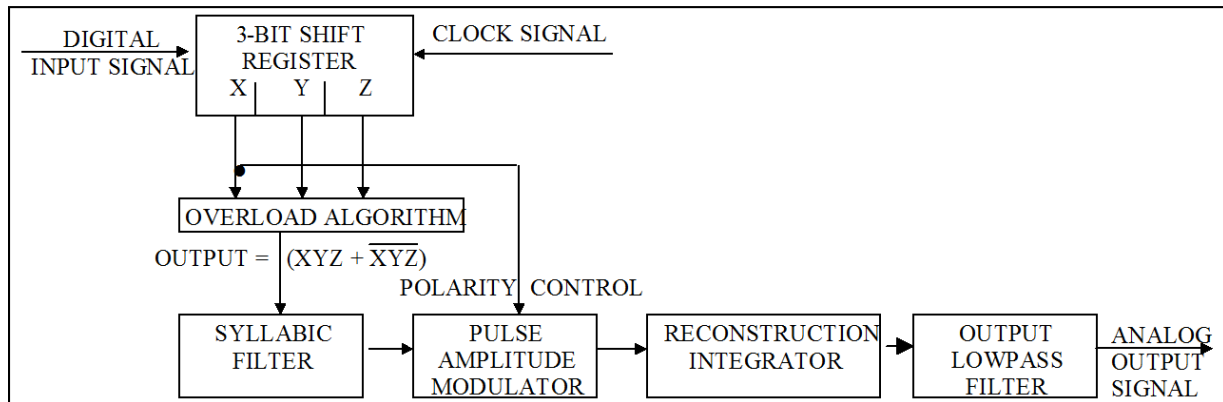


Figure F-2. Typical CVSD Decoder

2.0 General Descriptions

A general description of the delta modulation and the CVSD converter can be found in the following subparagraphs.

2.1 Delta Modulation

Delta modulation is an A-D conversion technique resulting in a form of digital pulse modulation. A delta modulator periodically samples the amplitude of a band-limited analog

signal, and the amplitude differences of two adjacent samples are coded into n-bit code words. This nonlinear, sampled-data feedback system then transmits the encoded bit stream through a digital channel. At the receiving end, an integrating network converts the delta-modulated bit stream through a decoding process into a close approximation of the original analog signal.

2.2 CVSD Converter

A typical CVSD converter consists of an encoder and a decoder (see [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#)). The analog input signal of the CVSD encoder is band-limited by the input band, pass filter. The CVSD encoder compares the band-limited analog input signal with an analog feedback approximation signal generated at the reconstruction integrator output. The digital output signal of the encoder is the output of the first register in the “run-of-three” counter. The digital output signal is transmitted at the clock (sample) rate and will equal “1” if the analog input signal is greater than or equal to the analog feedback signal at the instant of sampling. For this value of the digital output signal, the pulse amplitude modulator (PAM) applies a positive feedback pulse to the reconstruction integrator; otherwise, a negative pulse is applied. This function is accomplished by the polarity control signal, which is equal to the digital encoder output signal. The amplitude of the feedback pulse is derived by means of a 3-bit shift register, logic sensing for overload, and a syllabic lowpass filter. When a string of three consecutive ones or zeros appears at the digital output, a discrete voltage level is applied to the syllabic filter, and the positive feedback pulse amplitude increases until the overload string is broken. In such an event, ground potential is fed to the filter by the overload algorithm, forcing a decrease in the amplitude of the slope voltage out of the syllabic filter. The encoder and decoder have identical characteristics except for the comparator and filter functions.

The CVSD decoder consists of the input band pass filter, shift register, overload algorithm, syllabic filter, PAM and reconstruction integrator used in the encoder, and an output low-pass filter. The decoder performs the inverse function of the encoder and regenerates speech by passing the analog output signal of the reconstruction integrator through the low-pass filter. Other characteristics optimize the CVSD modulation technique for voice signals. These characteristics include the following.

- a. Changes in the slope of the analog input signal determine the step-size changes of the digital output signal.
- b. The feedback loop is adaptive to the extent that the loop provides continuous or smoothly incremental changes in step size.
- c. Companding is performed at a syllabic rate to extend the dynamic range of the analog input signal.
- d. The reconstruction integrator is of the exponential (leaky) type to reduce the effects of digital errors.

3.0 **Detailed Descriptions**

The characteristics described in subparagraphs [3.1](#) through [3.9](#) are in addition to those specified in Section [5.0](#) and are for guidance only.

3.1 Input Band Pass Filter

The input filter provides band-limiting and is typically a second- or higher-order filter (see [Figure F-1](#)).

3.2 Comparator

The comparator compares the band-limited analog input signal from the filter with the output signal of the reconstruction integrator (see [Figure F-1](#)). This comparison produces the digital error signal input to the 3-bit shift register. The transfer characteristic of the comparator is such that the difference between the two input signals causes the output signal to be driven to saturation in the direction of the sign of the difference.

3.3 3-Bit Shift Register

The 3-bit shift register acts as a sampler which clocks the digital error signal from the comparator at the specified data signaling rate and stores the current samples and two previous samples of the error signal (see [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#)). The digital output signal is a binary signal having the same polarity as the input signal from the comparator at the time of the clock signal. The digital output signal is also the digital output of the encoder and is referred to as the baseband signal. Further processing for transmission such as conditioned diphas modulation may be applied to the baseband signal. It is necessary that the inverse of any such processing be accomplished and the baseband signal restored before the CVSD decoding process is attempted.

3.4 Overload Algorithm

The overload algorithm operates on the output of the 3-bit shift register (X, Y, Z) using the run-of-threes coincidence algorithm so that the algorithm output equals $(XYZ + \overline{XYZ})$ (see [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#)). The output signal is a binary signal at the clock signaling rate and is true for one clock period following the detection of three like bits and false at all other times.

3.5 Syllabic Filter

The syllabic filter acts as a low-pass filter for the output signal from the overload algorithm (see [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#)). The slope-voltage output of the syllabic filter is the modulating input to the PAM. The step-function response of the syllabic filter is related to the syllabic rate of speech, is independent of the sampling rate, and is exponential in nature. When the overload algorithm output is true, a charging curve is applicable. When this output is false, a discharging curve is applicable.

3.6 Pulse Amplitude Modulator

The PAM operates with two input signals: the output signal from the syllabic filter and the digital signal from the 3-bit shift register (see [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#)). The syllabic filter output signal determines the amplitude of the PAM output signal and the signal from the 3-bit shift register is the polarity control that determines the direction, plus or minus, of the PAM output signal. The phrase “continuously variable” in CVSD is derived from the way the PAM output signal varies almost continuously.

3.7 Reconstruction Integrator

The reconstruction integrator operates on the output signal of the PAM to produce an analog feedback signal to the comparator (or an output signal to the output low-pass filter in the receiver) that is an approximation of the analog input signal (see [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#)).

3.8 Output Low-Pass Filter

The output filter is a low-pass filter having a frequency response that typically has an asymptotic rolloff with a minimum slope of 40 decibels (dB) per octave, and a stopband rejection that is 45 dB or greater (see [Figure F-2](#)). The same output filter characteristic is used for encoder digital output signals of either 16 or 32 kilobits per second (kbps).

3.9 Typical CVSD Decoder Output Envelope Characteristics

For a resistance/capacitance circuit in the syllabic filter with time constants of 5 microseconds (ms) for both charging and discharging, the envelope characteristics of the signal at the decoder output are shown in [Figure F-3](#). For the case of switching the signal at the decoder input from the 0 percent run-of-threes digital pattern to the 30 percent run-of-threes digital pattern, the characteristic of the decoder output signal follows the resistance/capacitance charge curve. Note that the number of time constants required to reach the 90 percent charge point is 2.3, which gives a nominal charge time of 11.5 ms.

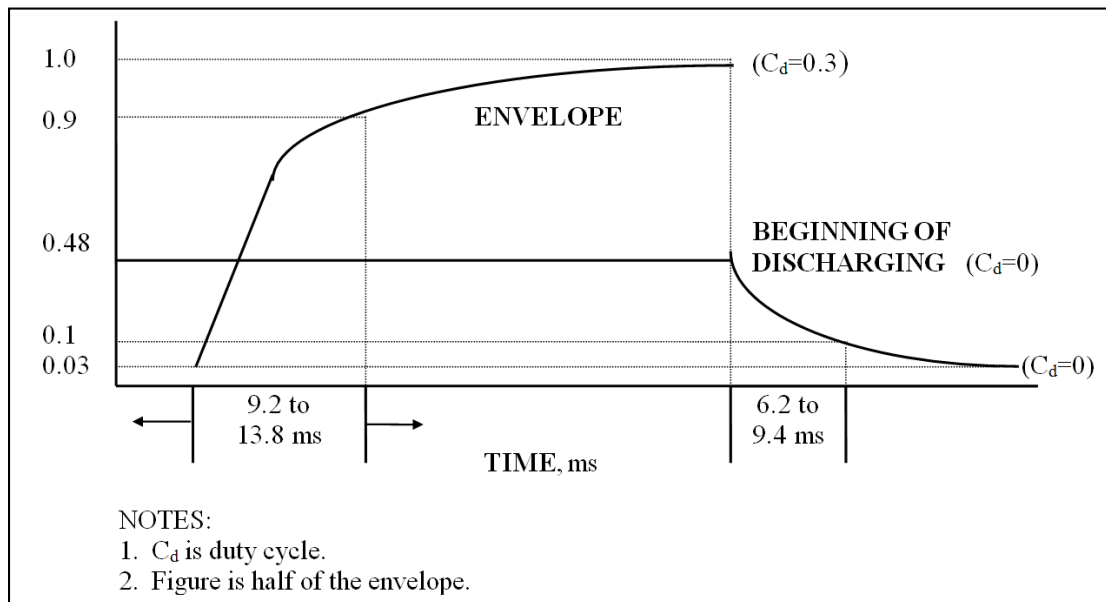


Figure F-3. Typical Envelope Characteristics of the Decoder Output Signal for CVSD

When switching the other way (from the 30 percent pattern to the 0 percent pattern), the amplitude at the beginning of discharging is, at the first moment of switching, higher (by a factor of 16) than the final value which is reached asymptotically. The final value equals -24 dBm0, that is, 0.03. Therefore, the amplitude at the beginning of discharging is 0.48 (percent run-of-threes = 0). Note that the number of time constants required to reach the 10 percent point on the discharge curve is 1.57, which gives a nominal discharge time of 7.8 ms.

4.0 Reference Level

The decoder analog output level with the 16 and 32 kbps, 30 percent run-of-threes reference digital pattern applied to the decoder input shall be the reference level for the CVSD requirements of this standard and shall be designated 0 dBm0 (see Subparagraph [5.9.1](#)).

5.0 CVSD Characteristics

The characteristics of CVSD are described in the following subparagraphs.

5.1 Input and Output Impedances


The analog input and output impedances for CVSD converters are not standardized. These impedances depend upon the application of the converters.

5.2 Data Signaling Rates

The CVSD converter shall be capable of operating at 16 and 32 kbps.

5.3 Input and Output Filters

The analog input shall be band pass filtered. The analog output shall be low pass filtered.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>Details of input and output filters, consistent with the CVSD performance requirements of this standard, will be determined in applicable equipment specifications based on validated requirements</p>
--	---

5.4 Overload Algorithm

A 3-bit shift register shall be used for the CVSD encoder and decoder (see [Figure F-1](#) and [Figure F-2](#)). The overload logic shall operate on the output of this shift register using the run-of-threes coincidence algorithm. The algorithm output signal shall be a binary signal at the data-signaling rate. This signal shall be true for one clock period following the detection of three like bits (all 0s or all 1s) and false at all other times.

5.5 Compression Ratio

The compression ratio shall be nominally 16:1 with a maximum of 21:1 and a minimum of 12:1. The maximum slope voltage shall be measured at the output of the syllabic filter for a 30 percent run-of-threes digital pattern. The minimum slope voltage shall be measured at the output of the syllabic filter for a 0 percent run-of-threes digital pattern.

5.6 Syllabic Filter

The syllabic filter shall have a time constant of 5 ms \pm 1. The step function response of the syllabic filter shall be exponential in nature. When the output of the overload algorithm is true, a charge curve shall be applicable. When the output of the overload algorithm is false, a discharge curve shall be applicable.

5.7 Reconstruction Integrator Time Constant

The reconstruction integrator shall have a time constant of 1 ms \pm 0.25.

5.8 Analog-to-Digital Conversion

An 800-Hertz (Hz) ± 10 signal at a 0 dBm0 level applied to the input of the encoder shall give a duty cycle of 0.30 at the algorithm output of the encoder shown in [Figure F-1](#).

5.9 Digital-to-Analog Conversion

The characteristics of a digital-to-analog conversion are described in the following subparagraphs.

5.9.1 Relation of Output to Input

With the applicable reference digital patterns of [Table F-1](#) applied to the digital input of the decoder as shown in [Figure F-4](#), the analog output signal shall be 800 Hz ± 10 at the levels shown in [Table F-1](#), measured at the decoder output. These digital patterns, shown in hexadecimal form, shall be repeating sequences.

Table F-1. Decoder Reference Digital Patterns for CVSD			
Data Signaling Rate (kbps)	Digital Pattern	Run-of-threes (percent)	Output (dBm0)
16	DB492	0	-24 ± 1
32	DB54924AB6	0	-24 ± 1
16	FB412	30	0 ± 1
32	FDAA10255E	30	0 ± 1

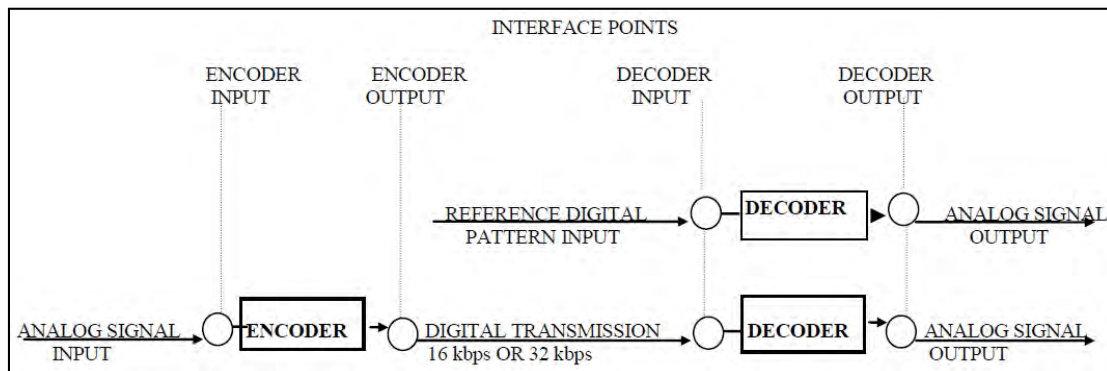



Figure F-4. Interface Diagram for CVSD Converter

5.9.2 Conversion Speed

When the decoder input is switched from the 0 percent run-of-threes digital pattern to the 30 percent run-of-threes digital pattern, the decoder output shall reach 90 percent of its final value within 9 to 14 ms. When the decoder input is switched from the 30 percent run-of-threes digital pattern to the 0 percent run-of-threes digital pattern, the decoder output shall reach 10 percent of the 30 percent run-of-threes value within 6 to 9 ms. These values shall apply to both the 16- and 32-kbps data signaling rates.

5.10 CVSD Converter Performance

The characteristics specified in subparagraphs [5.10.1](#) through [5.10.7](#) apply to one CVSD conversion process obtained by connecting the output of an encoder to the input of a decoder (see [Figure F-4](#)).

 NOTE	Test signal frequencies that are submultiples of the data signaling rate shall be avoided by offsetting the nominal test frequency slightly; for example, an 800-Hz test frequency could be offset to 804 Hz. This test frequency offset will avoid nonlinear distortion, which can cause measurement difficulties when CVSD is in tandem with pulse code modulation.
---	---

5.10.1 Companding Speed

When an 800-Hz ± 10 sine wave signal at the encoder input is switched from -24 dBm0 to 0 dBm0, the decoder output signal shall reach 90 percent of its final value within 9 to 14 ms.

5.10.2 Insertion Loss

The insertion loss between the encoder input and the decoder output shall be 0 dB ± 2 dB with an 800 Hz ± 10 , 0 dBm0 input to the encoder.

5.10.3 Insertion Loss vs. Frequency Characteristics

The insertion loss between the encoder input and decoder output, relative to 800 Hz ± 10 measured with an input level of -15 dBm0 applied to the converter input, shall not exceed the limits indicated in [Table F-2](#) and shown in [Figure F-5](#) and [Figure F-6](#).

Table F-2. Insertion Loss Limits for CVSD		
Rate (kbps)	Frequency (f) (Hz)	Insertion Loss (dB) (Referenced to 800 Hz)
16	$f < 300$	≥ -1.5
	$300 \leq f \leq 1000$	-1.5 to 1.5
	$1000 \leq f \leq 2600$	-5 to 1.5
	$2600 \leq f \leq 4200$	≥ -5
	$4200 \leq f$	≥ 25
32	$f < 300$	≥ -1
	$300 \leq f \leq 1400$	-1 to 1
	$1400 \leq f \leq 2600$	3 to 1
	$2600 \leq f \leq 3400$	3 to 2
	$3400 \leq f \leq 4200$	≥ -3
	$4200 \leq f$	≥ 25

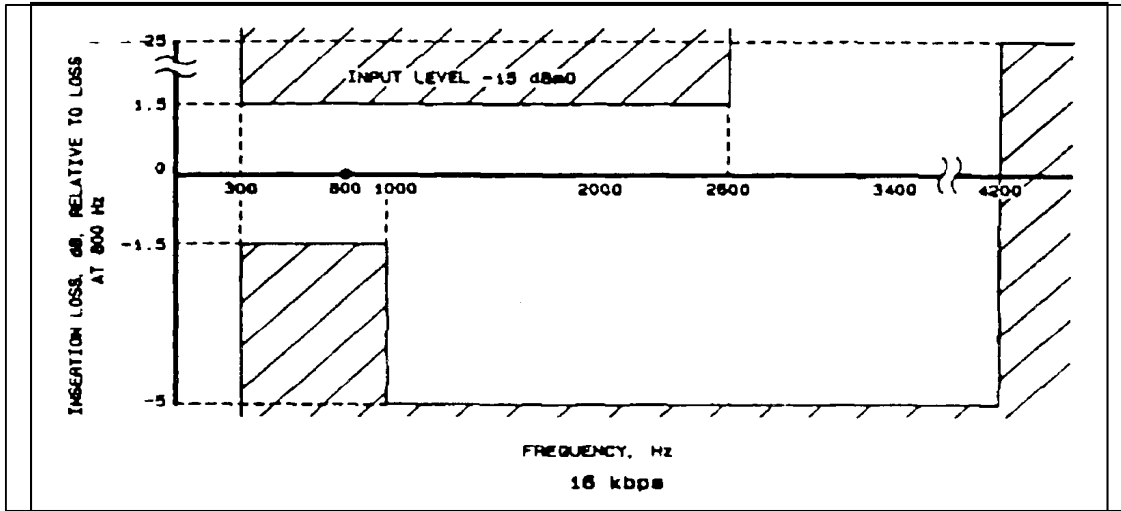


Figure F-5. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency for CVSD (16 kbps)

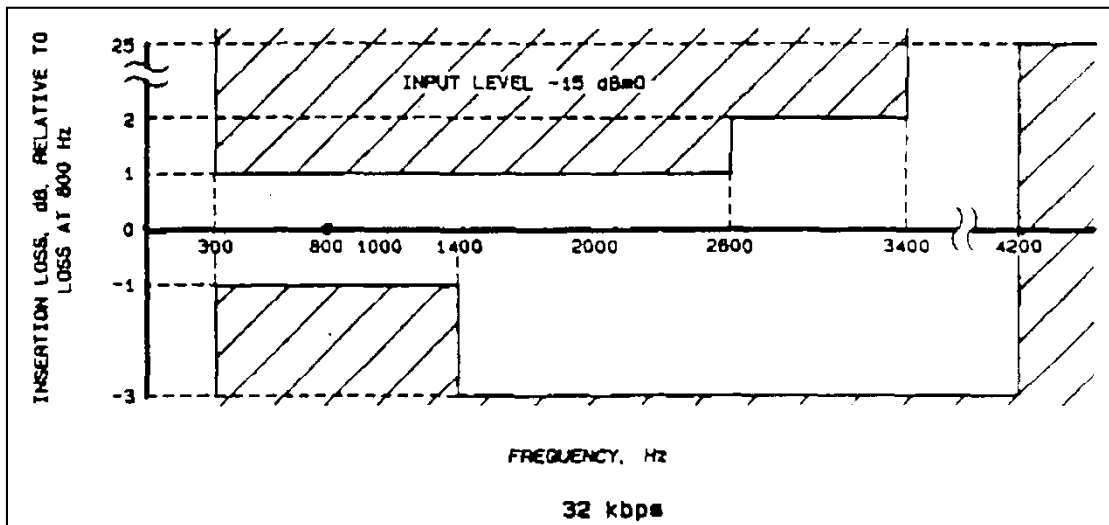


Figure F-6. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency for CVSD (32 kbps)

5.10.4 Variation of Gain With Input Level

The variation in output level, relative to the value at -15 dBm0 input, shall be within the limits of [Figure F-7](#) and [Figure F-8](#) for an input frequency of 800 Hz ± 10 .

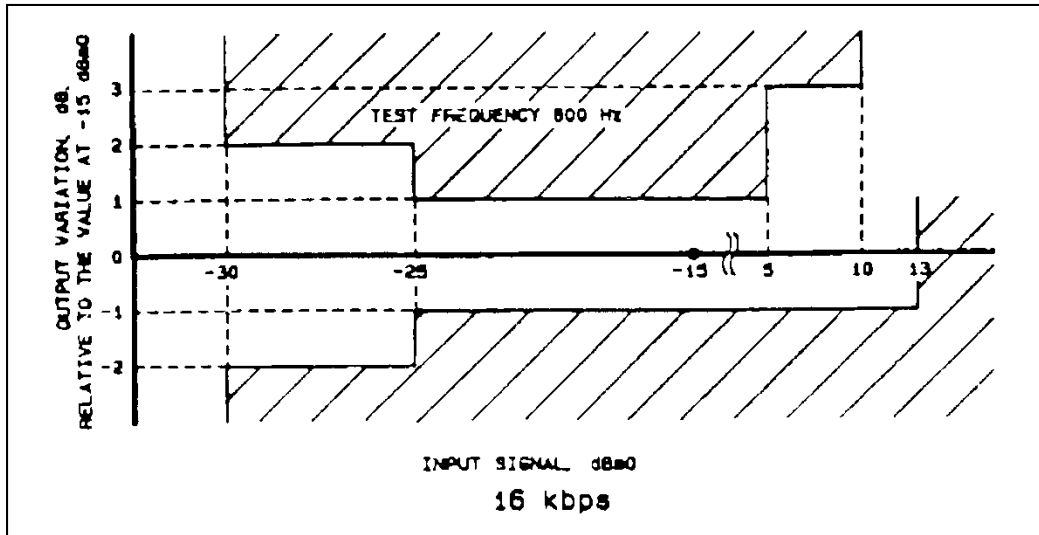


Figure F-7. Variation of Gain With Input Level for CVSD (16 kbps)

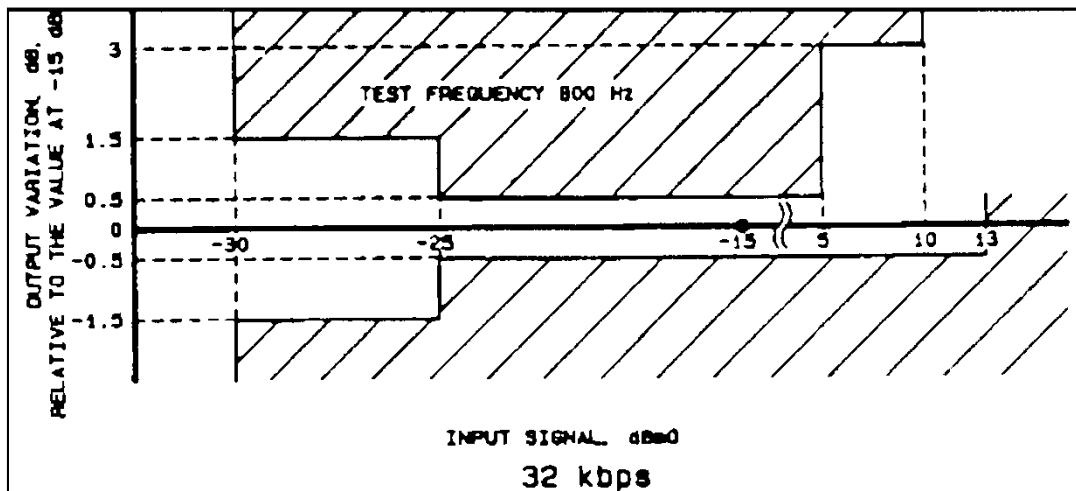


Figure F-8. Variation of Gain With Input Level for CVSD (32 kbps)

5.10.5 Idle Channel Noise

The idle channel noise shall not exceed the limits shown in [Table F-3](#) when measured at the CVSD decoder output.

Table F-3. Idle Channel Noise Limits for CVSD	
Data Signaling Rate (kbps)	Idle Channel Noise (dBm0)
16	-40
32	-50

5.10.6 Variation of Quantizing Noise With Input Level

The minimum signal to quantizing noise ratio over the input signal level range shall be above the limits of [Figure F-9](#) and [Figure F-10](#). The noise ratio shall be measured with flat weighting (unweighted) at the decoder output with a nominal 800-Hz ± 10 sine wave test signal at the encoder input.

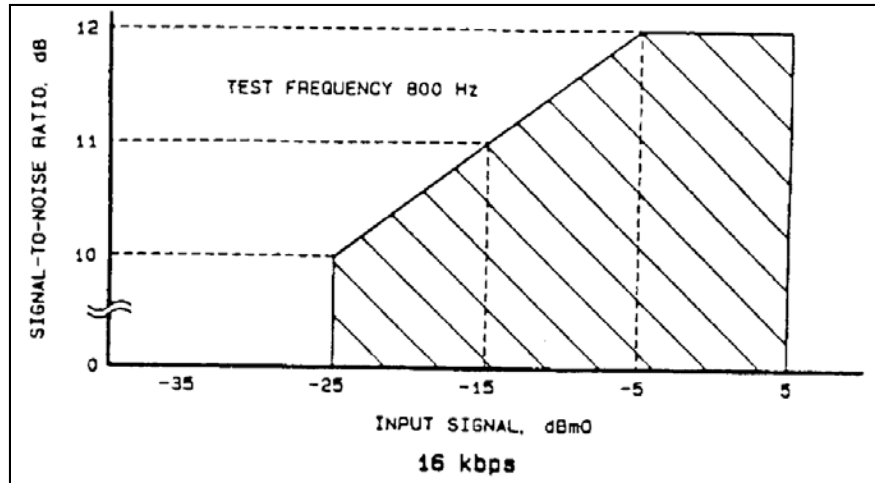


Figure F-9. Signal to Quantizing Noise Ratio vs. Input Level for CVSD (16 kbps)

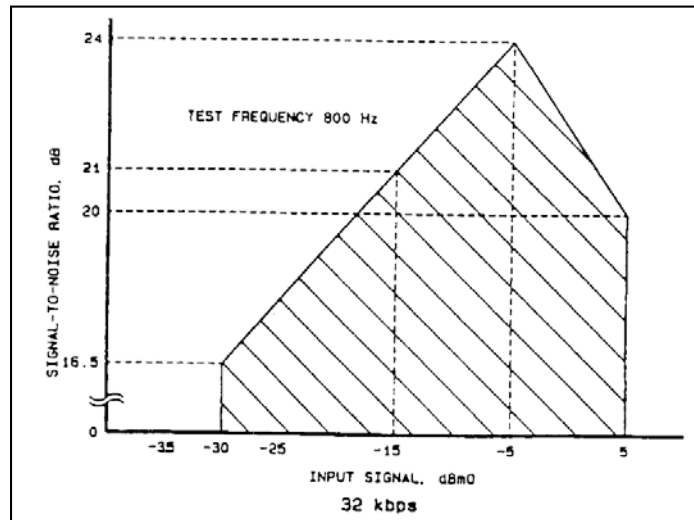


Figure F-10. Signal to Quantizing Noise Ratio vs. Input Level for CVSD (32 kbps)

5.10.7 Variation of Quantizing Noise With Frequency

The minimum signal to quantizing noise ratio over the input frequency range shall be above the limits of [Figure F-11](#) and [Figure F-12](#). The noise ratio shall be measured with flat weighting (unweighted) at the decoder output with a sine wave test signal of -15 dBm0.

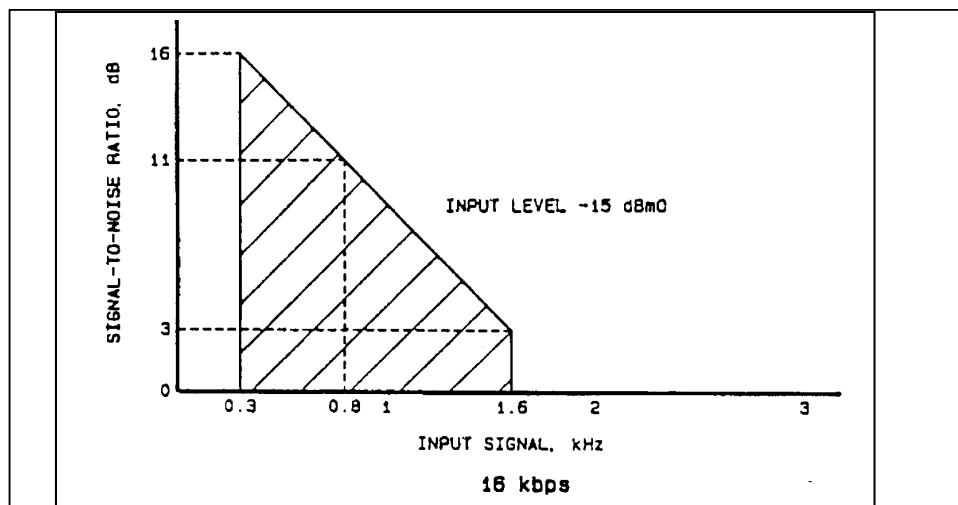


Figure F-11. Signal to Quantizing Noise Ratio vs. Frequency for CVSD (16 Kbps)

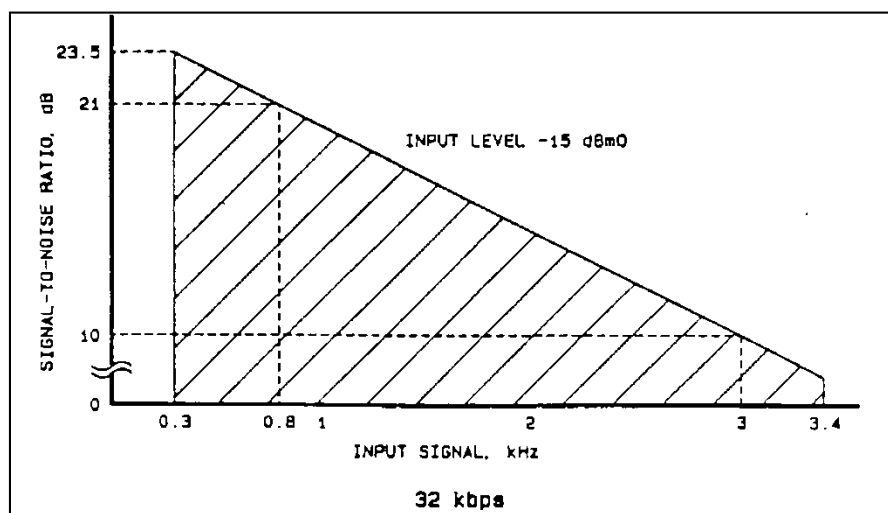


Figure F-12. Signal to Quantizing Noise Ratio vs. Frequency for CVSD (32 Kbps)

**** END OF APPENDIX F ****

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ADARIO Data Block Field Definitions

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Acronyms

ADARIO	Analog/Digital Adaptable Recorder Input/Output
BCD	binary coded decimal
BM	block marker
BMD	block marker divisor
BW	bandwidth
Hz	hertz
LIFO	last-in-first-out
LSB	least significant bit
Mbps	megabits per second
MHz	megahertz
MSB	most significant bit
MC	master clock
PW	partial word
TBD	to be defined

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APPENDIX G

ADARIO Data Block Field Definitions

1.0 Data Block Format and Timing

The details of the Analog/Digital Adaptable Recorder Input/Output (ADARIO) data block format are provided in [Figure G-1](#) and in the ADARIO data format field summary. As shown in [Figure G-1](#), the eight session header words are the first eight words of the block. The channel packet for the highest priority (priority 1) channel is next, followed by the next lower priority channel packet (priority 2). Following the lowest priority channel, fill data consisting of all ones are inserted as required completing the 2048-word data block.

Within the channel packet, the first five words are the channel header words including the partial word (PW). Following the channel header is the variable size channel data field. The channel data are organized in a last-in-first-out (LIFO) fashion. The first samples acquired in the block time interval appear in the last data word of the channel packet. The sample data are formatted into the 24-bit data word such that the first sample occupies the most significant bits (MSBs) of the word. The next sample is formatted into the next available MSBs and so on until the word is full. As an example, data formatted into 8-bit samples is shown in [Figure G-2](#).

In cases where the 24-bit data word is not a multiple of the sample size, the sample boundaries do not align with the data words. In these cases, the samples at the word boundaries are divided into two words. The MSBs of the sample appear in least significant bits (LSBs) of the first buffered word and the LSBs of the sample appear in the MSBs of the next buffered word. Since the channel data appears in a LIFO fashion in the ADARIO data block, the MSBs of the divided sample will occur in the data word following the word containing LSBs of the sample. [Figure G-3](#) depicts ADARIO timings.

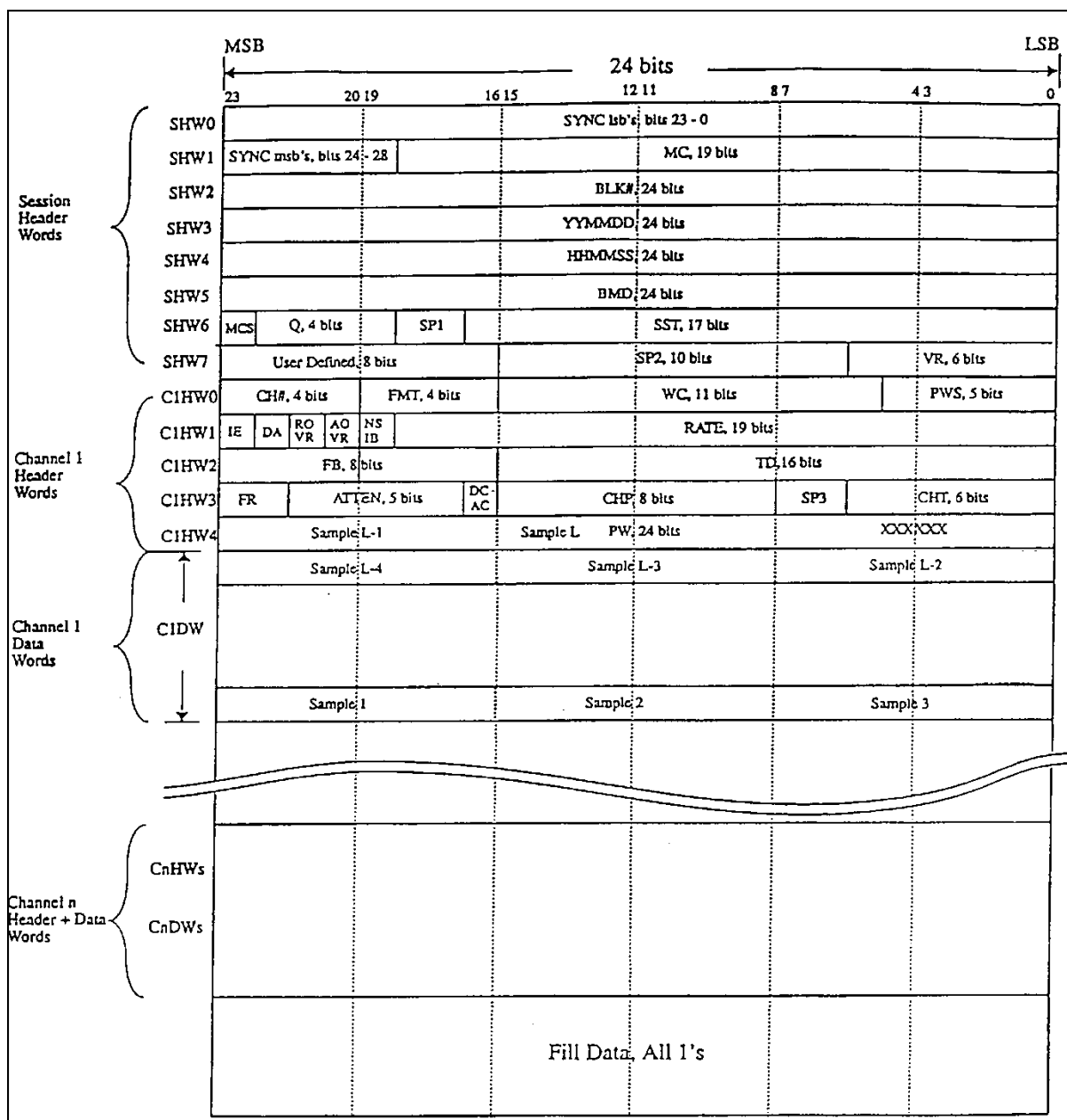


Figure G-1. ADARIO Data Format

G-3

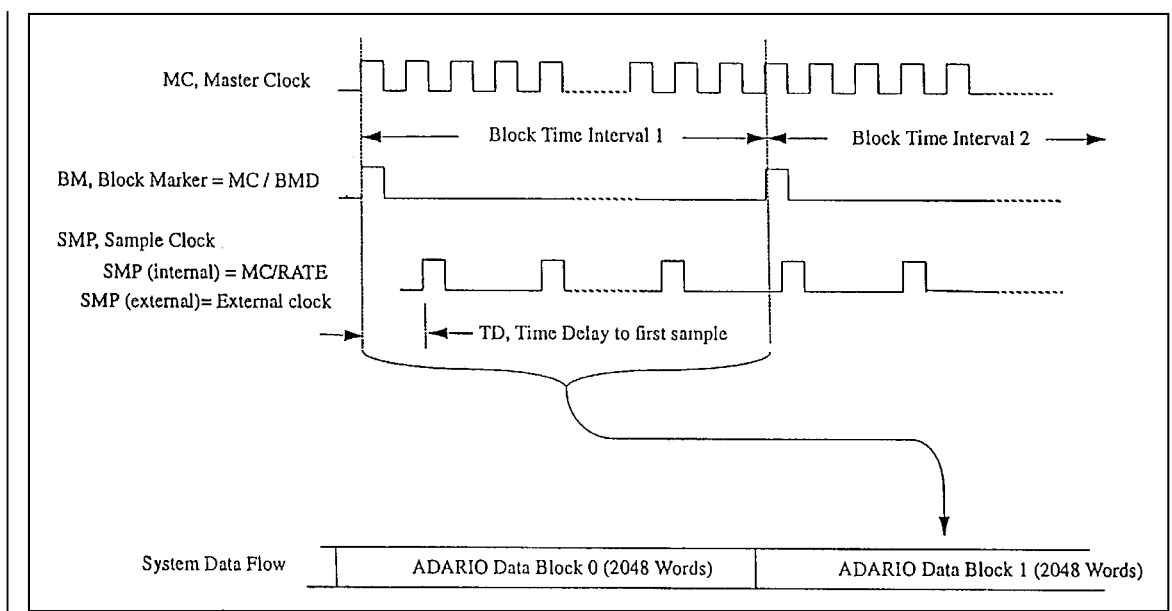


Figure G-3. ADARIO Timing

2.0 ADARIO Data Format Field Definitions Summary

2.1 Block Length

Block length is defined with 2048 24-bit words, fixed length

2.2 Session Header

Session header information is provided by 8 words in a fixed format

SHW0	(bits 23 to 0)	SYNC Field, bits 0-23 of the 29-bit block sync. The LSBs of the block sync are 36E19C and are contained here.
SHW1	(bits 23 to 19)	SYNC Field, bits 24-28 of the 29-bit block sync. The MSBs of the block sync are 01001 and are contained here. The 29-bit block sync is fixed for all ADARIO configurations and chosen for minimal data cross correlation.
	(bits 18 to 0)	MC - Master clock, a 19-bit binary value in units of 250 hertz (Hz). MC is the clock frequency used to derive session and per channel parameters.
SHW2	(bits 23 to 0)	BLK# - ADARIO data block number, a 24-bit binary value. BLK# is to zero at the start of each session and counts up consecutively. Rollover is allowed.
SHW3	(bits 23 to 0)	YYMMDD - Time code field, a binary coded decimal (BCD) representation of the year (YY), month (MM), and day (DD). YYMMDD time code field is updated during the record process once per second.

SHW4	(bits 23 to 0)	HHMMSS - Time code field, a BCD representation of the hour (HH), minute (MM), and second (SS). The HHMMSS Time Code Field is updated during the record process once per second.
SHW5	(bits 23 to 0)	BMD - Block marker divisor, a 24-bit binary value. BMD is established so that the block marker (BM) frequency may be derived from MC by $BM = MC/BMD$
SHW6	(bit 23)	MCS - Master clock source, a 1-bit flag. 1 = MC was generated internally. 0 = MC was provided from an external source.
	(bits 22 to 19)	Q - Number of active channels minus one, a 4-bit binary value. For example, 0 indicates that one channel is active.
	(bits 17 to 18)	SP1 - Spare field 1, a 2-bit field. It is set to zero.
	(bits 16 to 0)	SST - Session start time, a 17-bit binary value in units of seconds. The integer number of seconds represents the session start time of day in seconds, where midnight starts with zero.
SHW7	(bits 23 to 16)	User defined, an 8-bit field. May be input by the user at any time during a recording session. The interpretation of this bit field is left to the user.
	(bits 15 to 6)	SP2 - Spare field 2, a 10-bit field. It is set to zero.
	(bits 5 to 0)	VR - Version number, a 6-bit binary value. Each update of the ADARIO format will be identified by a unique version number.

2.3 Channel 'n' Header

All channel headers contain five 24-bit ADARIO words with the following fixed format. The first logical channel, n=1, has the highest priority and its channel packet starts in the ninth word of the data block. Each active channel is represented by a channel packet that is present in the data block. The logical channel number, n, represents the relative priority of the channel and the order in which it appears in the data block.

CnHW0	(bits 23 to 20)	CH# - Physical channel number, a 4-bit binary value. 0 to 15 represents the physical location of the channel electronics in the ADARIO hardware. The user sees those locations labeled from 1 to 16.
	(bits 19 to 16)	FMT - Format code for the channel data word, a 4-bit binary value. The format code is used to define the size of the user data word by means of Table G-1 .

Table G-1. User Data Word Size	
15=24 bits	7=8 bits
14=22 bits	6=7 bits
13=20 bits	5=6 bits
12=18 bits	4=5 bits

11=16 bits	3=4 bits
10=14 bits	2=3 bits
9=12 bits	1=2 bits
8=10 bits	0=1 bit

- (bits 15 to 5) WC - Word count, an 11-bit binary value. WC is the number of full channel data words that should be in the nth channel packet. WC may range from 0 to 2040. A WC greater than the number of actual words in channel packet indicates a data rate overflow, which would occur when a low-priority channel is not provided sufficient space in the fixed length data block as a result of an uncontrolled data rate in a higher priority channel.
- (bits 4 to 0) PWS - Partial word status, a 5-bit binary value. PWS is related to the number of samples in the partial word and may range from 0 to 23. PWS shall be computed as follows:
- If the number of full samples in the partial word equals zero, then PWS = 0.
If the number of full samples in the partial word does not equal zero, then PWS = Round Up [Unused bits In PW/Channel Sample Size].
- CnHW1 (bit 23) IE - Channel clock source, a 1-bit flag.
- 1 = The channel clock was generated internally.
0 = The channel clock was provided from an external source.
- (bit 22) DA - Data type, a 1-bit flag.
- 1 = The channel is operated as a digital channel.
0 = The channel is operated as an analog channel.
- (bit 21) ROVR - Rate overrun in previous block, a 1-bit flag.
- 1 = The nth channel packet in the previous data block experienced an overrun.
0 = The nth channel packet in the previous data block did not experience an overrun.
- (bit 20) AOVR - Analog A/D overrange in current block a 1-bit flag.
- 1 = The nth channel in the current data block experienced an analog-to-digital conversion overrange condition.
0 = The nth channel in the current data block did not experience an analog-to-digital conversion overrange condition.
- (bit 19) NSIB - No samples in current block, a 1-bit flag.

1 = TRUE, there are no samples for the nth channel in the current block.

0 = False, there are samples for the nth channel in the current block.

(bits 18 to 0) RATE - Channel sample rate indicator, 19-bit binary value. The interpretation of the rate value depends on the condition of IE, the channel clock source flag.

If IE = 1, then the value of rate is carried by the 16 LSBs of the rate field. Using rate, the frequency of the internal channel clock can be found by internal sample clock = $(MC/RATE) - 1$.

If IE = 0, then rate is a 19-bit binary value in units of 250 Hz, which equals the frequency of the external channel clock as provided by the user at the time of the setup.

NOTE



The definitions that are marked with an asterisk apply to analog channels and to particular hardware implementations of ADARIO. For the purposes of this standard, these fields are not used.

*CnWD2 (bits 23 to 16) FB - Filter bandwidth (BW), an 8-bit binary value. The formula for the BW of the anti-aliasing filter used in an analog channel incorporates FB as $BW = (FB/2) \cdot 10^{3+FR}$

(bits 15 to 0) TD - Time Delay to first sample, a 16-bit binary value. TD is a measure of the time delay from the block marker, BM, to the first sample arriving at the nth channel during the current data block interval. TD is expressed as the number of master clock, MC, periods minus one.

*CnWD3 (bits 23 to 22) FR - Filter Range, a 2-bit binary value. The formula for the BW of the anti-aliasing filter used in an analog channel incorporates FR as $BW = (FB/2) \cdot 10^{3+FR}$

(bits 21 to 17) ATTEN - Attenuation, a 5-bit binary value. ATTEN represents the setting of the input attenuator (or gain) on the nth channel at the time that the record was formed 0 = -15dB and 31 = +16dB with intermediate settings expressed in one dB steps.

(bit 16) DCAC - Analog signal coupling, a 1-bit flag.

1 = The channel is operated with dc coupling at the input.

0 = The channel is operated with ac coupling at the input.

(bits 15 to 8) CHP - Channel parameter field, an 8-bit field. The interpretation of the CHP field depends upon the card type with which it is associated, as defined by the CHT field. Each card type established by the CHT field, as part of its definition, shall specify the form and interpretation of the CHP field. To date, four input

card types have been established. The CHP fields are defined as follows:

* For CHT=0

(bits 15 to 8) remain undefined for the present analog single channel implementation except that the present hardware implementation expects an all zero field. Would be subject to future definition as long as all the zero fill is set aside.

* For CHT=1

(bits 15 to 8) remain unused for the present digital single channel implementations except that the present hardware implementation expects an all zero field. Would be subject to future definition as long as the all zero fill is set aside.

* For CHT=2

(bits 15 to 8) remain unused for the present dual-purpose channel implementations except that the present hardware implementation expects an all zero field. Would be subject to future definition as long as the all zero fill is set aside.

For CHT=3

(bits 15 to 12) establish the number of subchannels that are multiplexed into the multichannel data carried by the nth channel.

(bits 11 to 8) identify the subchannel number of the first sample contained in the nth channel packet of the data block.

(bits 7 to 6) SP3 - Spare field 3, a 2-bit field. It is set to zero.

(bits 5 to 0) CHT - Channel type, a 6-bit field. Defines the type of channel through which input data was acquired. Additional channel types to be defined (TBD) by future users and developers.

* CHT=0 Single channel analog input

* CHT=1 Single channel digital input

* CHT=2 Single channel, dual-purpose, analog or digital input

* CHT=3 Multichannel analog input capable of multiplexing up to 16 analog inputs

* CHT=4 Single channel digital input, dual channel analog input (stereo)

“L” channel on bits 15 to 8 of the sample word

“R” channel on bits 7 to 0 of the sample word

CHT=5 Single channel, triple-purpose, analog, digital, submux, formatted input

CnWD4	(bits 23 to 0)	PW - Partial word, A 24-bit field. PW contains the last samples of the data block. The most significant bits of word contain the first sample, followed by the next sample in the next most significant bits. The number of samples in the PW is defined in the PWS field. The unused bits are not intentionally set and so contain random data.
Fill	(bits 23 to 0)	Fill - Fill Words consisting of all ones binary, used for fixed rate aggregate. Fill words may be omitted when variable rate aggregate can be accommodated resulting in variable length blocks of up to 2048, 24-bit words.

3.0 Submux Data Format Field Definitions

The details of the submux data format are shown in [Table G-2](#) and [Table G-3](#) and defined in Section [4.0](#). [Figure G-4](#) shows a typical primary channel aggregate data content for fixed and variable rate channel. Submux data format is based on the sequential collection of the individual channel data blocks. Each channel data block is the sequential collection of presented input samples in a fixed period of time. This sequential collection results in a variable length, fixed rate, and channel data blocks. To accommodate fixed rate channels, fill is also defined. The aggregate data stream is composed of a block sync timing channel, followed by sequential channel data blocks, if enabled, followed by fill, if required, at fixed block rate.

Table G-2. Submux Data Format

Table G-2. Submux Data Format																								
General Form																								
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
HW1	CHN ID					CHT			FMT				ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4								
HW2																								
HW3	I/E	Time Delay or Sample Period																						
Frame Sync																								
HW1	CHN ID = 1F					CHT = 0			Sync 1 = F8C7 hex (full word)															
HW2	Sync 2 = BF1E hex																							
HW3	BRC			Fill									AOE	PCRE	ST3	ST4								
Time Tag																								
HW1	CHN ID = 0 to 30					CHT = 0			MSB Days (BCD)															
HW2	Days LSB		Hours (BCD) LSB						Minutes (BCD) LSB															
HW3	Seconds (BCD) LSB								Fractional Seconds LSB															
Annotation Text																								
HW1	CHN ID = 0 to 30					CHT = 1			FMT = 7				NC	OVR	PE	OE								
HW2	Bit_Count																							
HW3	Block Count																							
DW1	MSB				1 st Character				LSB				MSB				2 nd Character				LSB			
:																								
DWn	MSB				Last Character				LSB				Undefined if not last											
Digital Serial External Clock																								
Digital Serial External Clock																								
HW1	CHN ID = 0 to 30					CHT = 2			FMT = 0				NSIB	OVR	ST3	ST4								
HW2	Bit_Count = L																							
HW3	I/E=0	Time Delay																						
DW1	DS ₁	DS ₂	DS ₃	DS ₄	DS ₅	DS ₆	DS ₇	DS ₈	DS ₉	DS ₁	DS ₁	DS ₁	DS ₁	DS ₁	DS ₁	DS ₁								
:																								
DWn							DS _{L-1}	DS _L	Undefined if not last															

Table G-3. Submux Data Format (Continuation)

Table G-3. Submux Data Format (Continuation)																
Digital Serial Internal Clock																
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
HW1	CHN ID = 0 to 30					CHT = 2			FMT = 0				0	0	ST3	ST4
HW2	BIT_COUNT = L															
HW3	I/E=1							SAMPLE PERIOD								
DW1	DS ₁	DS ₂	DS ₃	DS ₄	DS ₅	DS ₆	DS ₇	DS ₈	CS ₁	CS ₂	CS ₃	CS ₄	CS ₅	CS ₆	CS ₇	CS ₈
DWn	DSL-7	DSL-6	DSL-5	DSL-4	DSL-3	DSL-2	DSL-1	DSL	CSL-7	CSL-6	CSL-5	CSL-4	CSL-3	CSL-2	CSL-1	CSL
Digital Parallel External Clock																
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
HW1	CHN ID = 0 to 30					CHT = 3			FMT=0 to 15 (shown =6)				NSIB	OVR	ST3	ST4
HW2	BIT_COUNT = L															
HW3	I/E=0	TIME DELAY														
DW1	MSB 1 st sample					MSB 2 nd sample					3rd sample					
DWn	MSB Last sample					LSB=bit L			UNDEFINED if not last							
Analog Wide Band																
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
HW1	CHN ID = 0 to 30					CHT = 4			FMT=0 to 15 (shown =7)				AOR	ST2	ST3	ST4
HW2	BIT_COUNT = L															
HW3	I/E=1				SAMPLE PERIOD											
DW1	MSB 1 st sample					MSB 2 nd sample										
DWn	MSB Last SAMPLE					LSB=bit L			UNDEFINED if not last							
Analog Stereo Left and Right																
	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
HW1	CHN ID = 0 to 30					CHT = 5			FMT=0 to 15 (shown =7)				LAOR	RAOR	ST3	ST4
HW2	BIT_COUNT = L															
HW3	I/E=1	ENL	ENR		SAMPLE PERIOD											
DW1	MSB 1 st sample “L”					MSB 1 st sample “R”										
DWn	MSB Last sample								UNDEFINED if not last							
Fill																
FW	Fill Word = FFFF hex															

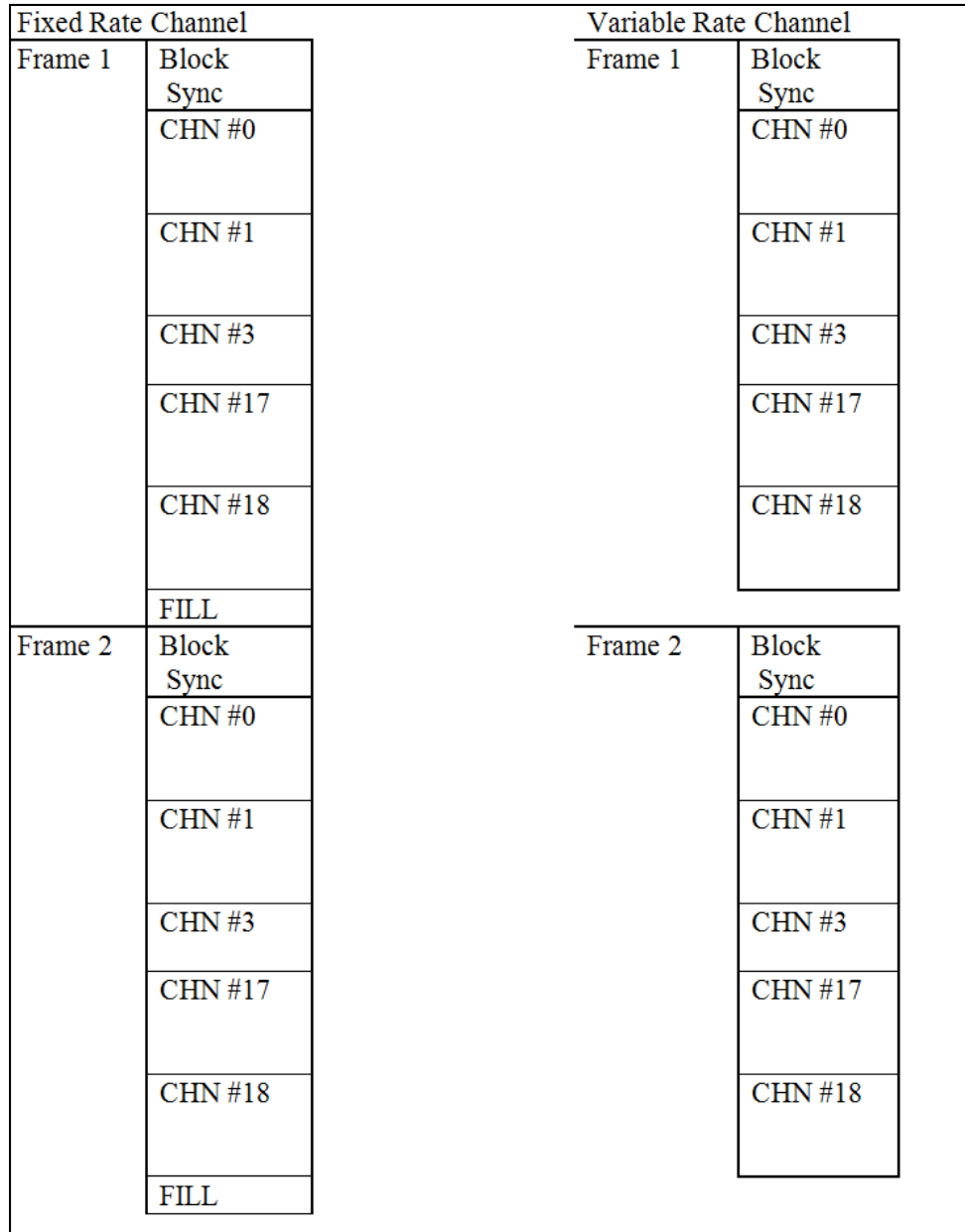


Figure G-4. Submux Aggregate Format

The channel data blocks are the sequential collection of input samples bit packed into sequential 16-bit words over the block period of time. The data block is preceded by a three-word header that identifies the source (channel ID) of data, channel type of processing, packing format in the data block, bit count length of the valid data, and the time delay between the first sample and the block period. If data were internally sampled, the sample period is defined with the first sample being coincident with the start of block period. Channel type is used to define specific types of channels that provide timing, annotation, and synchronization functions that may be required by the specific primary channel or may be redundant and not required. Specific implementation of the required channels may provide only the required channels with specific implementation constraints that limit the aggregate rate or the range of any specific field.

The submux format is based on a 16-megahertz (MHz) clock defining all timing. The derived clock is the 16-MHz clock divided in binary steps as defined by 2^{BRC} that defines all timing and internal sampling. Block period is 20,160 derived clock periods which limits the submux aggregate to 256 megabits per second (Mbps), limits the maximum block rate to 793.65 blocks per second, and in conjunction with a 16-bit bit count field, limits the subchannel maximum data rate to 52 Mbps.

4.0 SubMux Data Format Field Definitions Summary

4.1 Frame length

Frame length is variable or fixed with fill. Minimum is 3-word block sync plus one channel block, maximum is 20,160x16-bit words.

4.2 Block length

This field is variable from 3x16-bit words to 4099x16-bit words per channel data block. The length is specified by $\text{CHT} > 0$ and integer of $(\text{Bit_Count} + 15/16)$ and may be limited by implementation.

4.3 Block sync

This is defined by Channel ID = 31, 3-word block, 2-word sync. The channel defines a period of 20,160 derived clocks.

4.4 General form

All channel data blocks contain this information in the 3-word header.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel of any type. CHN ID = 31 reserved for Block Sync.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT - Channel type. From 0 to 7 defines type of processing performed on the data and the format of header word fields.
		CHT = 0 Timing channel, block sync or time tag, 3-word only
		CHT = 1 Annotation text or block count, variable length
		CHT = 2 Digital serial external or internal clock, variable
		CHT = 3 Digital parallel external clock, variable
		CHT = 4 Analog wide band, variable
		CHT = 5 Analog stereo, variable
		CHT = 6 TBD by future implementation
		CHT = 7 TBD
	Variable length	General form with variable data block length
HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel of any type.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT - Channel type. From 1 to 7 defines type of processing performed on the data and the format of header word fields.

	(bits 7 to 4)	FMT - Format, defines the number of bits minus one in each sample. Data block sample size (bits) = (FMT+1). Range 0 to 15, binary format.
	(bits 3 to 0)	ST1 to ST4, status bits, define dynamic conditions within this block period such as over range.
HW2	(bits 15 to 0)	Bit_Count defines the number of valid data bits in the data block starting with the most significant bit of the first data word DW1. Variable word length of the data block is the Integer of $\{(Bit_Count + 15)/16\}$. Range 0 to 65,535, binary format.
HW3	(bit 15)	I/E - Internal/external clock
	(bits 15 to 0)	Depends on CHT field, defines block count, time delay, or sample period.

4.5 Block Sync

The following defines the start of channel data blocks and start of block period that lasts for 20,160 derived clocks.

HW1	(bits 15 to 0)	SYNC 1 = F8C7 hex, defines the first sync word.
HW2	(bits 15 to 0)	SYNC 2 = BF1E hex, defines the second sync word.
HW3	(bits 15 to 13)	BRC - Block rate clock, defines the binary divisor for the 16 MHz system clock. $Derived\ CLK = 16\ MHz / 2^{BRC}\ MHz$. Block rate = $Derived\ CLK / 20,160\ Hz$. Period = $1 / Derived\ CLK$.
	(bit 12)	FILL - indicates if the primary channel requires fill for constant rate.
	(bits 11 to 4)	TBD
	(bit 3)	AOE - Aggregate overrun error if set indicates that the aggregate of the enabled channels exceeds the submux aggregate (data truncated to 20,160 words between sync).
	(bit 2)	PCRE - Primary channel rate error if set indicates that primary channel is unable to maintain the aggregate rate of the submux. Excess blocks are truncated.
	(bits 1 to 0)	ST3, ST4, Status reserved.

4.6 Time Tag

The following defines the time tag channel for time stamping the frame.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT = 0, Channel Type = 0, Time Tag IRIG Time code processing and 3-word format.

HW	(bits 7 to 0)	DAYS - Most significant 8 bits of Time Code Days field. BCD format.
	(bits 15 to 14)	DAYS - Least significant 2 bits of Time Code Days field. BCD format.
	(bits 13 to 8)	HOURS - Time code hours, 6-bit field. BCD format.
HW	(bits 7 to 0)	MINUTES - Time code minutes, 7-bit field. BCD format.
	(bits 15 to 8)	SECONDS - Time code seconds, 7-bit field. BCD format.
	(bits 7 to 0)	FRACTIONAL SECONDS - Time code fractional seconds, 8-bit field. BCD format.

4.7 Annotation Text

The following defines block count and annotation text that pertains to the subchannels at this time.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT = 1, Channel Type = 1, Block Count and Annotation Text if any.
	(bits 7 to 4)	FMT = 7, Format = 7, defines 8 bit ASCII character in text.
	(bit 3)	NC - No Characters (Bit_Count = 0) Block count only.
	(bits 2 to 0)	OVR, PE, OE - Overrun Parity and async framing error.
HW	(bits 15 to 0)	Bit_Count defines the number of valid data bits in the data block starting with the MSB of the first data word DW1. Variable word length of the data block is the Integer of $\{(Bit_Count + 15)/16\}$. Range 0 to 65,535, binary format.
HW	(bits 15 to 0)	Block_Count sequential block numbering with rollover at maximum. Range 0 to 65,535, binary format.
DW1	(bits 15 to 8)	1st character - first text character.
DW	(bits 8 or 0)	Last character - LSB is defined by the bit count.

4.8 Digital Serial External Clock

Defines digital serial data such as PCM externally clocked.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT = 2, Channel Type = 2, digital serial or data and clock over sampled data.
	(bits 7 to 4)	FMT = 0 Format = 0, defines 1-bit data samples.
	(bit 3)	NSIB - No Samples In Block (Bit_Count=0) header only.

	(bit 2)	OVR - Overflow indicates that input is clocking at faster than specified rate. Data is truncated at specified bit rate (Bit Count per Block).
HW	(bits 15 to 0)	Bit_Count - Defines the number of valid data bits in the data block starting with the most significant bit of the first data word DW1. Variable word length of the data block is the Integer of $\{(Bit_Count + 15)/16\}$. Range 0 to 65,535, binary format. Limited by set maximum rate.
HW	(bit 15)	I/E = 0 - Internal/external clock flag indicates that external clocking was used with relative phasing to block as specified in next field.
	(bits 14 to 0)	Time Delay - provides the measure of time between start of block period and the first external clock in derived clock periods. Range 0 to 20,160, binary format.
DW1	(bit 15)	DS ₁ - first data sample at the first clock time in the block.
DW _n	(bit L)	DS _L - last data sample in this block period.

4.9 Digital Serial Internal Clock

This information defines digital serial data low rate (> 2 samples per block period) internally oversampled.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT = 2 - Channel type = 2, Digital serial or data and clock over sampled data.
	(bits 7 to 4)	FMT = 0 - Format = 0, defines 1-bits data samples.
	(bits 3 to 0)	0, reserved.
HW2	(bits 15 to 0)	Bit_Count - Defines the number of valid data bits in the data block starting with the most significant bit of the first data word DW1. Variable word length of the data block is the Integer of $\{(Bit_Count + 15)/16\}$. Range 0 to 65,535, binary format. Limited by set maximum rate.
HW3	(bit 15)	I/E = 1 - Internal sampling flag indicates that internal sampling was used as specified in next field.
	(bits 14 to 9)	TBD
	(bits 8 to 0)	SAMPLE PERIOD - Defines the period of the over-sampling clock that samples data and clock, in derived clock periods. Range 0 to 4 mega samples per second, binary format.
DW1	(bit 15)	DS ₁ - first data sample at block time.
	(bit 7)	CS ₁ - first clock sample at block time.

DW _n	(bit 8)	DS _L - last data sample in this block period.
	(bit 0)	CS _L - last clock sample in this block period.

4.10 Digital Parallel External Clock

This information defines digital data, including serial externally clocked.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT = 3 -Channel type = 3, Digital parallel or serial data.
	(bits 7 to 4)	FMT - Format defines the number of bits minus one in each sample. Data block sample size (bits) = (FMT+1). Range 0 to 15, binary format.
	(bit 3)	NSIB - No Samples In Block (Bit_Count = 0) Header only.
	(bit 2)	OVR - Overflow indicates that input is clocking at faster than specified rate. Data is truncated at specified bit rate (Bit Count per Block).
HW2	(bits 15 to 0)	Bit_Count defines the number of valid data bits in the data block starting with the most significant bit of the first data word DW1. Variable word length of the data block is the Integer of ((Bit_Count + 15)/16). Range 0 to 65,535, binary format. Limited by set maximum rate.
HW3	(bit 15)	I/E = 0 - Internal/external clock flag indicates that external clocking was used with relative phasing to block as specified in next field.
	(bits 14 to 0)	Time delay provides the measure of time between start of block period and the first external clock in derived clock periods. Range 0 to 20,160, binary format.
DW1	(bit 15)	DS ₁ - MSB of the first data sample at the first clock time in the block.
DW _n	(bit L)	DS _L - LSB of the last data sample in this block period.

4.11 Analog Wide Band

The following defines analog wide band data using a sampling A/D and internal block synchronous clock.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID - Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT = 4 - Channel Type = 4, analog wide band sampled data.

	(bits 7 to 4)	FMT - Format, defines the number of bits minus one in each sample. Data block Sample Size (bits) = (FMT+1). Range 0 to 15, binary format. Limited by the A/D resolution.
	(bit 3)	AOR - Analog overrange (A/D 4-MSB = F).
	(bits 2 to 0)	ST2 to ST4, reserved status
HW2	(bits 15 to 0)	Bit_Count defines the number of valid data bits in the data block starting with the MSB of the first data word DW1. Variable word length of the data block is the Integer of ((Bit_Count + 15)/16). Range 0 to 65,535, binary format. Limited by set maximum rate.
HW3	(bit 15)	I/E = 1 - Internal Sampling flag indicates that internal sampling was used as specified in next field.
	(bits 14 to 12)	TBD
	(bits 11 to 0)	Sample period defines the period of the over-sampling clock that samples data and clock, in derived clock periods. Range 0 to 4m samples per second, binary format.
DW1	(bit 15)	DS ₁ - MSB of the first data sample at the first clock time in the block.
DW _n	(bit L)	DS _L - LSB of the last data sample in this block period.

4.12 Analog Stereo “L” & “R”

The following defines analog stereo data using a sigma-delta A/D and internal block synchronous clock with tracking Finite Impulse Response filter.

HW1	(bits 15 to 11)	CHN ID -Channel ID number. From 0 to 30 represents normal channel.
	(bits 10 to 8)	CHT = 5, Channel Type = 5, Analog stereo voice band data.
	(bits 7 to 4)	FMT, Format defines the number of bits minus one in each sample. Data block sample size (bits) = (FMT+1). Range 0 to 15, binary format. Limited by the A/D resolution.
	(bit 3)	LAOR, left subchannel over range.
	(bit 2)	RAOR, right subchannel over range.
	(bits 1 to 0)	ST2 to ST4, reserved status.
HW2	(bits 15 to 0)	Bit_Count defines the number of valid data bits in the data block starting with the MSB of the first data word DW1. Variable word length of the data block is the Integer of {(Bit_Count + 15)/16}. Range 0 to 65,535, binary format. Limited by set maximum rate.
HW3	(bit 15)	I/E = 1 - Internal sampling flag indicates that internal sampling was used as specified in next field.

	(bit 14)	ENL - Enable left subchannel.
	(bit 13)	ENR - Enable right subchannel.
	(bit 12)	TBD
	(bits 11 to 0)	Sample period defines the period of the over-sampling clock that samples data and clock, in derived clock periods. Range 3.76 to 40K samples per second, binary format.
DW1	(bit 15)	DS ₁ - MSB of the first data sample left subchannel if enabled.
	(bit 15)	DS ₁ - MSB of the first data sample right subchannel if enabled, else second sample (FMT-1).
DW _n	(bit L)	DS _L , LSB of the last data sample in this block period.

4.13 Fill

This term defines a fill word that can be inserted at the end of all channel data blocks if required by the constant rate primary channel.

Fwx (bits 15 to 0) FILL, defined as FFFF hex word.

**** END OF APPENDIX G ****

APPENDIX H

Application of the Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard

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APPENDIX H

Application of the Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard

1.0 Elements of the Telemetry Attributes Transfer Process

Interchange of telemetry attributes occurs between vehicle instrumentation organizations (the source) and the telemetry ground stations (the destination). Interchange may also take place between ranges. The following are typical elements of this process:

- a. Data entry system
- b. Source database
- c. Export program
- d. Interchange medium [this standard]
- e. Import program
- f. Destination database
- g. Telemetry setup system
- h. Telemetry processing equipment.

These elements are depicted in [Figure H-1](#) and are defined as follows.

1.1 Data Entry System

The data entry system is the source organization's human interface where telemetry attributes are entered into a computer-based system (not affected by this standard).

1.2 Source Database

The source database is where telemetry attributes are maintained in a form appropriate to the local organization's needs (not affected by this standard).

1.3 Export Program

The export program converts the telemetry attributes from the source database format to the format defined by this standard and stores them on the interchange medium.

1.4 Interchange Medium

The interchange medium contains the telemetry attributes being transferred from the source organization to the destination organization. Format and contents are defined by this standard.

1.5 Import Program

The import program reads the standardized interchange medium and converts the attributes to the destination database format in accordance with local needs, system characteristics, and limitations.

1.6 Destination Database

The destination database is where telemetry attributes are maintained in a form suitable to the local ground station's needs (not affected by this standard).

1.7 Telemetry Setup System

The telemetry setup system accesses the destination database to load the telemetry processing equipment (not affected by this standard).

1.8 Telemetry Processing Equipment

The telemetry processing equipment is where the attributes will ultimately be used to properly handle the data being transmitted (not affected by this standard).

The interchange medium is intended as a standard means of information exchange. The source and destination organizations are not constrained by this standard as to how the attributes are stored, viewed, used, or maintained.

To use the attribute transfer standard, import and export software must be developed. Once in place, these programs should eliminate the need for test item or project-specific software at either the supplying (source) organizations or the processing (destination) organizations.

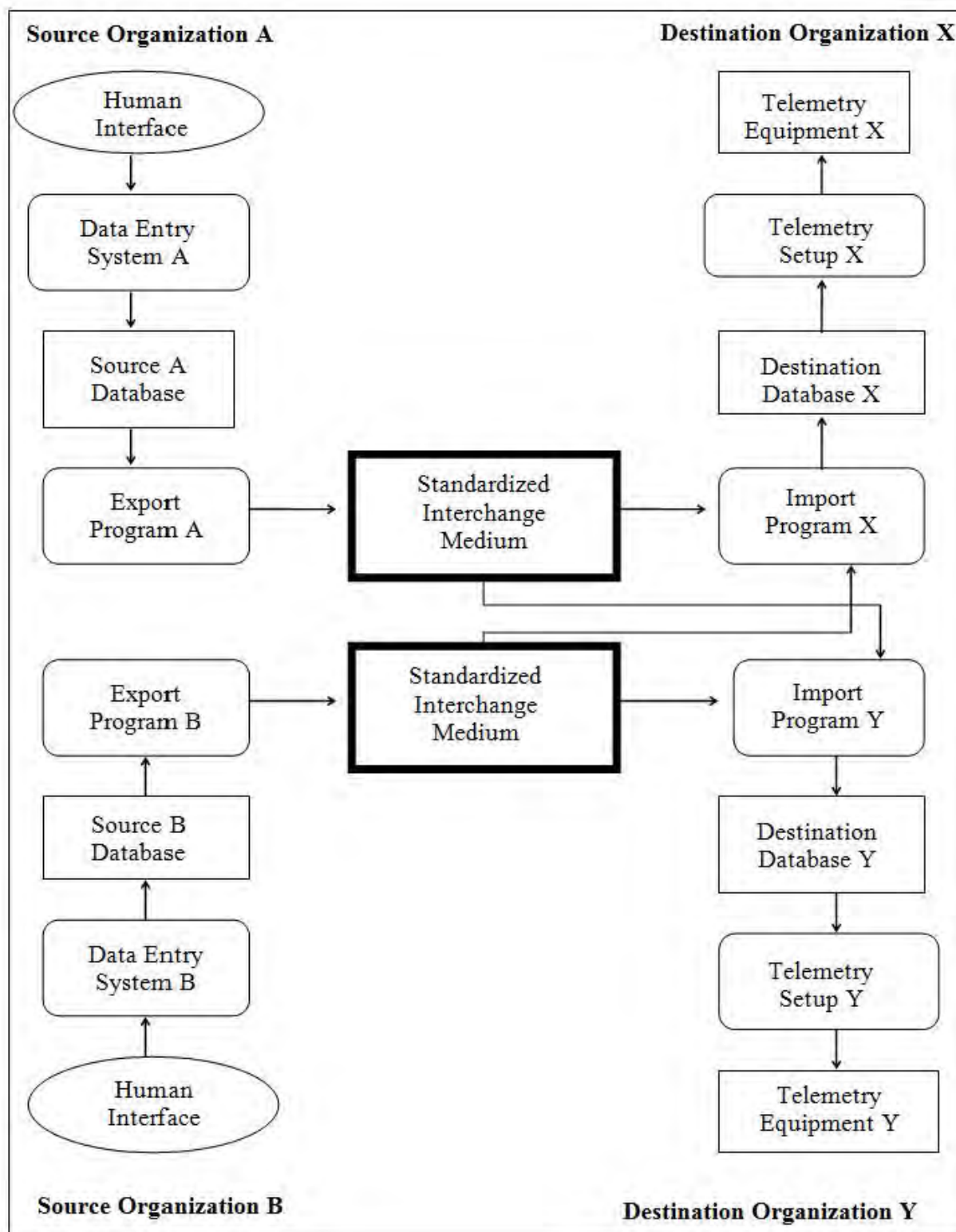


Figure H-1. Typical Elements of the Telemetry Attributes Transfer Process

****** END OF APPENDIX H ******

APPENDIX I

Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard Cover Sheet

1.0 Cover Sheet

Each attribute transfer file (disk or tape) should be accompanied by a cover sheet describing the originating agency's computer system used to construct the attribute file. The recommended format for this cover sheet is given below as Figure I-1.

Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard	
Date:MM\DD\YY	
From:	Name
	Address
	Telephone
To:	Name
	Address
	Telephone
Originating computer system:	
Computer make and model:	
Medium characteristics:	
Description:	
Comments:	

Figure I-1. Sample Cover Sheet for Attribute Transfer Files

****** END OF APPENDIX I ******

APPENDIX J

Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard Format Example

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Acronyms

FM	frequency modulation
LSB	least significant bit
MSB	most significant bit
PCM	pulse code modulation
RF	radio frequency
TMATS	Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard
XML	extensible markup language

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APPENDIX J

Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard Format Example

1.0 Introduction

The following example is for illustrative purposes and is by no means a complete attributes file; it is representative of the types of information likely to be transferred. Many attributes are purposely omitted to simplify the example. In some of the groups, only those entries necessary to link to other groups are provided. Attributes that link the various groups together are indicated in **boldface**.

2.0 Overview of Example

Selected attributes are described in text form as an aid to following the example. All text that describes the example is *printed in italics*. All text that is part of the example file is printed in plain text.

The example file being transferred consists of the attributes of a single radio frequency (RF) data source and a stored data source containing two channels of data. The RF data source is a pulse code modulation (PCM) signal, which contains an embedded asynchronous wave train. The two recorded channels of data are PCM signals: one is an aircraft telemetry stream, and the other is a radar data telemetry stream. [Figure J-1](#) shows the example file in terms of the attribute groups and their interrelationships. Refer to the attribute tables while reviewing the example.

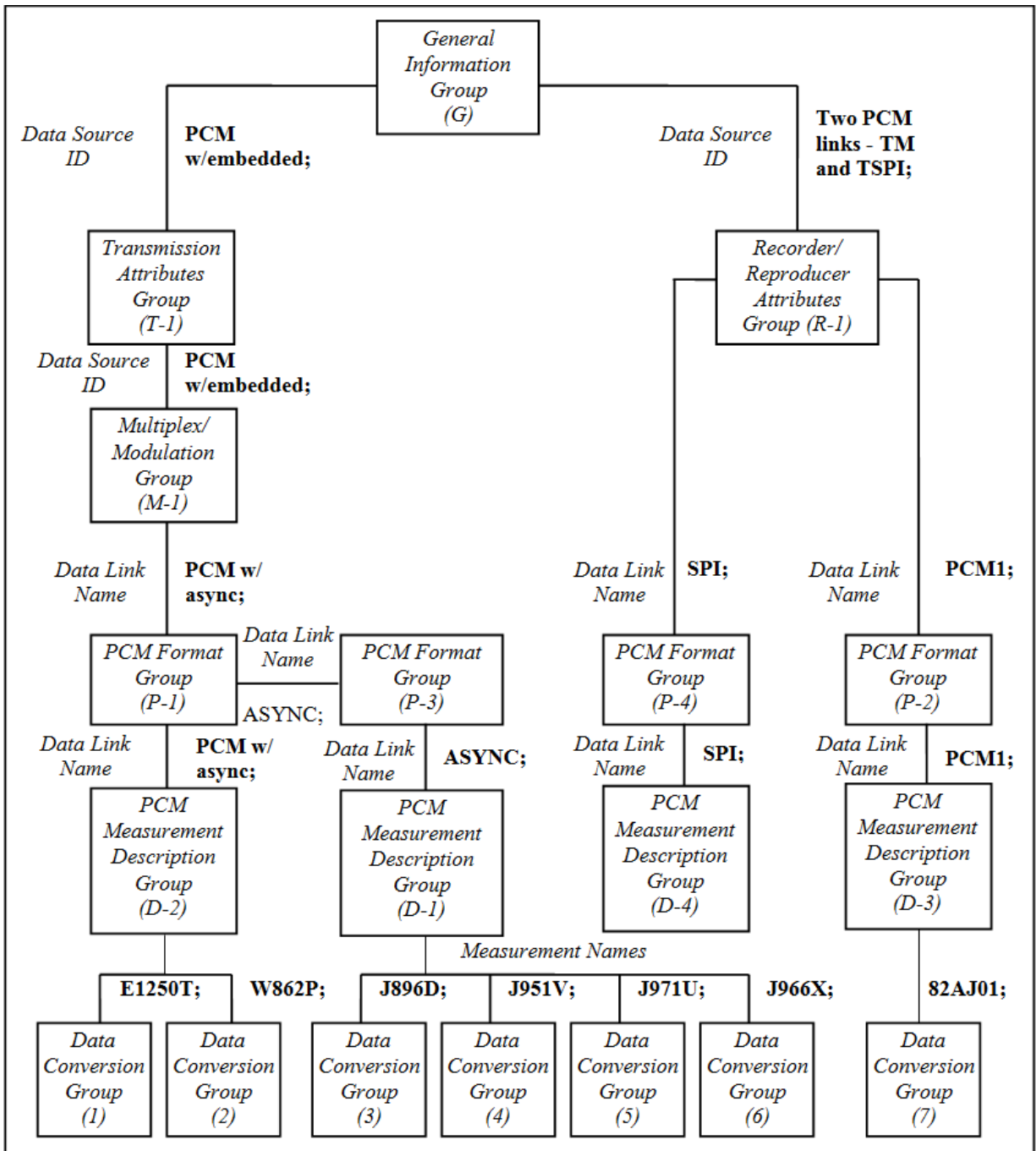


Figure J-1. Group Linkages

General Information Group (G)

Program name, test name, origination date, revision number: 0, test number: 13.

G\PN: TMATS example; G\TA: Wright Flyer; G\OD: 07-12-1903; G\RN:0; G\TN:13;
G\POC1-1: Wilbur; G\POC2-1: Bikes,LTD; G\POC3-1: Dayton; G\POC4-1: 555-1212;

Live data source.

G\DSI-1:PCM w/embedded; G\DST-1:RF;

Data storage source.

G\DSI-2:Two PCM links - TM & TSPI; G\DST-2:STO;
G\COM: I hope this flies.; G\POC1-2: Orville;
G\POC2-2:Bikes,LTD; G\POC3-2: Dayton; G\POC4-2: 555-1212;

Transmission Attributes Group (T-1)

Frequency: 1489.5, RF bandwidth: 100, data bandwidth: 100; not encrypted, modulation type: frequency modulation (FM), total carrier modulation: 500, no subcarriers, transmit polarization: linear.

T-1\ID:PCM w/embedded; T-1\RF1:1489.5; T-1\RF2:100; T-1\RF3:100;
T-1\RF4:FM; T-1\RF5:500; T-1\SCO\N:NO; T-1\AN2:LIN;
T-1\AP\POC1: Pat Tern; T-1\AP\POC2:Transmissions,Inc.;
T-1\AP\POC3:Amityville,NY; T-1\AP\POC4:800-555-1212;

Recorder-Reproducer Attributes Group (R-1)

R-1\ID:Two PCM links - TM & TSPI;
R-1\R1:Recorded Data; R-1\TC1:MD;

Two channels of data, manufacturer: ZZ; model: 13, original: yes.

R-1\RI1:ZZ; R-1\RI2:13;R-1\N:2; R-1\RI3:Y;
R-1\RI4:07-12-2011-07-55-59; R-1\POC1:Mr. Tenn; R-1\POC2:Data Creations;
R-1\POC3:Anywhere,Ttown; R-1\POC4:555-1212;

Channel ID 2 contains aircraft telemetry PCM (w/subframe fragmented)

R-1\TK1-1:2;
R-1\DSI-1:PCM w/subframe fragmented;
R-1\CDT-1:PCMIN; **R-1\CDLN-1:PCM1;**

Channel ID 4 contains Space Position Information via PCM link

R-1\TK1-2:4; R-1\DSI-2:Space Position Information;
R-1\CDT-2:PCMIN; **R-1\CDLN-2:SPI;**

Multiplex/Modulation Group (M-1)

Baseband type: PCM, modulation sense: POS, baseband data: PCM, low pass filter type: constant amplitude

M-1\ID:PCM w/embedded; M-1\BB1:PCM; M-1\BB2:POS; M-1\BSG1:PCM;
M-1\BSF2:CA;
M-1\BB\DLN:PCM w/async;

PCM Format Attributes Groups (P)

P-1 is a live PCM signal and contains the asynchronous wave train (see [Table J-1](#)).

P-2 is a recorded signal (see [Table J-2](#)).

P-3 is the asynchronous wave train (see [Table J-3](#)).

P-4 is a recorded signal.

Table J-1. PCM Format for PCM w/ASYNC

	Sync	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	...	39	40	41	42
1																		a			
2	20	ID									8	12						a			
3	bits										B	B						a			
4		C									i	i						a			
5		o									t	t						a			
6		u									s	s						a			
7		n																a			
8		t																a			
•		e																•			
•		r																•			
•																		•			
16																		a			
<p>Major frame characteristics:</p> <p>One major frame = 16 minor frames</p> <p>Word lengths = 10 bits (default value) except Word 10 has 8 bits and Word 11 has 12 bits</p> <p>a = measurement E1250T in word position 39</p> <p>b = measurement W862P in word position 42, frame position 8.</p> <p>PCM Format Group = P-1</p> <p>PCM Measurement Description Group = D-2</p> <p>Data Link Name = PCM w/async</p>																					

Table J-2. PCM Format for PCM1

	Sync	1	2	3	...	12	13	14	...	113	114	...	120	121	122	...	276
1																	
2																	
3																	
4	30 bits						ID										
5							C		M					L			
...							o										
...							u										
32							n							6	4		
...							t							Bits	Bits		
...							e										
37							r		M					L			
...																	
...																	
64																	

Major frame characteristics:
 One major frame = 64 minor frames
 ID counter counts 0 - 63
 Word lengths = 10 (default value) except Word 121 has 6 bits and Word 122 has 4 bits

Measurement 82AJ01 is 16 bits, which is fragmented with the 10 most significant bits (MSB) indicated as M and the 6 least significant bits (LSB) as L.
 Measurement 82AJ01 occurs twice in the major frame.
 The first location is in word positions 113 and 121, frame position 5.
 The second location is in word positions 113 and 121, frame position 37.

PCM Format Group = P-2
 PCM Measurement Description Group = D-3
 Data Link Name = PCM1

Table J-3. PCM Format for ASYNC

	Sync	1	2	3	...	11	...	14	...	20	...	29	...	33	...	39	...	45	46	47	48	49
1	16 B i t s	ID C o u n t e r	a	b	...	a	...	c	...	a	...	a	...	a	...		...			a	
2			a		...	a	...		...	a	...	a	...	a	...	c	...			a	
3			a		...	a	...		...	a	...	a	...	a	...		...	d		a	

Major frame characteristics:

One major frame = 3 minor frames

Word lengths = 16 bits (default value)

a = measurement J971U, supercommutated in word positions 2, 11, 20, 29, 33, and 47

b = measurement J951V in word position 3, frame position 1

c = measurement J896D in two locations: word position 14, frame position 1 and word position 39, frame position 2

d = measurement J966X in word position 45, frame position 3

PCM Format Group = P-3

PCM Measurement Description Group = D-1

Data Link Name = ASYNC

(Start of P-1)

Live PCM signal (host wave train): Class I

P-1\DLN:PCM w/async; P-1\D1:NRZ-L; P-1\D2:44000; P-1\D3:U;
 P-1\D4:N; P-1\D6:N; P-1\D7:N; P-1\TF:ONE;

10 bits default word length, 16 minor frames/major frame, 43 words/frame

P-1\F1:10; P-1\F2:M; P-1\F3:NO; P-1\MF\N:16; P-1\MF1:43;
 P-1\MF2:440; P-1\MF3:FPT; P-1\MF4:20;
 P-1\MF5: 01111010011010110001; P-1\SYNC1:1; P-1\SYNC2:0;
 P-1\SYNC3:1;P-1\SYNC4:0;

Word position #10, 8 bits, Word position #11, 12 bits

P-1\MFW1-1:10; P-1\MFW2-1:8; P-1\MFW1-2:11; P-1\MFW2-2:12;

One subframe ID counter in word position 1

P-1\ISF\N:1; P-1\ISF1-1:1; P-1\ISF2-1:ID; P-1\IDC1-1:1;

MSB starting bit location: 7, ID counter length: 4

P-1\IDC3-1:7; P-1\IDC4-1:4; P-1\IDC5-1:M;
P-1\IDC6-1:0; P-1\IDC7-1:1; P-1\IDC8-1:15; P-1\IDC9-1:16;
P-1\IDC10-1:INC;

Asynchronous embedded wave train information

Data Link Name (to be referenced in the format definition of the asynchronous wave train) is ASYNC.

Five contiguous minor frame word positions starting at location 6.

P-1\AEF\N:1; **P-1\AEF\DLN-1:ASYNC**; P-1\AEF1-1:5; P-1\AEF2-1:CW;
P-1\AEF3-1:1:6;

(End of P-1)

(Start of P-2)

Recorded PCM signal format attributes.

Data Link Name is PCMI, Data Format is NRZ-L, Bit rate is 2 Mbit/sec, Unencrypted, Normal polarity, class I, Common word length is 10, MSB first, No parity, 64 minor frames per major frame, 277 words per minor frame, Sync pattern length is 30. Word position 121 is 6 bits. Word position 122 is 4 bits.

P-2\DLN:PCMI; P-2\D1:NRZ-L; P-2\D2:2000000; P-2\D3:U; P-2\D4:N;
P-2\TF:ONE; P-2\F1:10; P-2\F2:M; P-2\F3:NO; P-2\MF\N:64;
P-2\MF1:277; P-2\MF4:30; P-2\MF5:101110000001100111110101101011; P-2\SYNC1:1;
P-2\MFW1-1:121; P-2\MFW2-1:6; P-2\MFW1-2:122; P-2\MFW2-2:4;

One subframe ID counter named 1. Sync type is ID counter. ID counter location is 13. ID counter MSB location is 5. ID counter length is 6. ID counter transfer order is MSB first. ID counter initial value is 0. ID counter initial frame is 1. ID counter end value is 63. ID counter end frame is 64. ID counter is increasing.

P-2\ISF\N:1; P-2\ISF1-1:1; P-2\ISF2-1:ID; P-2\IDC1-1:13;
P-2\IDC3-1:5; P-2\IDC4-1:6; P-2\IDC5-1:M;
P-2\IDC6-1:0; P-2\IDC7-1:1; P-2\IDC8-1:63; P-2\IDC9-1:64;
P-2\IDC10-1:INC;

(End of P-2)

(Start of P-3)

Asynchronous wave train PCM format attributes.

Data Link Name: ASYNC

Class I, Common word length: 16, LSB transfer order, no parity, 3 minor frames per major frame, 50 words/minor frame, 800 bits per minor frame, fixed pattern synchronization, 16 bit sync pattern.

P-3\DLN:ASYNC; P-3\TF:ONE; P-3\F1:16; P-3\F2:L; P-3\F3:NO;
P-3\MF\N:3; P-3\MF1:50; P-3\MF2:800; P-3\MF3:FPT; P-3\MF4:16;
P-3\MF5: 1111100110110001; P-3\SYNC1:1;

ID counter in word position 1.

P-3\ISF\N:1; P-3\ISF1-1:2; P-3\ISF2-1:ID; P-3\IDC1-1:1;
P-3\IDC3-1:15; P-3\IDC4-1:2; P-3\IDC5-1:L;
P-3\IDC6-1:0; P-3\IDC7-1:1; P-3\IDC8-1:2; P-3\IDC9-1:3;
P-3\IDC10-1:INC;

(End of P-3)

(Start of P-4)

P-4\DLN:SPI;

(End of P-4)

PCM Measurement Description (D)

D-1 contains the measurements that make up the asynchronous wave train,

D-2 contains the measurements that make up the live PCM signal (that hosts the asynchronous wave train),

D-3 contains the measurements that make up one of the recorded PCM signals, and

D-4 contains the measurements that make up the other recorded PCM signal.

(Start of D-1)

Asynchronous Wave Train: One measurement list, 4 measurements

D-1\DLN:ASYNC; D-1\ML\N:1; D-1\MLN-1:JUST ONE; D-1\MN\N-1:4;

Measurement Name: J896D, LSB first,

2 locations: word 14, frame 1 and word 39, frame 2.

D-1\MN-1-1:J896D; D-1\MN3-1-1:L; D-1\LT-1-1: WDFR;
D-1\MML\N-1-1:2: D-1\MNF\N-1-1-1:1: D-1\WP-1-1-1-1:14; D-1\WI-1-1-1-1:0;
D-1\FP-1-1-1-1:1; D-1\FI-1-1-1-1:0; D-1\WFM-1-1-1-1:FW; D-1\MNF\N-1-1-2:1:
D-1\WP-1-1-2-1:39; D-1\WI-1-1-2-1:0; D-1\FP-1-1-2-1:2; D-1\FI-1-1-2-1:0;
D-1\WFM-1-1-2-1:FW;

Measurement Name: J951V, LSB first, default parity, word 3, frame 1.

D-1\MN-1-2:J951V; D-1\MN1-1-2:DE; D-1\MN2-1-2:D; D-1\MN3-1-2:L;
D-1\LT-1-2: WDFR; D-1\MML\N-1-2:1: D-1\MNF\N-1-2-1:1: D-1\WP-1-2-1-1:3;
D-1\WI-1-2-1-1:0; D-1\FP-1-2-1-1:1; D-1\FI-1-2-1-1:0;
D-1\WFM-1-2-1-1:1111111100000000;

*Measurement Name: J971U, LSB first,
supercommutated at 6 word positions: 2, 11, 20, 29, 33, and 47.*

D-1\MN-1-3:J971U; D-1\MN1-1-3:DE; D-1\MN2-1-3:D; D-1\MN3-1-3:L;
D-1\LT-1-3: WDFR; D-1\MML\N-1-3:6;
D-1\MNF\N-1-3-1-1: D-1\WP-1-3-1-1:2; D-1\WI-1-3-1-1:0; D-1\FP-1-3-1-1:1;
D-1\FI-1-3-1-1:1; D-1\WFM-1-3-1-1:FW;
D-1\MNF\N-1-3-2-1: D-1\WP-1-3-2-1:11; D-1\WI-1-3-2-1:0; D-1\FP-1-3-2-1:1;
D-1\FI-1-3-2-1:1; D-1\WFM-1-3-2-1:FW;
D-1\MNF\N-1-3-3-1: D-1\WP-1-3-3-1:20; D-1\WI-1-3-3-1:0; D-1\FP-1-3-3-1:1;
D-1\FI-1-3-3-1:1; D-1\WFM-1-3-3-1:FW;
D-1\MNF\N-1-3-4-1: D-1\WP-1-3-4-1:29; D-1\WI-1-3-4-1:0; D-1\FP-1-3-4-1:1;
D-1\FI-1-3-4-1:1; D-1\WFM-1-3-4-1:FW;
D-1\MNF\N-1-3-5-1: D-1\WP-1-3-5-1:33; D-1\WI-1-3-5-1:0; D-1\FP-1-3-5-1:1;
D-1\FI-1-3-5-1:1; D-1\WFM-1-3-5-1:FW;
D-1\MNF\N-1-3-6-1: D-1\WP-1-3-6-1:47; D-1\WI-1-3-6-1:0; D-1\FP-1-3-6-1:1;
D-1\FI-1-3-6-1:1; D-1\WFM-1-3-6-1:FW;

Measurement Name: J966X, LSB first, word 45, frame 3.

D-1\MN-1-4:J966X; D-1\MN1-1-4:DE; D-1\MN2-1-4:D;
D-1\MN3-1-4:L; D-1\LT-1-4:WDFR; D-1\MML\N-1-4:1; D-1\MNF\N-1-4-1-1:
D-1\WP-1-4-1-1:45; D-1\WI-1-4-1-1:0; D-1\FP-1-4-1-1:3; D-1\FI-1-4-1-1:0;
D-1\WFM-1-4-1-1:FW;

(End of D-1)

(Start of D-2)

Live PCM signal: single measurement list, 2 measurements.

D-2\DLN:PCM w/async; D-2\ML\N:1; D-2\MLN-1:JUST ONE; D-2\MN\N-1:2;

Measurement name: E1250T, unclassified, unsigned, MSB first, word 39.

D-2\MN-1-1:E1250T; D-2\MN1-1-1:DE; D-2\MN2-1-1:D;
D-2\MN3-1-1:M; D-2\LT-1-1:WDFR;
D-2\MML\N-1-1-1: D-2\MNF\N-1-1-1-1: D-2\WP-1-1-1-1:39; D-2\WI-1-1-1-1:0;
D-2\FP-1-1-1-1:1; D-2\FI-1-1-1-1:1; D-2\WFM-1-1-1-1:FW;

Measurement name: W862P, unclassified, MSB first, word 42, frame 8, full word.

D-2\MN-1-2:W862P; D-2\MN1-1-2:DE; D-2\MN2-1-2:D; D-2\MN3-1-2:M;
D-2\LT-1-2: WDFR; D-2\MML\N-1-2-1: D-2\MNF\N-1-2-1-1: D-2\WP-1-2-1-1:42;
D-2\WI-1-2-1-1:0; D-2\FP-1-2-1-1:8; D-2\FI-1-2-1-1:0; D-2\WFM-1-2-1-1:FW;

(End of D-2)

(Start of D-3)

Recorded PCM signal: single measurement list: 1 measurement.

D-3\DLN:PCM1; D-3\MLN-1:ONLY ONE; D-3\MN\N-1:1;

Measurement name: 82AJ01, fragmented, in 2 locations: words 113 and 121, frame 5 and words 113 and 121, frame 37. Word 113 contains the most significant fragment and word 121 contains the least significant fragment.

D-3\MN-1-1:82AJ01; D-3\LT-1-1: WDFR; D-3\MML\N-1-1:1; D-3\MNF\N-1-1-1:2;
D-3\WP-1-1-1-1:113; D-3\WI-1-1-1-1:0; D-3\FP-1-1-1-1:5; D-3\FI-1-1-1-1:32;
D-3\WFM-1-1-1-1:FW;
D-3\WP-1-1-1-2:121; D-3\WI-1-1-1-2:0; D-3\FP-1-1-1-2:5; D-3\FI-1-1-1-2:32;
D-3\WFM-1-1-1-2:FW;

(End of D-3)

(Start of D-4)

Recorded PCM signal

D-4\DLN:SPI;

(End of D-4)

Data Conversion Groups (C)

C-1 and C-2 are measurements that are part of the live PCM signal (see also D-2).

C-3, C-4, C-5, and C-6 are from the asynchronous wave train (see also D-1).

C-7 is from the recorded PCM signal (see also D-3).

Measurement: E1250T, description: Inlet Temp Bellmouth, units: Deg C, binary format: unsigned; high value: 128, low value: -0.4, conversion type: pair sets, number of pair sets: 2, application (polynomial): Yes; order of fit: 1, telemetry value #1: 0, engineering unit value #1: -0.4, telemetry value #2: 1023, engineering unit value #2: 128.

C-1\DCN:E1250T; C-1\MN1:Inlet Temp Bellmouth; C-1\MN3:DEGC;
C-1\BFM:UNS; C-1\MOT1:128; C-1\MOT2:-0.4; C-1\DCT:PRS;
C-1\PSN:2; C-1\PS1:Y; C-1\PS2:1; C-1\PS3-1:0; C-1\PS4-1:-0.4;
C-1\PS3-2:1023; C-1\PS4-2:128;

Measurement: W862P, description: Fuel Pump Inlet, binary format: unsigned; conversion type: pair sets, number of pair sets: 2, application (polynomial): Yes; order of fit: 1, telemetry value #1: 0, engineering unit value #1: -0.1 telemetry value #2: 1023, engineering unit value #2: 76.7

C-2\DCN:W862P; C-2\MN1:Fuel Pump Inlet; C-2\BFM:UNS;
C-2\DCT:PRS; C-2\PSN:2; C-2\PS1:Y; C-2\PS2:1; C-2\PS3-1:0;
C-2\PS4-1:-0.1; C-2\PS3-2:1023; C-2\PS4-2:76.7;

Measurement: J896D, description: Altitude, units: Feet, binary format: two's complement; high value: 32768, low value: -32768, conversion type: pair sets; number of pair sets: 2, application (polynomial): Yes, order of fit: 1, telemetry value #1: -32768, engineering unit value #1: -32768, telemetry value #2: 32767, engineering unit value #2: 32767

C-3\DCN:J896D; C-3\MN1: Altitude; C-3\MN3:FEET;
C-3\BFM:TWO; C-3\MOT1:32768; C-3\MOT2:-32768; C-3\DCT:PRS;
C-3\PS\N:2; C-3\PS1:Y; C-3\PS2:1; C-3\PS3-1:-32768;
C-3\PS4-1:-32768; C-3\PS3-2:32767; C-3\PS4-2:32767;

Measurement: J951V, description: Throttle Command, units: VDC, high value: 10.164, low value: -10.164, conversion type: pair sets, number of pair sets: 2, application (polynomial): Yes, order of fit: 1, telemetry value #1: -128, engineering unit value #1: -10.164, telemetry value #2: 127, engineering unit value #2: 10.164, binary format: two's complement

C-4\DCN:J951V; C-4\MN1:Throttle Command; C-4\MN3:VDC;
C-4\MOT1:10.164; C-4\MOT2:-10.164; C-4\DCT:PRS; C-4\PS\N:2;
C-4\PS1:Y; C-4\PS2:1; C-4\PS3-1:-128; C-4\PS4-1:-10.164;
C-4\PS3-2:127; C-4\PS4-2:10.164; C-4\BFM:TWO;

Measurement: J971U; description: DISC, conversion type: discrete, binary format: unsigned.

C-5\DCN:J971U; C-5\MN1:DISC; C-5\DCT:DIS; C-5\BFM:UNS;

Measurement: J966X; description: Discrete, conversion type: discrete, binary format: unsigned.

C-6\DCN:J966X; C-6\MN1:Discrete; C-6\DCT:DIS; C-6\BFM: UNS;

Measurement: 82AJ01, description: LANTZ Norm acceleration, units: MTR/S/S, High value: 1023.97, Low value: -1023.97, conversion type: Coefficients. Order of curve fit: 1, derived from pair sets: No, Coefficient (0): 0, Coefficient(1): 0.03125, binary format: two's complement

C-7\DCN:82AJ01; C-7\MN1:LANTZ Norm acceleration; C-7\MN3:MTR/S/S;
C-7\MOT1:1023.97; C-7\MOT2:-1023.97; C-7\DCT:COE; C-7\CO\N:1;
C-7\CO1:N; C-7\CO:0; C-7\CO-1:.03125; C-7\BFM:TWO;

3.0 XML Version of Example

The entire example is presented beginning on the next page in the extensible markup language (XML) version of the Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard (TMATS). The XML elements are commented with TMATS code names to aid in associating the XML version of the example with the code name version of the example given above.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<Tmats>

    <!-- G Group -->
```

```

<ProgramName>TMATS example</ProgramName><!--PN-->
<TestItem>Wright Flyer</TestItem><!--TA-->
<OriginationDate>1903-07-12</OriginationDate><!--OD must
follow XML date format-->
<Revision>
  <Number>0</Number><!--RN-->
</Revision>
<TestNumber>13</TestNumber><!--TN-->
<PointOfContact>
  <Name>Wilbur</Name><!--POC1-->
  <Agency>Bikes, LTD</Agency><!--POC2-->
  <Address>Dayton</Address><!--POC3-->
  <Telephone>555-1212</Telephone><!--POC4-->
</PointOfContact>

  <DataSource Name="PCM w/embedded" Type="RF"><!--DSI-1:PCM
w/embedded;DST-1:RF-->

    <!-- T Group -->
    <TransmissionAttributes>
      <SourceRFAttributes>
        <Frequency>1489.5</Frequency><!--RF1-->
        <RFBandwidth>100</RFBandwidth><!--RF2-->
        <DataBandwidth>100</DataBandwidth><!--RF3-->
        <ModulationType>FM</ModulationType><!--RF4
enumeration-->

<TotalCarrierModulation>500</TotalCarrierModulation><!--RF5-->
  <!--Subcarriers not needed SCO\N:NO-->
  <TransmitAntenna>
    <Polarization>Linear</Polarization><!--
AN2:LIN-->

    </TransmitAntenna>
    <AntennaPatterns>
      <PointOfContact>
        <Name>Pat Tern</Name><!--AP\POC1-->
        <Agency>Transmissions, Inc.</Agency><!--
AP\POC2-->

        <Address>Amityville, NY</Address><!--
AP\POC3-->

        <Telephone>800-555-1212</Telephone><!--
AP\POC4-->

      </PointOfContact>
    </AntennaPatterns>
  </SourceRFAttributes>
</TransmissionAttributes>

  <!-- M Group -->
  <!--M1\ID:PCM w/embedded is implicit-->
  <MultiplexModulationGroup>
    <CompositeSignalStructure>
      <SignalStructureType>PCM</SignalStructureType><!--
-BB1:PCM-->

```

```

        <ModulationSense>Positive</ModulationSense><!--
BB2:POS-->
        </CompositeSignalStructure>
        <BasebandSignal>
            <SignalType>PCM</SignalType><!--BSG1:PCM-->
            <LowPassFilter>
                <Type>Constant Amplitude</Type><!--BSF2:CA-->
            </LowPassFilter>
            <DataLinkName>PCM w/async</DataLinkName><!--
BB\DLN-->
            </BasebandSignal>
        </MultiplexModulationGroup>

        <DataLink Name="PCM w/async"><!--P-1\DLN-->

            <!-- P Group -->
            <PCMFormatAttributes>
                <InputData>
                    <PCMCode>NRZ-L</PCMCode><!--D1:NRZ-L-->
                    <BitRate>44000</BitRate><!--D2:44000-->
                    <Encrypted>Unencrypted</Encrypted><!--D3:U-->
                    <Polarity>Normal</Polarity><!--D4:N-->
                    <DataDirection>Normal</DataDirection><!--
D6:N-->
                    <DataRandomized>No</DataRandomized><!--D7:N--
>
                    </InputData>
                    <Format>
                        <TypeFormat>Class 1</TypeFormat><!--TF:ONE-->
                        <CommonWordLength>10</CommonWordLength><!--
F1:10-->
                        <WordTransferOrder>MSB
First</WordTransferOrder><!--F2:M-->
                        <Parity>None</Parity><!--F3:NO-->
                        <MinorFrame>

<NumberOfMinorFrames>16</NumberOfMinorFrames><!--MF\N:16-->

<WordsPerMinorFrame>43</WordsPerMinorFrame><!--MF1:43-->

<BitsPerMinorFrame>440</BitsPerMinorFrame><!--MF2:440-->
                        <SyncType>Fixed Pattern</SyncType><!--
MF3:FPT-->
                        <!--MF4:20 is implicit-->

<SyncPattern>01111010011010110001</SyncPattern><!--
MF5:01111010011010110001-->
                        </MinorFrame>
                    </Format>
                    <SyncCriteria>
                        <InSync>
                            <Criteria>1</Criteria><!--SYNC1:1-->
                            <NumberOfFSPBits>0</NumberOfFSPBits><!--
SYNC2:0-->

```

```

        </InSync>
        <OutOfSync>
            <NumberOfDisagrees>Not
Specified</NumberOfDisagrees><!--SYNC3:1-->
            <NumberOfFSPBits>0</NumberOfFSPBits><!--
SYNC4:0-->
        </OutOfSync>
    </SyncCriteria>
    <VariableWordLength>
        <Word>10</Word><!--MFW1-1-->
        <Length>8</Length><!--MFW2-1-->
    </VariableWordLength>
    <VariableWordLength>
        <Word>11</Word><!--MFW1-2-->
        <Length>12</Length><!--MFW2-2-->
    </VariableWordLength>
    <SubframeSynchronization>
        <IDCounter><!--ISF\N:1 is implicit-->
            <Name>1</Name><!--ISF1:1-->
            <SyncType>ID Counter</SyncType><!--
ISF2:ID-->
            <Location>1</Location><!--IDC1:1-->

        <CounterStartingBitLocation>7</CounterStartingBitLocation><!--
IDC3:7-->
            <CounterLength>4</CounterLength><!--
IDC4:4-->
            <TransferOrder>MSB
First</TransferOrder><!--IDC5:M-->
            <InitialValue>0</InitialValue><!--IDC6:0-
-->

        <InitialSubframeNumber>1</InitialSubframeNumber><!--IDC7:1-->
            <EndValue>15</EndValue><!--IDC8:15-->

        <EndSubframeNumber>16</EndSubframeNumber><!--IDC9:16-->

        <CountDirection>Increasing</CountDirection><!--IDC10:INC-->
        </IDCounter>
    </SubframeSynchronization>
    <AsyncEmbeddedFormat>
        <!--AEF\N:1 is implicit-->
        <DataLinkName>ASYNC</DataLinkName><!--
AEF\DLN-1:ASYNC-->
            <Supercom>5</Supercom><!--AEF1-1:5-->
            <LocationDefinition>Contiguous
Words</LocationDefinition><!--AEF2-1:CW-->
            <Location>6</Location><!--AEF3-1-1:6-->
        </AsyncEmbeddedFormat>

    <!-- D Group -->
    <!--D-2\DLN:PCM w/async is implicit-->
    <PCMMeasurements>
        <!--D-2\ML\N:1 is implicit-->

```

```

<MeasurementList Name="JUST ONE"><!--MLN-
1:JUST ONE-->
    <!--MN\N-1:2 is implicit-->
    <Measurement Name="E1250T"><!--MN-1-
1:E1250T-->
    <Parity>Default</Parity><!--MN1-1-
1:DE-->
    <ParityTransferOrder>Default</ParityTransferOrder><!--MN2-1-1:D--
>
    <MeasurementTransferOrder>MSB
First</MeasurementTransferOrder><!--MN3-1-1:M-->
    <LocationType>Word and
Frame</LocationType><!--LT-1-1:WDFR-->
    <!--MML\N-1-1:1 is implicit-->
    <MeasurementLocation>
        <!--MNF\N-1-1-1:1 is implicit-->
        <MeasurementFragments>
            <StartWord>39</StartWord><!--
WP-1-1-1-1:39-->
    <WordInterval>0</WordInterval><!--WI-1-1-1-1:0-->
        <StartFrame>1</StartFrame><!--
-FP-1-1-1-1:1-->
    <FrameInterval>1</FrameInterval><!--FI-1-1-1-1:1-->
        <BitMask>Full
Word</BitMask><!--WFM-1-1-1-1:FW-->
    </MeasurementFragments>
    </MeasurementLocation>
</Measurement>
    <Measurement Name="W862P"><!--MN-1-
2:W862P-->
    <Parity>Default</Parity><!--MN1-1-
2:DE-->
    <ParityTransferOrder>Default</ParityTransferOrder><!--MN2-1-2:D--
>
    <MeasurementTransferOrder>MSB
First</MeasurementTransferOrder><!--MN3-1-2:M-->
    <LocationType>Word and
Frame</LocationType><!--LT-1-2:WDFR-->
    <!--MML\N-1-2:1 is implicit-->
    <MeasurementLocation>
        <!--MNF\N-1-2-1:1 is implicit-->
        <MeasurementFragments>
            <StartWord>42</StartWord><!--
WP-1-2-1-1:42-->
    <WordInterval>0</WordInterval><!--WI-1-2-1-1:0-->
        <StartFrame>8</StartFrame><!--
-FP-1-2-1-1:8-->
    <FrameInterval>0</FrameInterval><!--FI-1-2-1-1:0-->

```

```

                                <BitMask>Full
Word</BitMask><!--WFM-1-2-1-1:FW-->
                                </MeasurementFragments>
                                </MeasurementLocation>
                                </Measurement>
                                </MeasurementList>
                                </PCMMeasurements>
                                </PCMFormatAttributes>

                                <!-- C Group -->
                                <DataConversionAttributes>
                                    <Measurement Name="E1250T"><!--C-1\DCN:E1250T-->
                                        <Measurand>
                                            <Description>Inlet Temp
Bellmouth</Description><!--MN1:Inlet Temp Bellmouth-->

                                <EngineeringUnits>DEGC</EngineeringUnits><!--MN3:DEGC-->
                                    </Measurand>
                                    <TelemetryValueDefinition>
                                        <BinaryFormat>Unsigned
Binary</BinaryFormat><!--BFM:UNS-->
                                    </TelemetryValueDefinition>
                                    <OtherInformation>
                                        <MeasurementValue>
                                            <Low>-0.4</Low><!--MOT2:-0.4-->
                                            <High>128.0</High><!--MOT1:128-->
                                        </MeasurementValue>
                                    </OtherInformation>
                                    <DataConversion Type="Pair Sets"><!--DCT:PRS-
->
                                <PairSets>
                                    <!--PS\N:2 is implicit-->
                                    <Application>Polynomial Curve
Fit</Application><!--PS1:Y-->
                                    <OrderOfFit>1</OrderOfFit><!--PS2:1--
>
                                <Pair>
                                    <TmValue>0</TmValue><!--PS3-1:0--
>
                                    <EuValue>-0.4</EuValue><!--PS4-
1:-0.4-->
                                </Pair>
                                <Pair>
                                    <TmValue>1023</TmValue><!--PS3-
2:1023-->
                                    <EuValue>128</EuValue><!--PS4-
2:128-->
                                </Pair>
                                </PairSets>
                                </DataConversion>
                                </Measurement>

                                <Measurement Name="W862P"><!--C-2\DCN:W862P-->
                                    <Measurand>

```

```

        <Description>Fuel Pump
Inlet</Description><!--MN1:Inlet Temp Bellmouth-->
        </Measurand>
        <TelemetryValueDefinition>
        <BinaryFormat>Unsigned
Binary</BinaryFormat><!--BFM:UNS-->
        </TelemetryValueDefinition>
        <DataConversion Type="Pair Sets"><!--DCT:PRS-
->
        <PairSets>
        <!--PS\N:2 is implicit-->
        <Application>Polynomial Curve
Fit</Application><!--PS1:Y-->
        <OrderOfFit>1</OrderOfFit><!--PS2:1--
>
        <Pair>
        <TmValue>0</TmValue><!--PS3-1:0--
>
        <EuValue>-0.1</EuValue><!--PS4-
1:-0.1-->
        </Pair>
        <Pair>
        <TmValue>1023</TmValue><!--PS3-
2:1023-->
        <EuValue>76.7</EuValue><!--PS4-
2:76.7-->
        </Pair>
        </PairSets>
        </DataConversion>
        </Measurement>
        </DataConversionAttributes>
</DataLink>

<DataLink Name="ASync"><!--P-3\DLN:ASync-->

        <!-- P Group -->
        <PCMFormatAttributes>
        <Format>
        <TypeFormat>Class 1</TypeFormat><!--TF:ONE-->
        <CommonWordLength>16</CommonWordLength><!--
F1:16-->
        <WordTransferOrder>LSB
First</WordTransferOrder><!--F2:L-->
        <Parity>None</Parity><!--F3:NO-->
        <MinorFrame>

<NumberOfMinorFrames>3</NumberOfMinorFrames><!--MF\N:3-->

<WordsPerMinorFrame>50</WordsPerMinorFrame><!--MF1:50-->

<BitsPerMinorFrame>800</BitsPerMinorFrame><!--MF2:800-->
        <SyncType>Fixed Pattern</SyncType><!--
MF3:FPT-->
        <!--MF4:16 is implicit-->

```



```

<SyncPattern>1111100110110001</SyncPattern><!--
MF5:1111100110110001-->
    </MinorFrame>
  </Format>
  <SyncCriteria>
    <InSync>
      <Criteria>1</Criteria><!--SYNC1:1-->
    </InSync>
  </SyncCriteria>
  <SubframeSynchronization>
    <IDCounter><!--ISF\N:1 is implicit-->
      <Name>2</Name><!--ISF1-1:2-->
      <SyncType>ID Counter</SyncType><!--ISF2-
1:ID-->
      <Location>1</Location><!--IDC1-1:1-->

    <CounterStartingBitLocation>15</CounterStartingBitLocation><!--
IDC3-1:15-->
      <CounterLength>2</CounterLength><!--IDC4-
1:2-->
      <TransferOrder>LSB
First</TransferOrder><!--IDC5-1:L-->
      <InitialValue>0</InitialValue><!--IDC6-
1:0-->

    <InitialSubframeNumber>1</InitialSubframeNumber><!--IDC7-1:1-->
      <EndValue>2</EndValue><!--IDC8-1:2-->

    <EndSubframeNumber>3</EndSubframeNumber><!--IDC9-1:3-->

    <CountDirection>Increasing</CountDirection><!--IDC10-1:INC-->
      </IDCounter>
    </SubframeSynchronization>

    <!-- D Group -->
    <!--D-1\DLN:ASync is implicit-->
    <PCMMeasurements>
      <!--D-1\ML\N:1 is implicit-->
      <MeasurementList Name="JUST ONE"><!--MLN-
1:JUST ONE-->
      <!--MN\N-1:4 is implicit-->
      <Measurement Name="J896D"><!--MN-1-
1:J896D-->
      <MeasurementTransferOrder>LSB
First</MeasurementTransferOrder><!--MN3-1-1:L-->
      <LocationType>Word and
Frame</LocationType><!--LT-1-1:WDFR-->
      <!--MML\N-1-1:2 is implicit-->
      <MeasurementLocation>
        <!--MNF\N-1-1-1:1 is implicit-->
        <MeasurementFragments>
          <StartWord>14</StartWord><!--
WP-1-1-1-1:14-->

```

```

<WordInterval>0</WordInterval><!--WI-1-1-1-1:0-->
                                <StartFrame>1</StartFrame><!--
-FP-1-1-1-1:1-->

<FrameInterval>0</FrameInterval><!--FI-1-1-1-1:0-->
                                <BitMask>Full
Word</BitMask><!--WFM-1-1-1-1:FW-->
                                </MeasurementFragments>
                                </MeasurementLocation>
                                <MeasurementLocation>
                                    <!--MNF\N-1-1-2:1 is implicit-->
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Word</BitMask><!--WFM-1-1-2-1:FW-->
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2:J951V-->
                                <Parity>Default</Parity><!--MN1-1-
2:DE-->

<ParityTransferOrder>Default</ParityTransferOrder><!--MN2-1-2:D--
>
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First</MeasurementTransferOrder><!--MN3-1-2:L-->
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Frame</LocationType><!--LT-1-2:WDFR-->
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                                    <!--MNF\N-1-2-1:1 is implicit-->
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WP-1-2-1-1:3-->

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1:1111111100000000-->
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```

```

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3:J971U-->
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3:DE-->
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>
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```

```

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```

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<FrameInterval>0</FrameInterval><!--FI-1-4-1-1:0-->
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    </PCMFormatAttributes>

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Altitude</Description><!--MN1:Terrain Altitude-->

<EngineeringUnits>FEET</EngineeringUnits><!--MN3:FEET-->
    </Measurand>
    <TelemetryValueDefinition>
        <BinaryFormat>Two's
Complement</BinaryFormat><!--BFM:TWO-->
    </TelemetryValueDefinition>
    <OtherInformation>
        <MeasurementValue>
            <Low>-32768.0</Low><!--MOT2:-32768-->
            <High>32768.0</High><!--MOT1:32768-->
        </MeasurementValue>
    </OtherInformation>
    <DataConversion Type="Pair Sets"><!--DCT:PRS-
-->
    <PairSets>
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        <Application>Polynomial Curve
Fit</Application><!--PS1:Y-->

```

```

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>
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1:-32768-->
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PS4-1:-32768-->
                                </Pair>
                                <Pair>
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2:32767-->
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PS4-2:32767-->
                                </Pair>
                                </PairSets>
                                </DataConversion>
                                </Measurement>

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Command</Description><!--MN1:Throttle Command-->

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Complement</BinaryFormat><!--BFM:TWO-->
                                    </TelemetryValueDefinition>
                                    <OtherInformation>
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                                            <High>10.164</High><!--MOT1:10.164-->
                                        </MeasurementValue>
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Fit</Application><!--PS1:Y-->
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>
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PS4-1:-10.164-->
                                </Pair>
                                <Pair>
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2:127-->
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2:10.164-->

```

```

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MN1:DISC-->
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Binary</BinaryFormat><!--BFM:UNS-->
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MN1:Discrete-->
                </Measurand>
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>
                    <!--what else goes here?-->
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            </Measurement>

        </DataConversionAttributes>
    </DataLink>

</DataSource>

<PointOfContact>
    <Name>Orville</Name><!--POC1-2: Orville-->
    <Agency>Bikes,LTD</Agency><!--POC2-2:Bikes,LTD-->
    <Address>Dayton</Address><!--POC3-2: Dayton-->
    <Telephone>555-1212</Telephone><!--POC4-2: 555-1212-->
</PointOfContact>
    <DataSource Name="Two PCM links - TM & TSPI"
Type="Storage"><!--DSI-2:Two PCM links - TM & TSPI;DST-2:STO-->

    <!-- R Group -->
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PCM links - TM & TSPI-->

```

```

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R1:Recorded Data-->
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        </Characteristics>
        <RecorderReproducerInfo>
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            <Model>13</Model><!--RI2:13-->
            <OriginalRecording>Yes</OriginalRecording><!--
RI3:Y-->
            <OriginalRecordingDateAndTime>2011-07-
12T07:55:59</OriginalRecordingDateAndTime><!--RI4:07-12-2011-07-
55-59-->
            <CreatingOrganizationPointOfContact>
                <Name>Mr. Tenn</Name><!--POC1:Mr. Tenn-->
                <Agency>Data Creations</Agency><!--POC2:Data
Creations-->
                <Address>Anywhere,Ttown</Address><!--
POC3:Anywhere,Ttown-->
                <Telephone>555-1212</Telephone><!--POC4:555-
1212-->
            </CreatingOrganizationPointOfContact>
        </RecorderReproducerInfo>
        <Data>

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fragmented</DataSourceID><!--DSI-1:PCM w/subframe fragmented-->
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CDT-1:PCMIN-->

<ChannelDataLinkName>PCM1</ChannelDataLinkName><!--CDLN-1:PCM1-->

<TrackNumberOrChannelID>4</TrackNumberOrChannelID><!--TK1-2:4-->
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Information</DataSourceID><!--DSI-2:Space Position Information-->
        <ChannelDataType>PCM Input</ChannelDataType><!--
CDT-2:PCMIN-->
        <ChannelDataLinkName>SPI</ChannelDataLinkName><!--
-CDLN-2:SPI-->
        </Data>
    </RecorderReproducerAttributes>

</DataSource>

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        <Polarity>Normal</Polarity><!--D4:N-->
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F1:10-->
        <WordTransferOrder>MSB
First</WordTransferOrder><!--F2:M-->
        <Parity>None</Parity><!--F3:NO-->
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        <!--MF4:30 is implicit-->

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MF5:101110000001100111110101101011-->
        </MinorFrame>
    </Format>
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        </InSync>
    </SyncCriteria>
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        <Length>6</Length><!--MFW2-1:6-->
    </VariableWordLength>
    <VariableWordLength>
        <Word>122</Word><!--MFW1-2:122-->
        <Length>4</Length><!--MFW2-2:4-->
    </VariableWordLength>
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            <SyncType>ID Counter</SyncType><!--ISF2-
1:ID-->
            <Location>13</Location><!--IDC1-1:13-->

<CounterStartingBitLocation>5</CounterStartingBitLocation><!--
IDC3-1:5-->
            <CounterLength>6</CounterLength><!--IDC4-
1:6-->
            <TransferOrder>MSB
First</TransferOrder><!--IDC5-1:M-->
            <InitialValue>0</InitialValue><!--IDC6-
1:0-->

<InitialSubframeNumber>1</InitialSubframeNumber><!--IDC7-1:1-->
            <EndValue>63</EndValue><!--IDC8-1:63-->

<EndSubframeNumber>64</EndSubframeNumber><!--IDC9-1:64-->

```

```

<CountDirection>Increasing</CountDirection><!--IDC10-1:INC-->
    </IDCounter>
    </SubframeSynchronization>

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    <!--D-3\DLN:PCM1 is implicit-->
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1:ONLY ONE-->
            <!--MN\N-1:1 is implicit-->
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1:82AJ01-->
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Frame</LocationType><!--LT-1-1:WDFR-->
                <MeasurementLocation>
                    <MeasurementFragments>
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-WP-1-1-1-1:113-->

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-FP-1-1-1-1:5-->

<FrameInterval>32</FrameInterval><!--FI-1-1-1-1:32-->
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                </MeasurementFragments>
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                <MeasurementFragments>
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-FP-1-1-1-2:5-->

<FrameInterval>32</FrameInterval><!--FI-1-1-1-2:32-->
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1-1-1-2:FW-->
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acceleration</Description><!--MN1:LANTZ Norm acceleration-->

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Complement</BinaryFormat><!--BFM:TWO-->
    </TelemetryValueDefinition>
    <OtherInformation>
        <MeasurementValue>
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->
            <High>1023.97</High><!--MOT1:1023.97-
->
            </MeasurementValue>
        </OtherInformation>
        <DataConversion Type="Coefficients"><!--
DCT:COE-->
            <Coefficients>
                <!--CO\N:1 is implicit-->

<DerivedFromPairSet>No</DerivedFromPairSet><!--CO1:N-->
            <Coefficient N="0">0</Coefficient><!--
-CO:0-->
            <Coefficient
N="1">0.03125</Coefficient><!--CO-1:.03125-->
            </Coefficients>
        </DataConversion>
    </Measurement>
</DataConversionAttributes>
</DataLink>

    <DataLink Name="SPI"><!--P-4\DLN:SPI-->
    <!-- P Group -->
    <PCMFormatAttributes>
        <!-- D Group -->
        <PCMMeasurements>
            <!--D-4\DLN:SPI is implicit-->
        </PCMMeasurements>
    </PCMFormatAttributes>
</DataLink>

    <Comment>I hope this flies.</Comment><!--COM: I hope this
flies.-->

</Tmats>
<!-- Last revised on: v3 2012/02/21 -->

```

****** END OF APPENDIX J ******

APPENDIX K

Pulse Amplitude Modulation Standards

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Acronyms

dB	decibel
FM	frequency modulation
IF	intermediate frequency
PAM	pulse amplitude modulation
NRZ	non-return-to-zero
RZ	return-to-zero

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APPENDIX K

Pulse Amplitude Modulation Standards

1.0 General

This standard defines the recommended pulse train structure and design characteristics for the implementation of pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) telemetry systems. The PAM data is transmitted as time division multiplexed analog pulses with the amplitude of the information channel pulse being the analog-variable parameter.

2.0 Frame and Pulse Structure

Each frame consists of a constant number of time-sequenced channel intervals. The maximum shall be 128-channel time intervals per frame, including the intervals devoted to synchronization and calibration. The pulse and frame structure shall conform to either [Figure K-1](#) or [Figure K-2](#).

2.1 Commutation Pattern

The information channels are allocated equal and constant time intervals within the PAM frame. Each interval ("T" in [Figure K-1](#) and [Figure K-2](#)) contains a sample pulse beginning at the start of the interval and having amplitude determined by the amplitude of the measurand of the corresponding information channel according to a fixed relationship (usually linear) between the minimum level (zero amplitude) and the maximum level (full-scale amplitude). For a 50-percent duty cycle (return-to-zero [RZ]-PAM), the zero level shall be 20 to 25 percent of the full amplitude level as shown in [Figure K-1](#). The pulse width shall be the same in all time intervals except for the intervals devoted to synchronization. The duration shall be either $0.5T \pm 0.05$, as shown in [Figure K-1](#), or $T \pm 0.05$, as shown in [Figure K-2](#).

2.2 In-Flight Calibration

It is recommended that in-flight calibration be used and channels 1 and 2, immediately following the frame synchronization interval, be used for zero and full-scale calibration. For RZ-PAM, channel 3 may be used for an optional half-scale calibration, and for non-return-to-zero (NRZ)-PAM, the channel interval preceding channel 1 may be used for half-scale calibration if set to 50 percent.

2.3 Frame Synchronization Interval

Each frame is identified by the presence within it of a synchronization interval.

2.3.1 Fifty Percent Duty Cycle (RZ-PAM)

The synchronization pattern interval shall have a duration equal to two information channel intervals (2T) and shall be full-scale amplitude for $1.5T$ followed by the reference level or zero baseline for $0.5T$ (see [Figure K-1](#)).

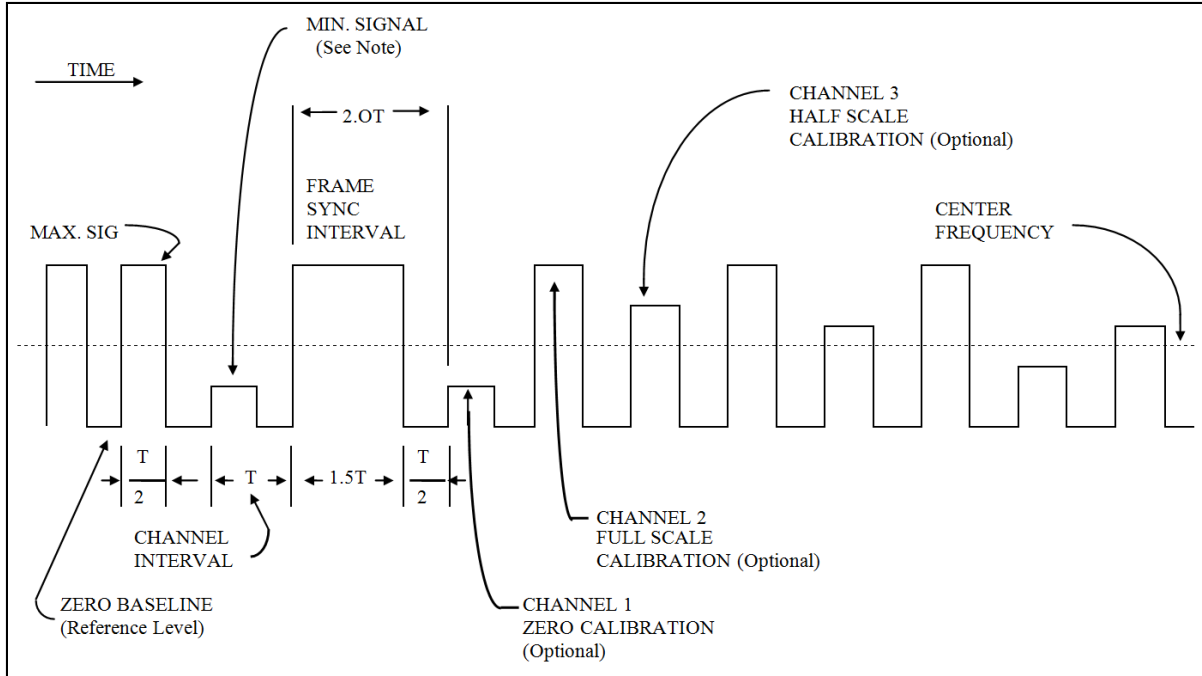



Figure K-1. 50 percent duty cycle PAM with amplitude synchronization

NOTE 	A 20-25 percent deviation reserved for pulse synchronization is recommended.
---	--

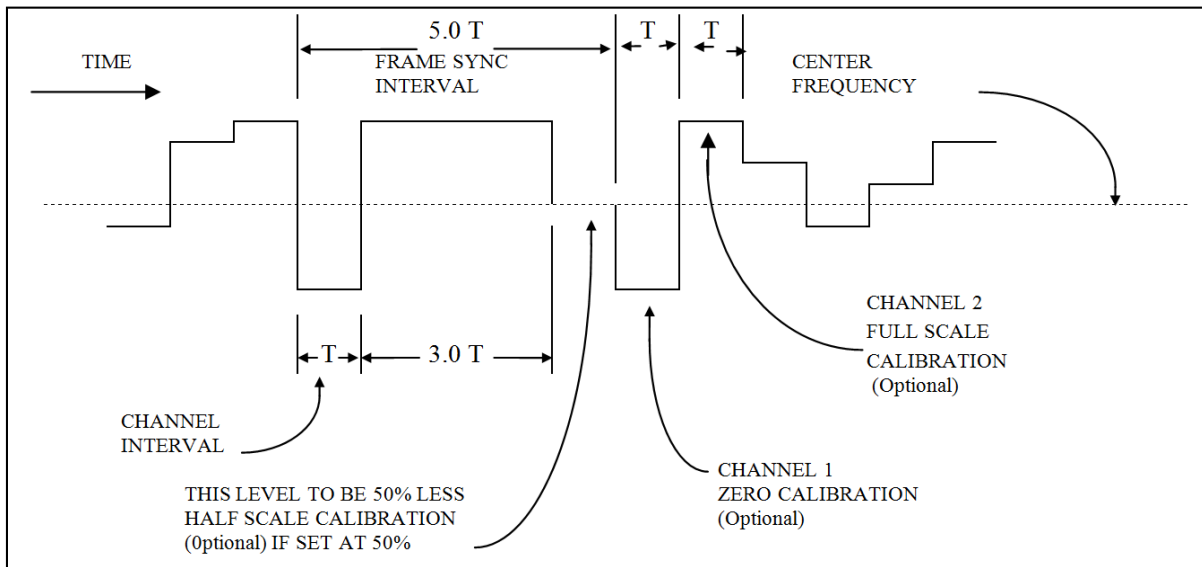


Figure K-2. 100 percent duty cycle PAM with amplitude synchronization

2.3.2 One Hundred Percent Duty Cycle (NRZ-PAM)

The synchronization pattern is in the order given: zero level for a period of T , full-scale amplitude for a period of $3T$, and a level not exceeding 50-percent full-scale amplitude for a period T (see [Figure K-2](#)).

2.4 Maximum Pulse Rate

The maximum pulse rate should not be greater than that permitted by the following subparagraphs.

2.4.1 PAM/FM/FM

The reciprocal of the shortest interval between transitions in the PAM pulse train shall not be greater than one-fifth of the total (peak-to-peak) deviation specified in [Chapter 3](#) (Table 3-1, Table 3-2, and Table 3-3) for the FM subcarrier selected.

2.4.2 PAM/FM

The reciprocal of the shortest interval between transitions in the PAM pulse train shall be limited by whichever is the narrower of the following:

- a. One-half of the 3-dB frequency of the premodulation filter when employed.
- b. One-fifth of the intermediate frequency (IF) bandwidth (3 dB points) selected from the IF bandwidths listed in [Chapter 2](#), Table 2-7.

3.0 **Frame and Pulse Rate**

The frame and pulse parameters listed below may be used in any combination:

- a minimum rate of 0.125 frames per second, and
- a maximum pulse rate as specified in subparagraphs [2.4.1](#) and [2.4.2](#) above.

3.1 Long-Term Accuracy and Stability

During a measured period of desired data, the time between the occurrences of corresponding points in any two successive frame synchronization intervals should not differ from the reciprocal of the specified nominal frame rate by more than 5 percent of the nominal period.

3.2 Short-Term Stability

During a measured period (P), containing 1000-channel intervals, the time between the start of any two successive channel intervals (synchronization intervals excepted) should not differ from the average channel interval established by the formula

$$T_{avg} = \frac{P}{1000}$$

by more than 1 percent of the average interval.

3.3 Multiple and Submultiple Sampling Rates

Data multiplexing at sampling rates which are multiples and submultiples of the frame rate is permissible.

3.3.1 Submultiple Frame Synchronization

The beginning of the longest submultiple frame interval is identified by the transmission of a synchronization pattern. All other submultiple frames have a fixed and known relationship to the identified submultiple frames.

3.3.1.1 *Fifty Percent Duty Cycle (RZ)*

The synchronization pattern has a full-scale amplitude pulse in two successive occurrences of channel intervals allocated to data channels of the identified submultiple frame. The first such pulse has a duration equal to the channel interval; the second pulse immediately follows the first pulse and has a duration nominally one-half the channel interval. There is no return to zero between the two pulses.

3.3.1.2 *One Hundred Percent Duty Cycle (NRZ)*

The synchronization pattern has information in five successive occurrences of a channel interval allocated to data channels of the identified submultiple frame. The amplitude of the data channels assigned for synchronization is shown in the following items.

- a. First occurrence - zero amplitude.
- b. Second, third, and fourth occurrences - full-scale amplitude.
- c. Fifth occurrence - not more than 50 percent of full-scale amplitude.

3.3.2 Maximum Submultiple Frame Length

The interval of any submultiple frame, including the time devoted to synchronizing information, shall not exceed 128 times the interval of the frame in which it occupies a recurring position.

4.0 Frequency Modulation

The frequency deviation of an FM carrier or subcarrier, which represents the maximum and minimum amplitude of a PAM waveform, should be equal and opposite with respect to the assigned carrier or subcarrier frequency. The deviation should be the same for all occurrences of the same level.

5.0 Premodulation Filtering

A maximally linear phase response, premodulation filter, is recommended to restrict the radiated spectrum (see [Appendix A](#))

****** END OF APPENDIX K ******

APPENDIX L

Asynchronous Recorder Multiplexer Output Re-Constructor (ARMOR)

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Acronyms

ARMOR	Asynchronous Recorder Multiplexor Output Re-constructor
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
HF	high frequency
LF	low frequency
LSB	least significant bit
Mb	megabit
NRZ-L	non-return-to-zero-level
PCM	pulse code modulation

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APPENDIX L

Asynchronous Recorder Multiplexer Output Re-Constructor

1.0 General

This standard defines the recommended multiplexer format for single-channel data recording on small-format (1/2 in.) media. This format is recognized as the Asynchronous Recorder Multiplexer Output Re-Constructor (ARMOR). This format is software-reconfigurable for each data acquisition or reproduction. The ARMOR format configuration information is stored in a data structure called a “setup” that contains all the information necessary to define a particular record or play configuration. This appendix describes the format and content of the ARMOR setup.

1.1 Setup on Tape

When the ARMOR setup is written to tape, it is preceded by a preamble with a unique setup sync pattern that allows the identification of the setup. Three duplicate setup records, each with its own preamble, are written at the beginning of each recording. The format of the preamble is defined in [Table L-1](#).

Table L-1. ARMOR Setup Preamble		
Field	Length	Description
Setup sync	4 tape blocks	The sync pattern consists of two bytes. The high byte is 0XE7; the low byte is 0X3D. The sync pattern is written high byte first. For the DCRSI, a tape block is a single scan (4356 bytes). For the VLDS, a tape block is a principle block (65,536 bytes).
End of sync	3 bytes	The three bytes immediately following the sync pattern are: 0X45, 0X4F, 0X53 (American Standard Code for Information Interchange [ASCII] “E”, “O”, “S” for “End of Sync”).

2.0 Setup Organization

An ARMOR setup is divided into three sections: the header section, the channel section, and the trailer section. The overall organization of a setup is summarized in [Table L-2](#).

Table L-2. Setup Organization	
Content	Number of Bytes
Header section	70
Channel 1 information	51 - 61
Channel 2 information	51 - 61
“ “	“
“ “	“
Trailer section	0 - 44 + saved scanlist size

2.1 Header Section

The header section is the first 70 bytes of a setup. It contains information about the setup as a whole, including clock parameters, frame parameters, and the numbers of input and output channels (see [Table L-3](#)).


 NOTE	In Tables L-3 through L-12, fields noted with an asterisk (*) require user input per Section 2.5 .
---	--

Table L-3. Header Section Format			
Field	Bytes	Format	Description
*Setup Length	2	Binary	Total bytes in setup, including this field
Software Version	12	ASCII	Version of the ARMOR setup and control software that wrote the setup
Pre-scalers	1	Binary	The bottom four bits contain the bit rate clock pre-scaler; the top four bits contain the pacer clock pre-scaler.
Reserved	26	N/A	N/A
*Setup Keys (Bit 0)	1	Binary	If bit 0 (least significant bit [LSB]) set, setup contains setup description in trailer.
*Setup Keys (Bits 1, 2, & 3)			If bit 1 set, setup contains checksum in trailer. If bit 2 set, setup is scan-aligned. If bit 3 set, then a scan list is saved.
Pacer Divider	2	Binary	Pacer divider value
Bit Rate	4	Binary	Aggregate bit rate for all enabled channels
BRC Divider	2	Binary	Bit rate clock divider value
Master Oscillator	4	Binary	Frequency of the master oscillator in bits per second
Bytes Overhead	4	Binary	Total sync bytes plus filler bytes per frame
Pacer	4	Binary	Frequency of the pacer clock in cycles per second
Frame Rate	4	Binary	Number of frames per second
*Input Count	2	Binary	Number of input channels in setup
Output Count	2	Binary	Number of output channels in setup

2.2 Channel Section

The channel section contains one channel entry for every channel in the multiplexer chassis configuration, including those channels that are not enabled or recorded. The content and length of the channel information vary depending on the channel type. The lengths of the channel entries for each channel type are presented in [Table L-4](#). Tables L-5 through L-14 describe the channel entry fields for each module type. Links to the tables are provided below.

[Table L-4. Channel Entry Lengths](#)

[Table L-5. PCM Input Channels](#)

[Table L-6. PCM Output Channels](#)

[Table L-7. Analog Input and Output Channels](#)

[Table L-8. Parallel Input Channels](#)

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[Table L-10. Time Code Input Channels](#)

[Table L-11. Time Code Output Channels](#)

[Table L-12. Voice Input Channel](#)

[Table L-13. Voice Output Channels](#)

[Table L-14. Bit Sync Input Channels](#)

[Table L-15. Trailer Section Format](#)

Table L-4. Channel Entry Lengths	
Channel Type	Bytes
PCM input and output	51
Analog input and output	53
Parallel input	53
Parallel output	56
Timecode input and output	61
Voice input and output	61
Bit sync input	61

Table L-5. PCM Input Channels			
Field	Bytes	Format	Description
*Channel Type	2	Binary	1 = 8 bit PCM input 8 = 20-megabit (Mb) PCM input
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
*Enabled	1	ASCII	If enabled, the channel is recorded (“Y” or “N”)
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual word rate in words per second
Words Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of words per frame
Input Modes	1	Binary	If bit 0 (LSB) set, source B data; Else source A. If bit 1 set, NRZ-L; else bi-phase-level. If bit 2 set, 0 degree clock; else 90 degree clock.
Reserved	3	N/A	N/A
Bits Per Word	2	Binary	16 bits
Bits Preceding	4	Binary	Number of bits in the frame that must precede this channel
*Channel Number	2	Binary	Channel on module (0-3)
*Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX 11
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
*Requested Rate	4	Binary	Requested bits per second (integer)
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description

Table L-6. PCM Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Channel Type	2	Binary	2 = 8 Mb PCM output 9 = 20 Mb PCM output
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
Enabled	1	ASCII	If enabled, the channel is recorded ("Y" or "N")
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual word rate in words per second
Words Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of words per frame
Output Modes	1	Binary	If bit 0 (LSB) set, burst mode. If bit 1 set, bi-phase; else NRZ-L.
Reserved	3	N/A	N/A
Bits Per Word	2	Binary	Number of bits per word
Bits Preceding	4	Binary	Number of bits in the frame that must precede this channel
Channel Number	2	Binary	Channel on module (0-3)
Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX 21
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
Requested Rate	4	Binary	Requested bits per second
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description

Table L-7. Analog Input and Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
*Channel Type	2	Binary	5 = LF analog input 6 = HF analog input 7 = analog output
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
*Enabled	1	ASCII	If enabled, the channel is recorded ("Y" or "N").
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual sample rate in samples per second
Samples Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of samples per frame
Filter Number	1	Binary	0 = filter 1 1 = filter 2 2 = filter 3 3 = filter 4
Reserved	3	N/A	N/A
*Bits Per Sample	2	Binary	Number of bits per sample (8 or 12)
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
*Channel Number	2	Binary	Channel on module (0-3)

Table L-7. Analog Input and Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
*Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = 34 HEX (LF) or 33 HEX (HF)
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
*Requested Rate	4	Binary	Requested samples per second
Reserved	2	N/A	N/A
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description

Table L-8. Parallel Input Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
*Channel Type	2	Binary	13 = new parallel input
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
*Enabled	1	ASCII	If enabled, the channel is recorded ("Y" or "N").
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual words per second
Words Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of words per frame
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
Bits Per Word	2	Binary	Number of bits per word
Words Preceding	4	Binary	Number of words in the frame that must precede this channel
*Channel Number	2	Binary	Channel on module (0-3)
*Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX 92
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
*Requested Rate	4	Binary	Requested words per second
Input Mode	1	Binary	0 = four 8-bit channels 1 = one 16-bit, two 8-bit (currently unavailable) 2 = two 16-bit (currently unavailable) 3 = one 32-bit (currently unavailable) 4 = one 24-bit, one 8-bit (currently unavailable)
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description

Table L-9. Parallel Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Channel Type	2	Binary	14 = new parallel output

Table L-9. Parallel Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
Enabled	1	ASCII	If enabled, the channel is recorded ("Y" or "N").
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual word rate in words per second
Words Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of words per frame
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
Bits Per Word	2	Binary	Number of bits per word
Words Preceding	4	Binary	Number of words in the frame that must precede this channel
Channel Number	2	Binary	Channel on module (0-3)
Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX A2
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
Requested Rate	4	Binary	Requested words per second
Output Mode	1	Binary	0 = four 8-bit channels 1 = one 16-bit, two 8-bit 2 = two 16-bit channels 3 = one 32-bit channel 4 = one 24-bit, ONE 8-bit 7 = two 8-bit DCRSI mode
Reconstruct Mode	1	Binary	0 = data is from module other than parallel input 1 = data is from parallel input Valid only for output mode.
DCRSI Output	1	Binary	0 = header and data 1 = header only 3 = data valid only for output mode 7.
Burst Select	1	Binary	0 = constant 1 = burst
Handshake Select	1	Binary	0 = disable handshaking 1 = enable handshaking
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description

Table L-10. Time Code Input Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
*Channel Type	2	Binary	Time code must appear as a group of three channels, even though the user interface only displays a single channel. The respective types are 15, 19, and 20.

Table L-10. Time Code Input Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
*Enabled	1	ASCII	“Y” or “N”
Actual Rate	4	Binary	1
Samples Per Frame	4	Binary	1
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
*Bits Per Word	2	Binary	24 for channel type 15 24 for channel type 19 16 for channel type 20
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
*Channel Number	2	Binary	0 for channel type 15 1 for channel type 19 2 for channel type 20
*Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX B1
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
*Request Sample Rate	4	Binary	1
*Bits Per Sample	2	Binary	24 for channel type 15 24 for channel type 19 16 for channel type 20
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
TCI Mode	1	Binary	0 = generate time 1 = use external IRIG source
Reserved	3	N/A	N/A

Table L-11. Time Code Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Channel Type	2	Binary	Time code must appear as a group of three channels, even though the user interface only displays a single channel. The respective types are 17, 21, and 22.
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
Enabled	1	ASCII	“Y” - enabled, or “N” - disabled
Actual Rate	4	Binary	1
Samples Per Frame	4	Binary	1
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A

Table L-11. Time Code Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Bits Per Word	2	Binary	24 for channel type 17 24 for channel type 21 16 for channel type 22
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
Channel Number	2	Binary	0 for channel type 17 1 for channel type 21 2 for channel type 22
Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX B1
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
Requested Sample Rate	4	Binary	1
Bits Per Sample	2	Binary	24 for channel type 17 24 for channel type 21 16 for channel type 22
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
TCO Mode	1	Binary	0 - generate time 1 - use time from recorded tape
Reserved	3	N/A	N/A

Table L-12. Voice Input Channel

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
*Channel Type	2	Binary	16
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
*Enabled	1	ASCII	“Y” - enabled, or “N” - disabled
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual sample rate in samples per second
Samples Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of samples per frame
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
*Bits Per Word	2	Binary	8
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
*Channel Number	2	Binary	3
*Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX B1
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
*Requested Sample Rate	4	Binary	2K, 5K, 10K, 20K, 50K, OR 100K
*Bits Per Sample	2	Binary	8
Description	20	ASCII	Channel Description
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A

Table L-12. Voice Input Channel

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Voltage Gain	2	Binary	0 - gain of 1 1 - gain of 2 2 - gain of 4 3 - gain of 8
Reserved	5	N/A	N/A

Table L-13. Voice Output Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Channel Type	2	Binary	18
Mapped Channel	2	Binary	Index of the channel to which this channel is mapped. If the channel is not mapped, the index is -1.
Enabled	1	ASCII	“Y” - enabled, or “N” - disabled
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual sample rate in samples per second
Samples Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of samples per frame
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
Bits Per Word	2	Binary	8
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
Channel Number	2	Binary	3
Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = HEX B1
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
Request Sample Rate	4	Binary	Number of samples per second
Bits Per Sample	2	Binary	8
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description
Reserved	8	N/A	N/A

Table L-14. Bit Sync Input Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Channel Type	2	Binary	23
Reserved	2	N/A	N/A
Enabled	1	ASCII	“Y” - enabled, or “N” - disabled
Actual Rate	4	Binary	Actual word rate in words per second
Words Per Frame	4	Binary	Number of words per frame
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
Bits Per Word	2	Binary	16
Reserved	4	N/A	N/A
Channel Number	2	Binary	Channel on module (0-3)
Module ID	1	Binary	Module ID = hexadecimal 13
Reserved	1	N/A	N/A
Requested Rate	4	Binary	Bits per second

Table L-14. Bit Sync Input Channels

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Description	20	ASCII	Channel description
Installed	1	Binary	0 = daughter board not installed 1 = daughter board installed
PCM geographical address	1	Binary	Geographical address of the associated PCM input channel
Source Clock	1	Binary	0 = source A 1 = source B
Reserved	7	N/A	N/A

2.3 Trailer Section

The trailer section contains the setup description and the checksum (see [Table L-15](#)). Early versions of the setup do not contain this information. The “Setup Keys” field in the header indicates the content of the trailer section.

Table L-15. Trailer Section Format

Field	Bytes	Format	Description
Setup Description	40	ASCII	Description of the setup
Saved Scanlist	Varies	Binary	Number of bytes depends on the number of channels being recorded.
Checksum	4	Binary	Sum of all setup bytes

2.4 Saved Scanlist Structure

This is an array of enabled input channels that make up the calculated scan-list. Each element of the array is made up of two fields, an index field and a count field. The length of the index field is one byte, and the length of the count field is two bytes.

- The index field, which is 1-based, is determined by the position of the channel’s module in the ARMOR system. The first input channel found in the ARMOR system is assigned an index of one (1), the next input channel is assigned a two (2), and so on. The search for input modules starts at slot 1. Filler bytes are assigned an index value of 255.
- The count field is the number of words/samples per frame that is assigned to that input channel.

2.5 Creating a Setup Block

Creating a setup block involves two steps. In the first step, the user creates an “input” setup block file as described below in this section. Most of the fields in the input setup block file are unspecified (filled with zeros). In the second step, the input setup block file is read by the ARMOR compiler program that produces a new setup block file with all the unspecified fields initialized to the appropriate values. In other words, a setup block has two types of fields, user

specified and compiler generated. Note that all compiler-generated fields must be provided in the input setup block file and initialized with zeros prior to executing the ARMOR compiler program.

The rules presented in this section must be explicitly followed to create an ARMOR input setup block. Values for fields identified in the previous tables with an asterisk preceding the field name must be provided. In some cases, the values for these required fields are constant and are specified in the tables above. In other cases, the user must provide the desired value. All fields with names not identified with asterisks must be initialized to binary zero. This includes both unused and reserved fields.

Only input channel information entries are required. Output channel information entries are ignored by the ARMOR compiler program.

2.5.1 Header Section

Setup Length:	Count the total numbers of bytes in the created setup block and put the value here.
Setup Keys:	Set bit 0 = 1 if the trailer contains a description. Leave other bits = 0.
Input Count:	Enter the total number of input channel information entries, including both enabled and disabled entries.

2.5.2 Channel Section

PCM, low-frequency (LF) analog, and parallel input channel information entries must be included in the setup block in groups of four entries per type. High-frequency (HF) analog input channel information entries must be included in the setup block in groups of two entries per type. Time code/voice input channel information entries must be included in groups of three time code entries and one voice entry. Specifying an ASCII “N” in the enabled field must disable all unused input channel information entries. For each channel information entry group, the channel number field of the first entry in the group is zero, the second entry is one, the third is two, and the fourth is three. For the time code/voice group, the time code entry channel number fields are 0, 1, and 2, respectively, while the voice entry channel number field is 3. The HF analog entry channel number fields are 0 and 1, respectively.

Description fields are not required and are not specified below; however, it is advisable to include an ASCII description of each channel for future reference.

2.5.2.1 *PCM Input Channels*

Channel Type:	Binary 8
Enabled:	ASCII “Y” if enabled, “N” if disabled
Channel Number:	Binary 0, 1, 2, or 3 as described in Subsection 2.5.2 above
Module ID:	Hexadecimal 11
Requested Rate:	Binary integer rate in bits per second

2.5.2.2 *Analog Input Channels*

Channel Type: Binary 5 for LF (up to 1 megasample/sec), 6 for HF (up to 10 megasamples/sec)
Enabled: “Y” if enabled, “N” if disabled
Bits per Sample: 8 or 12
Channel Number: 0, 1, 2, or 3 as described in Subparagraph [2.5.2](#) above
Module ID: Hexadecimal 34 (LF) or 33 (HF)
Requested Rate: Binary integer 2K, 5K, 10K, 20K, 50K, 100K, 200K, 500K, 1M (LF, HF) 2.5M, 5M, 10M (HF only)

2.5.2.3 *Parallel Input Channels*

Channel Type: Decimal 13
Enabled: “Y” if enabled, “N” if disabled
Channel Number: 0, 1, 2, or 3 as described in Subparagraph [2.5.2](#) above
Module ID: Hexadecimal 92
Requested Rate: Binary integer 8-bit words (bytes) per second

2.5.2.4 *Time Code Input Channels*

Channel Type: Decimal 15 (1st entry), 19 (2nd entry), 20 (3rd entry)
Enabled: “Y” if enabled, “N” if disabled, all three entries must be the same
Bits per Word: Decimal 24 (1st entry), 24 (2nd entry), 16 (3rd entry)
Channel Number: 0, 1, or 2 as described in Subparagraph [2.5.2](#) above
Module ID: Hexadecimal B1
Requested Rate: 1
Bits per Sample: Decimal 24 (1st entry), 24 (2nd entry), 16 (3rd entry)

2.5.2.5 *Voice Input Channels*

Channel Type: Decimal 16
Enabled: “Y” if enabled, “N” if disabled
Bits per Word: 8
Channel Number: 3 as described in Subparagraph [2.5.2](#) above
Requested Rate: Integer 2K, 5K, 10K, 50K, 100K
Bits per Sample: 8

2.5.3 *Trailer Section*

The trailer section of the input setup block is not required. The user may include an ASCII text setup description in the trailer section by setting the setup keys bit 0 = 1 in the header

section (see Paragraph [2.5.1](#) above) and adding the setup description field only in the trailer section.

2.5.4 ARMOR Compiler Program

Operational instructions for the ARMOR compiler program are provided in the readme.txt file provided with the compiler.

****** END OF APPENDIX L ******

APPENDIX M

Properties of the Differential Encoder Specified in IRIG Standard 106 for OQPSK Modulations

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Acronyms

ARTM	Advanced Range Telemetry
BPSK	binary phase shift keying
FQPSK	Feher's quadrature phase shift keying
IRIG	Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
LO	local oscillator
mux	multiplexer
NRZ-L	non-return-to-zero-level
QPSK	quadrature phase shift keying
OQPSK	offset quadrature phase shift keying
SOQPSK	shaped-offset quadrature phase shift keying

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APPENDIX M

Properties of the Differential Encoder Specified in IRIG Standard 106 for OQPSK Modulations

1.0 Introduction

This appendix summarizes a study of the differential encoder originally adopted by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Advanced Range Telemetry (ARTM) project and the Range Commanders Council (RCC) and incorporated into the Inter-Range Instrumentation Group (IRIG) Standard 106 (IRIG-106) for Feher's quadrature phase shift keying (FQPSK-B)¹ modulation. The study, performed by Mr. Robert Jefferis of the TYBRIN Corporation, was prompted by inquiries from industry representatives who were concerned that this particular differential code was not associated with commercial telecommunication standards and the fact that manufacturers had experienced confusion over correct implementation. The study results shown in this appendix prove the code to be robust, reliable, and applicable to shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying (SOQPSK-TG)² as well as FQPSK-B and FQPSK-JR.³

This appendix is organized along the following structure. Section [2.0](#) describes the need for differential encoding. Section [3.0](#) explains the IRIG-106 differential code for offset quadrature phase shift keying (OQPSK). Section [4.0](#) demonstrates differential code's invariance with respect to constellation rotation. Section [5.0](#) shows the differential decoder to be self-synchronizing. Section [6.0](#) reviews the differential decoder's error propagation characteristics. Section [7.0](#) analyzes a recursive implementation of the differential code and Section [8.0](#) describes use of this code with frequency modulator based SOQPSK transmitters. A description of the implementation of the entire coding and decoding process can be seen at [Annex M-1](#) to this appendix.

2.0 The Need For Differential Encoding

Practical carrier recovery techniques like Costas loops and squaring loops exhibit a troublesome M-fold carrier phase ambiguity. A description of ambiguity problems and how to overcome them are shown in the following paragraphs of this appendix.

Shown below at [Figure M-1](#) is a simplified quadriphase transmission system that is one of the methods recommended for transparent point-to-point transport of a serial binary data stream. Transparent means that only revenue bearing data is transmitted. There is no in-line channel coding nor is special bit pattern insertion allowed. The assumption is made for a non-return-to-zero-level (NRZ-L) data stream containing the bit sequence $b(nT_b)$ transmitted at rate $r_b = 1/T_b$ bits per second. For quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) and OQPSK modulations, the bit stream is divided into subsets "e" containing even numbered bits and "o" containing odd numbered bits. The transmission rate associated with the split symbol streams is $r_s = r_b/2$ symbols per second. Symbol values are converted to code symbols by the differential encoder described in Section [3.0](#). A baseband waveform generator converts the digital symbol time

¹ FQPSK-B is a proprietary variation of "Offset" QPSK (OQPSK), Digcom Inc., El Macero, California.

² See [Chapter 2](#) and [Appendix A](#) for details on SOQPSK-TG (formerly SOQPSK-A*).

³ FQPSK-JR is an FQPSK variant developed by Mr. Robert Jefferis, TYBRIN Corporation, and Mr. Rich Formeister, RF Networks, Inc.

series into continuous time signals suitable for driving the vector modulator as prescribed for the particular modulation in use. Thus, each subset modulates one of two orthogonal subcarriers, the “in-phase” (I) channel, and the “quadrature” (Q) channel. The modulator combines these subcarriers, creating a phase modulated RF signal $S(t)$. On the receive side, demodulation separates the subcarriers, translates them back to baseband, and constructs replicas of the code symbol series $E'(nT_s)$ and $O'(nT_s)$. Decoding reverses the encoding process and a multiplexer (MUX) recreates a replica of the bit stream $b'(nT_b)$.

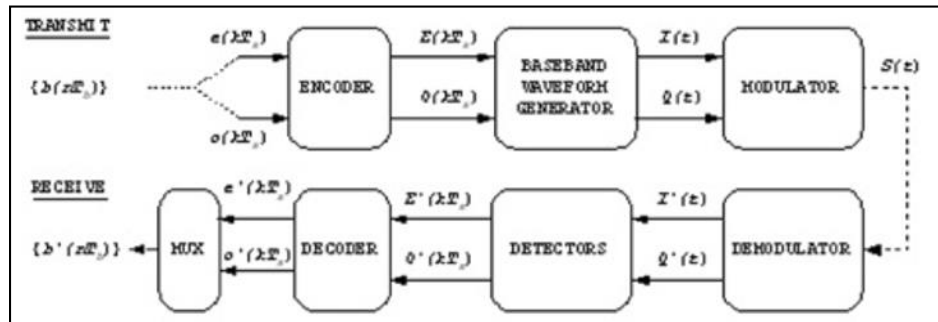


Figure M-1. Transmission System

Most QPSK and OQPSK systems employ coherent demodulation. [Figure M-2](#) is a simplified diagram of commonly used modulation and demodulation structures. Note the optional single bit delay shown in the odd symbol path. This creates the significant difference between QPSK and OQPSK, the delay being inserted to create OQPSK.⁴ Practical carrier recovery techniques like Costas loops and squaring loops exhibit a troublesome M-fold phase ambiguity ($M=4$ for QPSK and OQPSK).⁵ Each time the demodulator carrier synchronizer phase locks to the modulator local oscillator (LO) its absolute phase relationship to the LO contains the offset term β , which can take on values of $0, \pm \pi/2$, or π radians.⁶

⁴ The delay can be inserted into either channel. The IRIG-106 convention and most published literature regarding FQPSK and SOQPSK indicate the delay in the odd (or Q) channel.

⁵ John G. Proakis and Masoud Salehi. *Digital Communications*. 5th Edition. Boston: McGraw-Hill, 2008.

⁶ The initial offset angle ϕ is generally unknown and uncontrolled; it is tracked by the carrier recovery circuitry and the symbol timing circuits automatically ignore.

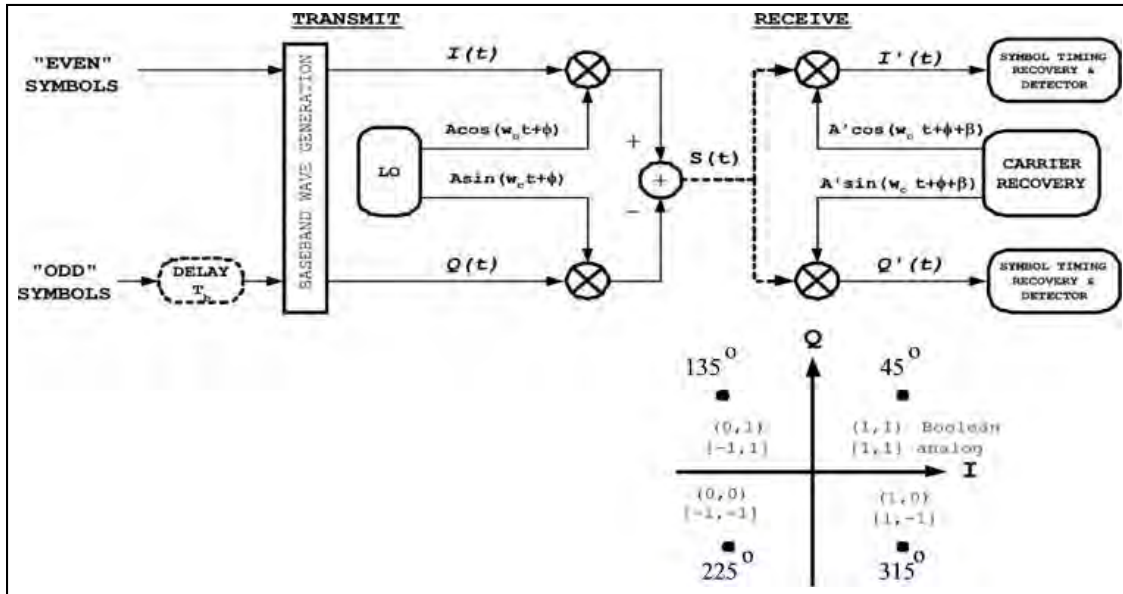


Figure M-2. Offset QPSK 106 Symbol to Phase Mapping Convention

The symbol detectors have insufficient information to determine which phase offset exists. They always interpret demodulator output with the assumption that $\beta=0$. The resulting constellation axis rotations and their impact on demodulator output are shown at [Figure M-3](#) and [Table M-1](#). The 180° rotation is symmetric. The Axis (subcarrier) assignment is unchanged but the sense (polarity) of both axes gets reversed. The 90° and 270° rotations are asymmetric. Axis assignment is swapped and one axis polarity is reversed in each case.

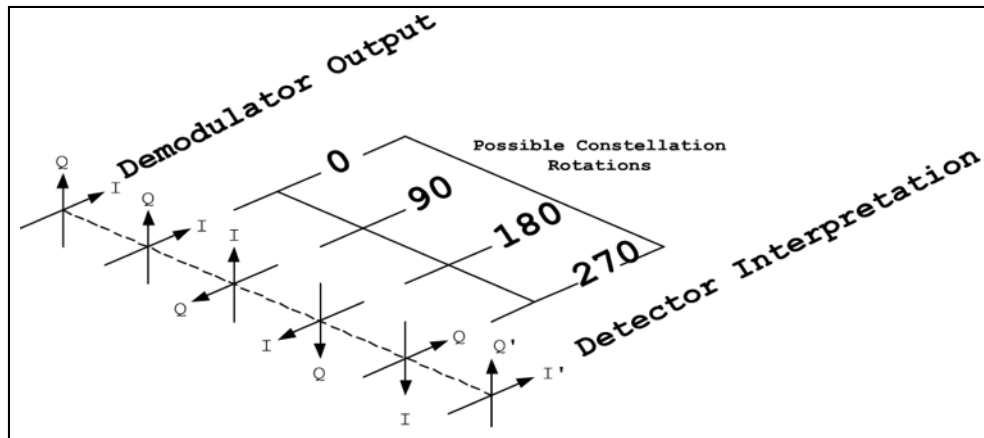


Figure M-3. Detection Ambiguity

Table M-1. Constellation Axis Rotations		
Rotation	$+I'$	$+Q'$
0	I	Q
$\pi/2$	$-Q$	I
π	$-I$	$-Q$
$3\pi/2$	Q	$-I$

3.0 A Simple Solution To The Carrier Phase Ambiguity Problem

Differential encoding has been used to work around the carrier ambiguity for many years. For phase modulations, source data is coded such that phase *differences* rather than absolute phase coordinates become the information-bearing attribute of the signal. The QPSK and OQPSK modulations use I and Q independently, with each channel transporting one symbol stream. Starting with the first binary digit, bit 0, even-numbered bits form the sequence $\{e_k\}$ and odd-numbered bits form the sequence $\{o_{k+1}\}$ where the counting index is changed from the bit index n to the symbol pair index

$$k = 2n \qquad k \in \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\} \qquad (M-1)$$

[Figure M-4](#) illustrates how QPSK modulators process bits in pairs (dibits), mapping and asserting time coincident symbol phase coordinates (I_k, Q_k) ⁷. Phase state changes commence and end on *symbol* interval timing boundaries, each state taking on one of four possible values at detector decision instants; however, the case of interest is shown in [Figure M-5](#).

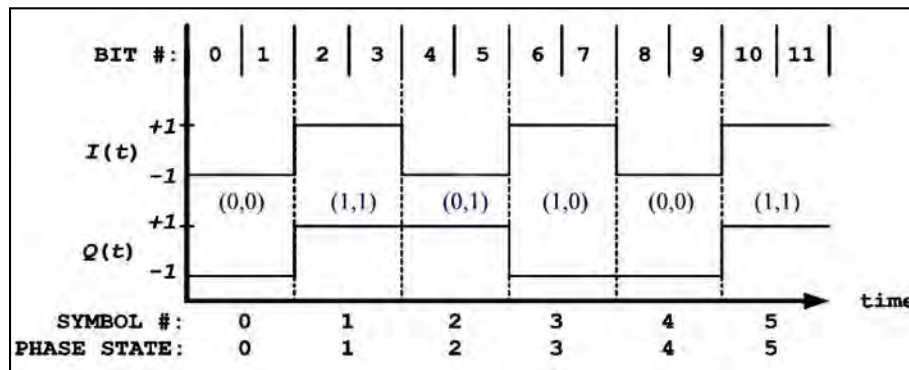


Figure M-4. QPSK State Timing

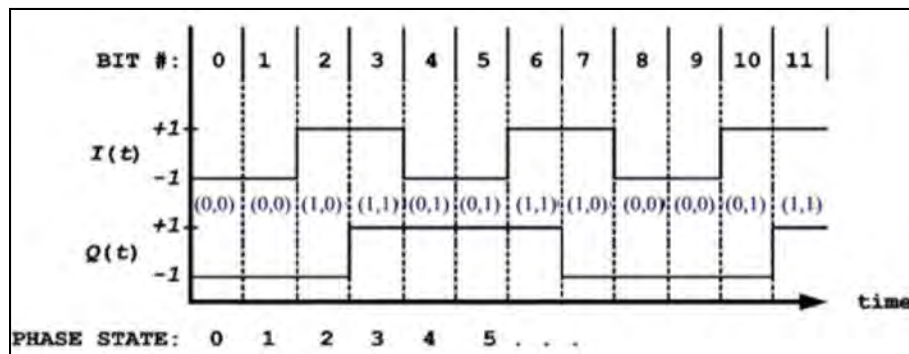


Figure M-5. Offset QPSK State Timing

The Q channel half-symbol delay causes OQPSK phase trajectories to evolve on a half-symbol (bit) rate basis. For the particular cases of FQPSK and SOQPSK-TG, carrier phase either remains unchanged or changes by $\pm\pi/4$ or $\pm\pi/2$ radians over the pending bit interval.

⁷ Rectangular I and Q baseband waveforms are used only for illustration.

The OQPSK inter-channel delay might at first seem a difficult complication because it creates additional ambiguity; in other words, the receiver must resolve relative inter-channel delay; however, as shown below, this is not a problem.

The differential encoding rule adopted in IRIG-106 for OQPSK appears in Feher⁸ and is therein attributed to Clewer⁹ and Weber.¹⁰ Bit by bit, the code symbol sets $\{E_k\}$ and $\{O_{k+1}\}$ are formed with the Boolean expressions:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_k &\equiv e_k \oplus \overline{O_{k-1}} & (M-2a) \\ O_{(k+1)} &\equiv o_{k+1} \oplus E_k & (M-2b) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (M-2)$$

Two bits are coded for each value of k in a two-step process. First, the even symbol E_k is coded with current bit e_k . Then the next bit, o_{k+1} becomes current and the odd symbol O_{k+1} is computed. In each code set the exclusive-or operator is applied to the state defining variables just like binary phase shift keying (BPSK) differential encoding. Unlike BPSK however, the current source bit and the most recent code symbol from the other channel determine adjacent phase transitions. Also note the asymmetry of these equations introduced by the inverted code symbol in equation (M-2a). Its significance will become evident in the next section.

The code symbol sets $\{E\}$ and $\{O\}$ are applied to the I and Q channels of the OQPSK modulator. The initial assignment of $\{E\}$ to either I or Q can be made arbitrarily; however, with this code definition, once the choice is made at the modulator, decoding will fail if channel assignment conventions change anywhere during the transmission or decoding processes. Thus, the assignment convention must extend to the physical modulator and demodulator. The IRIG-106 assigns I to the physical I subcarrier (also known as the “real” or “cosine” subcarrier) and Q is applied to the physical Q subcarrier (also known as the “imaginary” or “sine” subcarrier). In order to stress this assignment convention, IRIG-106 expresses equation (M-2) explicitly in terms of the I and Q channel variables:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_k &\equiv e_k \oplus \overline{Q_{(k-1)}} & (M-3a) \\ Q_{(k+1)} &\equiv o_{(k+1)} \oplus I_k & (M-3b) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad k \in \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\} \quad (M-3)$$

Decoding is straightforward. When $\beta=0$, $I'=I$, and $Q'=Q$, inspection of the following truth tables reveals simple decoding instructions:

⁸ Kamilo Feher. *Digital Communications: Satellite/Earth Station Engineering*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1983, pp. 168-170.

⁹ R. Clewer. “Report on the Status of Development of the High Speed Digital Satellite modem”, RML-009-79-24, Spar Aerospace Limited, St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., Canada, November 1979. Quoted in Kamilo Feher. *Digital Communications: Satellite/Earth Station Engineering*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1983.

¹⁰ W. J. Weber III. “Differential Encoding for Multiple Amplitude and Phase Shift Keying Systems.” In IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol. COM-26, No. 3, March 1978.

Equation (M - 3a)

I_k	$\overline{Q}_{(k-1)}$	e_k
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Equation (M - 3b)

$Q_{(k+1)}$	I_k	$o_{(k+1)}$
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

 \Rightarrow decoding equation :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e'_k &= I'_k \oplus \overline{Q}'_{k-1} & (M-4a) \\ o'_{k+1} &= Q'_{k+1} \oplus I'_k & (M-4b) \end{aligned} \right\} k \in \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\} \quad (M-4)$$

The equations at (M-3) may not convey an intuitive sense of the shift from absolute phase states to phase differences. Extending (M-3a) backwards in time by substituting (M-3b) into (M-3a) results in:

$$I_k = e_k \oplus (\overline{o_{k-1} \oplus I_{k-2}}) = I_{k-2} \oplus (\overline{e_k \oplus o_{k-1}}) \quad (M-5)$$

Similarly, for the next bit interval the results are:

$$Q_{k+1} = o_{k+1} \oplus (\overline{e_k \oplus \overline{Q}_{k-1}}) = Q_{k-1} \oplus (\overline{o_{k+1} \oplus e_k}) \quad (M-6)$$

This recursive form clearly shows that on a bit by bit basis, the current and most recent bits control phase trajectory *motion*, not absolute phase. Note that (M-5) and (M-6) do not define the sign of a phase change. Predictable decoder output requires that two additional conventions be established and maintained. Boolean logic polarity conventions used throughout the system must be consistent. The IRIG-106 *assumes* positive true logic. Finally, sign conventions and channel assignment used within the transmitter (baseband signal generator and modulator) and the receiver (demodulator) must be constrained to produce a consistent code symbol to phase mapping convention. The IRIG-106 convention is shown in [Figure M-2](#). For example, if {b} were to consist entirely of logic one values, i.e., a run of 1s, the differential encoding process and mapping convention will produce the phase trajectory shown in [Table M-2](#).

Table M-2. Response to Run of 1s							
n	b(n)	k	I _k	Q _{k-1}	Q _{k+1}	Phase (deg)	Phase Δ
0	1	0	0	0*		225*	
1	1				1	135	$-\pi/2$
2	1	1	1	1		45	$-\pi/2$
3	1				0	315	$-\pi/2$
4	1	2	0	0		225	$-\pi/2$
5	1				1	135	$-\pi/2$
* denotes assumed initial conditions							

The trajectory spins clockwise, and the phase is retarded by 90° during each bit interval.¹¹ Obviously, any single (unbalanced) sign change and any change to the mapping convention will alter the trajectory.

4.0 Immunity to Carrier Phase Rotation

The equations at (M-3) and (M-4) are invariant with respect to cardinal constellation rotation as shown in the following:

Proof:

The $\beta=0$ case is decoded correctly by definition according to equations (M-5) and (M-6). At [Table M-1](#), when $\beta = \pi$ there is no axis swap but the decoder is presented with

$$\begin{aligned} I'_k &= \bar{I}_k \\ Q'_{k+1} &= \bar{Q}_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

Decoding will progress as follows:

Step 1. Even channel; apply equation (M-4a);

$$e'_k = I'_k \oplus \bar{Q}'_{k-1} = \bar{I}_k \oplus Q_{k-1} = I_k \oplus \bar{Q}_{k-1} = e_k$$

Step 2. Odd channel; apply equation (M-4b);

$$o'_{k+1} = Q'_{k+1} \oplus I'_k = \bar{Q}_{k+1} \oplus \bar{I}_k = Q_{k+1} \oplus I_k = o_{k+1}$$

Thus, symmetric rotation is transparent to the code. When $\beta=\pi/2$ the decoder sees the following.

$$\begin{aligned} I'_k &= \bar{Q}_{k-1} \\ Q'_{k+1} &= I_k \end{aligned}$$

Decoding takes place in the same sequence:

Step 1. Even channel, apply equation (M-4a);

$$e'_k = I'_k \oplus \bar{Q}'_{k-1} = \bar{Q}_{k-1} \oplus \bar{I}_k = I_k \oplus Q_{k-1} = o_{k-1}$$

Step 2. Odd channel, apply equation (M-4b);

$$o'_{k+1} = Q'_{k+1} \oplus I'_k = I_k \oplus \bar{Q}_{k-1} = e_k$$

In this case the bit sequence is recovered correctly and the code definition coupled with consistent sign conventions automatically compensates for the asymmetric rotation by reversing the application order of (4a) and (4b). It is noted that the output indexes are shifted back in time one bit period. Asymmetric rotation causes a one-bit delay in the decoding process. Finally, the same result is seen when $\beta=3\pi/2$:

¹¹ FQPSK-B, FQPSK -JR and SOQPSK-TG modulations respond to a run of 1s with an S(t) that is ideally, a pure tone at frequency $f_c - r_b/4$ Hz. This is referred as “lower sideband” mode. Similarly, a run of zeroes will produce a constant anti-clockwise trajectory spin and a tone at $f_c + r_b/4$ Hz (“upper sideband” mode).

$$I'_k = Q_{k-1}$$

$$Q'_{k+1} = \bar{I}_k$$

Step 1. Even channel; apply equation (M-4a);

$$e'_k = I'_k \oplus \bar{Q}'_{k-1} = Q_{k-1} \oplus I_k = I_k \oplus Q_{k-1} = o_{k-1}$$

Step 2. Odd channel; apply equation (M-4b);

$$o'_{k+1} = Q'_{k+1} \oplus I'_k = \bar{I}_k \oplus Q_{k-1} = I_k \oplus \bar{Q}_{k-1} = e_k$$

In all cases the decoder correctly reproduces the original bit sequence. Decoding is instantaneous for symmetric rotations but it is delayed by one bit in 2 out of 4 possible asymmetric rotation startup scenarios.

The need for consistent function assignment now becomes clear. Application of (4b) to a code symbol formed with (3a) produces the complement of the original bit. Likewise, application of (4a) to a symbol coded with (3b) inverts the result.

At this point, the OQPSK inter-channel delay ambiguity mentioned in Section 2.0 has not been resolved. The roles of I' and Q' reverse with asymmetric rotations and there is no way to determine when this occurs; however, as long as the code symbol time sequence is preserved at the decoder and the roles of I' and Q' do not get reversed in terms of the application of (6a) and (6b), inter-channel delay is transparent to the code with respect to reconstruction of the original data sequence.¹²

5.0 Initial Values

Equations at (M-3) and (M-4) do not impose any implementation constraints on initial values when encoding or decoding starts. To confirm this it is assumed that hardware power-up (or initial data presentation) may cause encoding to commence with either channel. It is further assumed that no provisions for specific initial values in encoder and decoder state memories have been made. If coding starts with I (see equation M-3a), the first code symbol will be computed:

$$\|I_0\| = e_0 \oplus \langle \bar{Q}_{-1} \rangle$$

where $\langle . \rangle$ denotes an unknown initial value and double vertical bars denote computed values influenced by initial values. Encoding equations M-3a and M-3b will progress as follows:

$$\|Q_1\| = o_1 \oplus \|I_0\|$$

$$\|I_2\| = e_2 \oplus \|\bar{Q}_1\|$$

As can be seen, the initial values do establish the absolute sense of code symbols for the duration of transmission. But, on both ends of the process, two of three terms in every equation are affected consistently by the initial value, which by symmetry has no effect on the outcome of exclusive-or operations. Obviously, identical results occur if the encoder starts with Q .

¹² If for some reason the system application requires that one can determine whether a specific symbol was originally transmitted via I or Q , then this code is not appropriate.

Independent of starting channel and initial value then, the first and all subsequent adjacent code symbol pairs contain valid state *change* information.

Initial decoder values can produce errors. Again starting with I , and using equations (M-4a) and (4b), decoding will progress as follows:

$$\|e'_0\| = I'_0 \oplus \langle \bar{Q}'_{-1} \rangle$$

$$o'_1 = Q'_1 \oplus I'_0$$

It is seen that on the second cycle the initial value of the decoder has been flushed out. At most, one bit will be decoded in error. Similarly, if decoding starts with Q , output will progress:

$$\|o'_1\| = Q'_1 \oplus \langle I'_0 \rangle$$

$$e'_2 = I'_2 \oplus \bar{Q}'_1$$

Again, only the first decoded bit may be incorrect. The conclusion, then, is that initial values can produce at most, one decoded bit error; however, there is another source of startup errors that is seen as an initial value problem. Section 4.0 showed that odd phase rotations ($\pi/2$ and $3\pi/2$) cause a single bit delay in the decoder. Examining this further, the first symbol index value will be $k = 0$. If the decoder starts with equation (M-4a), the first decoded bit will be:

$$e'_0 = I'_0 \oplus \langle \bar{Q}'_{-1} \rangle = I_0 \oplus \langle Q_{-1} \rangle = \langle o_{-1} \rangle$$

If the decoder starts with equation (M-4b) the first result will be:

$$o'_1 = Q'_1 \oplus I'_0 = I_0 \oplus \langle \bar{Q}_{-1} \rangle = \|e_0\|$$

The first case produces the aforementioned delay. The decoder emits an extra bit. The second bit emitted is actually the first bit of the sequence reconstruction and is still subject to the single initial value error probability of startup processing. The latter case does not produce a delay; it only presents the possibility of a first bit decoding error.

6.0 Error Propagation

Differential encoding incurs a bit error penalty because received code symbols influence more than one decoded bit. First consider a single symbol detection error in *current* symbol E' that is labeled ε_k . The following sequence of decoding steps shows how the error propagates. Since the E channel was chosen as current, decoding starts with equation (M-4a). The single detection error creates two sequential decoding errors. By symmetry we can state that the same result occurs if a single error occurs in O' .

$$b'_k = \varepsilon_k \oplus \bar{Q}_{k-1} = \bar{b}_k \Rightarrow \text{error}$$

$$b'_{k+1} = Q_{k+1} \oplus \varepsilon_k = \bar{b}_{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{error}$$

$$b'_{k+2} = E'_{k+2} \oplus Q'_{k+1} = b_{k+2} \Rightarrow \text{correct}$$

Next is the case of two symbol detection errors occurring consecutively on E' and O' , i.e., detectors emit error symbols $E'_k = \varepsilon_k$ and $O'_{k+1} = \varepsilon_{k+1}$. Starting again with equation (M-4a) yields:

$$\begin{aligned} b'_k &= \varepsilon_k \oplus \bar{Q}_{(k-1)} = \bar{b}_k \Rightarrow \text{error} \\ b'_{(k+1)} &= \varepsilon_{(k+1)} \oplus \varepsilon_k = O'_{(k+1)} \oplus E_k = b_{(k+1)} \Rightarrow \text{correct} \\ b'_{(k+2)} &= E'_{(k+2)} \oplus \varepsilon_{(k+1)} = b_{(k+2)} \Rightarrow \text{error} \\ b'_{(k+3)} &= O'_{(k+3)} \oplus E'_{(k+2)} = b_{(k+3)} \Rightarrow \text{correct} \end{aligned}$$

Two consecutive symbol errors produce two decoding errors but the errors are not adjacent. The conclusion from this is that symbol detection errors influence no more than two decoding cycles, i.e., the maximum error multiplication factor is 2.

7.0 Recursive Processing and Code Memory

Most systems reconstruct the original bit rate clock and $\{b\}$ by merging $\{e'\}$ and $\{o'\}$. For a variety of reasons, designers might be tempted to multiplex $\{I'\}$ and $\{Q'\}$ into a bit rate code symbol sequence $\{B_n\}$ prior to decoding; however, the same considerations that foster desire for post-multiplex decoding are likely to be accompanied by loss of transmitted code symbol order, i.e., loss of knowledge whether a given code symbol came from I or Q . The question arises as to whether $\{B_n\}$ alone contains enough information for unique decoding. The answer is no, and the proof is shown below.

Proof:

A decoding function can be derived by inspection of equations (M-5) and (M-6). Equation (M-5) can be rearranged as follows:

$$I_k = e_k \oplus o_{k-1} \oplus \bar{I}_{k-2} \quad (\text{M-7})$$

Similarly, from equation (M-6) we can write

$$Q_{k+1} = o_{k+1} \oplus e_k \oplus \bar{Q}_{k-1} \quad (\text{M-8})$$

Here are two instances of a seemingly identical recursive relationship, i.e., the current code symbol is the difference between the current bit, the previous bit, and the inverse of the most recent code symbol from the current channel. We can consolidate these equations by converting to post-multiplex bit rate indexing, i.e.,

$$B_n = b_n \oplus b_{(n-1)} \oplus \bar{B}_{(n-2)} \quad (\text{M-9})$$

from which we can immediately write the decoding function

$$b'_n = b'_{(n-1)} \oplus B'_n \oplus \bar{B}'_{(n-2)} \quad (\text{M-10})$$

On the surface it seems that equation (M-10) will work,¹³ however, these relations involve two differences, rather than one, and therefore introduce superfluous initial condition

¹³ The interested reader is left to confirm that equation (10) is indeed rotation invariant.

dependence. For brevity, only the pitfalls of (M-10) are examined herein, assuming that a non-recursive encoder is used. From startup, decoding will progress as follows.

$$\|b'_0\| = \langle b'_{-1} \rangle \oplus B'_0 \oplus \langle \bar{B}'_{-2} \rangle$$

$$\|b'_1\| = \|b'_0\| \oplus B'_1 \oplus \langle \bar{B}'_{-1} \rangle$$

$$\|b'_2\| = \|b'_1\| \oplus B'_2 \oplus \bar{B}'_0$$

$$\|b'_3\| = \|b'_2\| \oplus B'_3 \oplus \bar{B}'_1$$

.

.

.

As seen, absolute polarity of the first and all subsequent decoded bits is determined by three initial values. Absent appropriate a priori side information for selecting initial values, the post-multiplex decoder offers a 50-50 chance of decoding with correct polarity. The code sequence defined by equations at (M-3) has a two-symbol memory. Additional symbols do not provide new information regarding the trajectory history. Another way to view this problem is to note that this recursive decoder does not guarantee preservation of symbol order, which is a prerequisite to reliable decoding.

8.0 Frequency Impulse Sequence Mapping for SOQPSK

The SOQPSKs first described by Hill¹⁴ and Geoghegan¹⁵ are defined as special cases of continuous phase modulation (CPM). Since 1998, at least two manufacturers have exploited the fact that modern digital waveform synthesis techniques enable direct implementation of the CPM equations with virtually ideal frequency modulators and filter impulse responses. A generic

model of these implementations is at

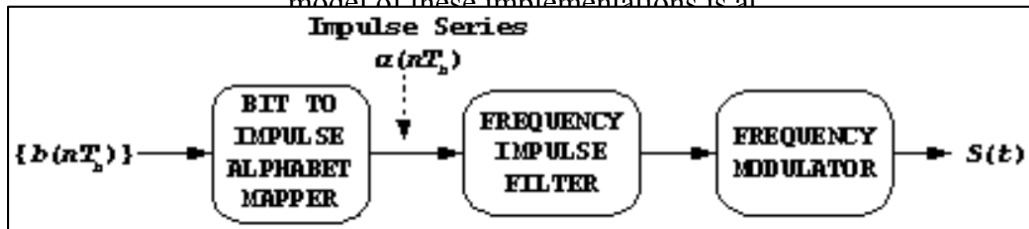


Figure M-6. The I and Q channels, per se, do not exist in this transmitter. At the beginning of each bit interval, impulses from the bit to impulse alphabet mapper direct the impulse filter/frequency modulator to advance the carrier phase by 90°, retard it by 90°, or leave the phase unchanged. This is accomplished with a ternary alphabet of frequency *impulses*

¹⁴ T. J. Hill. "An Enhanced, Constant Envelope, Interoperable Shaped Offset QPSK (SOQPSK) Waveform for Improved Spectral Efficiency." Paper presented during 36th Annual International Telemetry Conference, San Diego, CA. October 23-26, 2000.

¹⁵ Mark Geoghegan. "Implementation and Performance Results for Trellis Detection of SOQPSK." Paper presented at the 37th Annual International Telemetry Conference, Las Vegas, NV, October 2001.

having normalized amplitudes of $\{-1,0,1\}$.¹⁶ Obviously, this structure cannot be mapped directly into the constellation convention of a quadriphase implementation because there is no way to control absolute phase. The equations at (M-3) can be applied to this non-quadrature architecture via pre-coding. A general treatment SOQPSK pre-coding is contained in Simon.¹⁷ It is easily shown that the pre-coding truth table given in [Table M-3](#) applied to the model in [Figure M-7](#) will yield a phase trajectory history identical to one generated by the quadriphase counterpart of [Figure M-2](#) using the equations at (M-3); however, one more constraint is necessary to establish compatibility with the IRIG-106 quadriphase convention. [Table M-3](#) assumes the stipulation that positive sign impulse values will cause the modulator to increase carrier frequency.

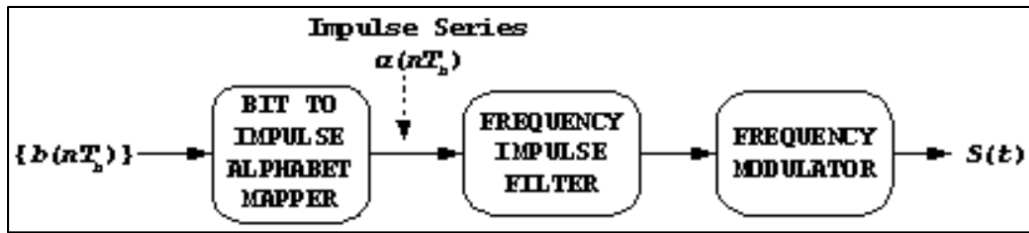


Figure M-6. SOQPSK Transmitter

Table M-3. SOQPSK Pre-Coding Table for IRIG-106 Compatibility

MAP α_K FROM I_K					MAP α_{K+1} FROM Q_{K+1}				
I_k	Q_{k-1}	I_{k-2}	$\Delta\Phi$	α_k	Q_{k+1}	I_k	Q_{k-1}	$\Delta\Phi$	α_{k+1}
-1	X*	-1	0	0	-1	X*	-1	0	0
+1	X*	+1	0	0	+1	X*	+1	0	0
-1	-1	+1	$-\pi/2$	-1	-1	-1	+1	$+\pi/2$	+1
-1	+1	+1	$+\pi/2$	+1	-1	+1	+1	$-\pi/2$	-1
+1	-1	-1	$+\pi/2$	+1	+1	-1	-1	$-\pi/2$	-1
+1	+1	-1	$-\pi/2$	-1	+1	+1	-1	$+\pi/2$	+1

* Note: Does not matter if "X" is a +1 or a -1

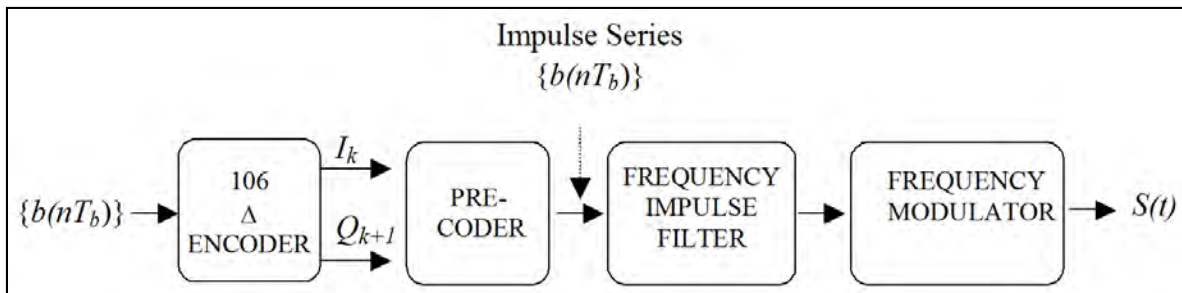


Figure M-7. OQPSK Transmitter (With Precoder)

¹⁶ The so-called ternary alphabet is actually 2 binary alphabets $\{-1,0\}$ and $\{0,1\}$, the appropriate one chosen on a bit-by-bit basis according to certain state transition rules.

¹⁷ M. K. Simon. "Multiple-Bit Differential Detection of Offset Quadriphase Modulations." IPN Progress Report 42-151. 15 November, 2002. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA. Retrieved 4 June 2015. Available at http://ipnpr.jpl.nasa.gov/progress_report/42-151/151A.pdf.

9.0 Summary¹⁸

This investigation confirmed that the differential encoder defined in the equations at (M-3) is entirely satisfactory for SOQPSK, FQPSK-JR, and FQPSK-B systems where conventional coherent demodulation and single symbol detection is used. In addition, a method of extending this code to SOQPSK is presented without proof.

Specifically, the following has been shown.

- a. When accompanied by consistent sign conventions, a consistent symbol to phase mapping rule, and preservation of symbol order, the OQPSK differential code defined in (M-3) and the decoding rule defined in (M-4) is rotation invariant and unambiguously reconstructs the original data bit sequence.
- b. Decoding is instantaneous.
- c. Equations (M-3) and (M-4) do not require attention to initial values.
- d. At most, two consecutive output bits will be in error after carrier and symbol synchronization is acquired.
- e. The recursive relations in equations (M-9) and (M-10) are ambiguous and therefore unreliable.
- f. The code exhibits a detection error multiplication factor of at most two.

¹⁸ There is no doubt in the author's mind that well-trodden ground has been traveled in this investigation. These characteristics were probably validated in reference [5] and by RF Networks Inc. before it incorporated the encoder in its model 5450F FQPSK demodulator product. Unfortunately, none of this work is in the public domain.

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Annex M-1. System-Level Software Reference Implementation of Differential Encoder Defined in IRIG Standard 106 for FQPSK and SOQPSK Modulations

M-1 Introduction

The Matlab®™ program listings below provide a Matlab function “Desysdemo” and an execution control script “runDEdemo”. In the context of differential encoding, the function provides a complete system simulation including a differential encoder, an ideal vector modulator, channel phase rotation, demodulation, the functional equivalent of an ideal single symbol sample and hold detector, and a decoder. The user can create sample data vectors or use the example data provided. In addition, by manipulating the initial value vectors, all possible initial value and demodulator phase rotation combinations of the quadriphase implementation model can be explored.

By setting the variable “style” to zero, the function will also emulate the pre-coded frequency modulator architecture required for SOQPSKs; however, the initial value of transmitter carrier phase is hard coded at 45° . This was done to avoid proliferation of initial value options and is thought to be an insignificant omission because it does not affect generality of the phase rotation options.

It is assumed that the user is familiar with Matlab workspace operation. The program relies only on basic Matlab license libraries. There are no special toolboxes or blocksets are required.

M-2 Matlab Workspace Operation

The user should place the script (shown below in Section [M-3](#)) in the directory of choice and make that directory current in the workspace. In order to execute the “canned” example, the user needs to create the variable “example” in the workspace and set its value to 1.

Executing the script “runDEdemo” should produce the output displayed in Table Annex M-1.

Table Annex M-1. Script "runDEdemo" Output				
results =				
Model: Quadriphase Vector Modulator				
Demodulator Phase Rotation = 0°				
Initial States:	Encoder Memory	Encoder Channel	Decoder Memory	Decoder Channel
	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	0
Input Bit	TX Phase	RX Phase	Output Bit	Decoding Error
1	225	225	1	0
1	135	135	1	0
1	45	45	1	0
0	45	45	0	0
0	135	135	0	0
1	135	135	1	0

0	135	135	0	0
1	135	135	1	0
1	45	45	1	0
1	315	315	1	0
0	315	315	0	0
0	45	45	0	0
1	45	45	1	0
0	45	45	0	0

The first column of the results shown above is a replica of the input data vector. The second column shows the initial value dependent evolution of transmitted phase. The third column shows the effect of any non-zero phase rotation chosen. The fourth column shows the decoded output bit stream and the fifth column flags decoding errors with values of 1. Certain combinations of phase rotation and initial values will produce values of 9 in the fourth and fifth columns; results of this nature are associated with cases that delay the output decoding process by one bit.

Variable definitions and implied instructions for manipulating the runtime options can be obtained by using the normal Matlab help command for these specific programs.

M-3 Script For Modules

Electronic copies of these programs have been provided to the DoD Range Commanders Council, Telemetry Group. The script for the modules discussed above is shown on the following pages.

```

% Control Script 'runDEdemo', for running system demonstration
% of differential encoder and phase mapping convention
% defined in RCC standard IRIG-106 for FQPSK-B modulation.
% This version extends demonstration options to the pre-coder
% required for implementing SOQPSK with frequency modulators.
%
% Each example run requires input variables in the Matlab workspace:
%
% "example" - a flag to run with user supplied data vector or run
%             the example data set that consists of two repetitions of a
%             a 7-bit pseudo random sequence(0=user, 1=example)
% "data" - optional user supplied binary bit sequence (arbitrary length)
% "rotation_choice" - pointer to demodulator phase rotation options:
%                   1=0, 2=pi/2, 3= pi, 4=3*pi/2
% "initTX" - vector of binary encoder startup values:
%           initTX(1)= 1st of two encoder code symbol memory values(binary, arbitrary)
%           initTX(2)= 2nd encoder code symbol memory value(binary, arbitrary)
%           initTX(3)= starting channel for encoder(binary, 0=I, 1=Q)
% "initRX" - vector of binary decoding startup values
%           initRX(1)= 1st of two decoder state memory values(binary, arbitrary)
%           initRX(2)= 2nd decoder state memory value(binary, arbitrary)
%           initRX(3)= starting channel for decoder(binary, 0=I, 1=Q)
% "style" - 1=quadrature transmitter architecture (FQPSK)
%           0=frequency modulator transmitter architecture (SOQPSK)
% The example values are:
%       data=[1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0]
%       rotation_choice=1
%       initTX=[0 0 0]
%       initRX=[0 0 0]
%       style=1

```

```

% R.P.Jefferys, TYBRIN Corp., JULY, 2002
% SOQPSK model added 14JUL03
% This version has been tested with Matlab versions:5.2,6.1

```

```

% *** Sample Input Setup ***
if example
    data=[1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0];
    rotation_choice=1;
    initTX=[0 0 0];
    initRX=[0 0 0];
    style=1;
end

```

```

% *** Run the Reference Implementation ***

```

```

[test,delay]=DEsysdemo(data,rotation_choice,initTX,initRX,style);

% *** Prepare Screen Output ***

ROTATION=[0 90 180 270];
if style
    results=sprintf('Model: Quadriphase Vector Modulator\n')
else
    results=sprintf('Model: Frequency modulator (SOQPSK) model\n')
end
results=[results sprintf('Demodulator Phase Rotation = %3.0f
degrees\n',ROTATION(rotation_choice))];
results=[results sprintf('Initial States: Encoder Encoder Decoder Decoder\n')];
results=[results sprintf('          Memory Channel Memory Channel\n')];
results=[results sprintf('-----\n')];
results=[results sprintf('          (%d,%d)   %d   (%d,%d)   %d\n',...
    initTX(1:2),initTX(3),initRX(1:2),initRX(3))];
results=[results sprintf(' Input TX    RX   Output Decoding\n')];
results=[results sprintf(' Bit  Phase  Phase  Bit   Error\n')];
results=[results sprintf('-----\n')];
for n=1:length(data)
    results=[results sprintf(' %d   %3.0f   %3.0f   %d   %d\n',...
        test(n,:))];
end
results

% _____END OF CONTROL SCRIPT_____

function [result,delay]= DEsysdemo(inbits,rotation_choice,initTX,initRX,style)
% Reference simulation for Range Commanders Council standard IRIG 106-2000
%   FQPSK-B differential encoding and phase mapping convention.
%
% Input arguments: see "help" for "runDEdemo" script
% Output arguments:
%   "result" - Mx5 matrix,M=number of input bits,columns contain:
%   (:,1)input bit,(,2)TX phase,(,3)RX phase,(,4)output bit,(,5)status
%   "delay"- overall encode/decode process delay in bits

% "TX" prefixes refer to transmitter/encoder variables, "RX" prefixes
% refer to receiver/decoder variables
% Robert P. Jefferis, TYBRIN Corp., July,2002.
% SOQPSK model added 14JUL03
% This version has been tested with Matlab versions: 5.2,6.1
numbits=length(inbits)

% *****

```

```

% * Transmitter *
% *****

% *** differential encoder (also SOQPSK pre-coder)***

% encoder memory initial values:
% [(last I ch. code symbol) (last Q ch. code symbol)]
TXlastSYM=initTX(1:2);
% point encoder to either I or Q starting channel(0=I)
TXpoint=initTX(3);
for n=1:numbits
    switch TXpoint
    case 0
        %TXlastSYM
        % compute "current" I channel code symbol
        TXnewISYM=xor(inbits(n),~TXlastSYM(2));
        TXcodeSYM(n,:)=[TXnewISYM TXlastSYM(2)]; % new phase coordinates(I,Q)
        TXlastSYM(1)=TXnewISYM; % update encoder memory state
        TXpoint = ~TXpoint; % point to Q channel eq. for next bit
    case 1
        % compute "current" Q channel code symbol
        TXnewQSYM=xor(inbits(n),TXlastSYM(1));
        TXcodeSYM(n,:)=[TXlastSYM(1) TXnewQSYM]; % new phase coordinates(I,Q)
        TXlastSYM(2)=TXnewQSYM;% update encoder memory state
        TXpoint= ~TXpoint; % point to I channel eq. for next bit
    otherwise
        disp('Invalid Specification of Encoder starting channel');
    end
end

% *** modulate ***

switch style
case 1 % ** Quadriphase vector modulator **

% RCC IRIG 106 FQPSK-B phase mapping convention: (I,Q)
for n=1:numbits
    index=floor(2*TXcodeSYM(n,1)+TXcodeSYM(n,2));
    switch index
    case 3 % [1 1]
        TXphase(n)=45; % TX phase angle, degrees
    case 1 % [0 1]
        TXphase(n)=135;
    case 0 % [0 0]
        TXphase(n)=225;
    case 2 % [1 0]

```

```

    TXphase(n)=315;
    otherwise, disp('map error')
    end
end
case 0 % ** Frequency modulator w/pre-coder **

% * pre-coder *
% map code symbol sequence to frequency impulse series, alpha(n)
alpha=zeros(1,numbits);
TXpoint=initTX(3); % in this mode, points to start index
for n=3:numbits
    if TXpoint % Q(k+1) map
        if TXcodeSYM(n,2)==TXcodeSYM(n-2,2)
            elseif xor(TXcodeSYM(n,2),TXcodeSYM(n-1,1))
                alpha(n)=-1;
            else
                alpha(n)=1;
            end
        else % I(k) map
            if TXcodeSYM(n,1)==TXcodeSYM(n-2,1)
                elseif xor(TXcodeSYM(n,1),TXcodeSYM(n-1,2))
                    alpha(n)=1;
                else
                    alpha(n)=-1;
                end
            end
        TXpoint=~TXpoint; % switch to complement function for next bit
    end

% convert alpha to phase trajectory
lastTXphase=45; % initial phase of S(t)
for n=1:numbits
    TXphase(n)=mod(lastTXphase+alpha(n)*90,360);
    lastTXphase=TXphase(n);
end
otherwise
end

% *****
% * Receiver *
% *****

% *** Demodulator Phase Rotation ***
ROTATE=[0 pi/2 pi 3*pi/2];
rotate=ROTATE(rotation_choice);
for n=1:numbits

```

```

switch rotate
case 0
    RXphase(n)=TXphase(n);
case pi/2
    RXphase(n)=mod(TXphase(n)+90,360);
case pi
    RXphase(n)=mod(TXphase(n)+180,360);
case 3*pi/2
    RXphase(n)=mod(TXphase(n)+270,360);
otherwise
end
end

% *** detector ***
for n=1:numbits
    switch RXphase(n)
    case 45
        RXcodeSYM(n,:)= [1 1];
    case 135
        RXcodeSYM(n,:)= [0 1];
    case 225
        RXcodeSYM(n,:)= [0 0];
    case 315
        RXcodeSYM(n,:)= [1 0];
    otherwise
    end
end

% *** decode and reconstruct data bit sequence ***

% decoder memory initial values:
%      [(last decoded I channel bit) (last decoded Q channel bit)]
RXlastSYM=initRX(1:2);
% point decoder channel to either I or Q starting channel (0=I)
RXpoint=initRX(3);
for n=1:numbits
    switch RXpoint
    case 0
        % compute "current" decoded I channel bit
        RXbits(n)=xor(RXcodeSYM(n,1),~RXlastSYM(2));
        RXlastSYM=RXcodeSYM(n,:); % update decoder state
        RXpoint = ~RXpoint; % point to Q channel eq. for next bit
    case 1
        % compute "current" decoded Q channel bit
        RXbits(n)=xor(RXcodeSYM(n,2),RXlastSYM(1));
        RXlastSYM=RXcodeSYM(n,:); % update decoder state
    end
end

```



```

    RXpoint= ~RXpoint; % point to I channel eq. for next bit

    otherwise
    end
end

% _____ END OF TX and RX Processing _____

% *****
% * Assemble Output *
% *****

% identify delay incurred in overall process
offset=xcorr(inbits,RXbits);
offset(1:numbits-1)=[];
[offset,delay]=max(offset(1:min(length(offset),10)));
delay=delay-1;

% adjust RX output bit vector to compensate for delay,
% inserting values of 9 at beginning of vector to represent
% artifact bits associated with asymmetric rotation cases
checkbits=inbits;
if delay
    newfront=ones(1,delay)*9;
    checkbits=[newfront inbits];
    checkbits(end-delay+1:end)=[];
    RXbits(1:delay)=9;
end
% identify decoding errors in reconstructed bit stream
xmsn_error=checkbits~=RXbits;
xmsn_error(1:delay)=9;
% assemble output matrix
result(:,1)=inbits';
result(:,2)=TXphase';
result(:,3)=RXphase';
result(:,4)=RXbits';
result(:,5)=xmsn_error';

% _____ END OF FUNCTION DEsysdemo _____

```

Annex M-2. References

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****** END OF APPENDIX M ******

APPENDIX N

Telemetry Transmitter Command and Control Protocol

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Acronyms

ARTM-CPM	Advanced Range Telemetry-continuous phase modulation
IRIG	Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
MHz	megahertz
PCM/FM	pulse code modulation/frequency modulation
RAM	random access memory
SOQPSK	shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying

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APPENDIX N

Telemetry Transmitter Command and Control Protocol

1.0 Introduction


This appendix provides standards for commands, queries, and status information when communicating with telemetry transmitters configured with communication ports. The commands are divided into two categories of “command sets” as follows.

- a. Basic. The basic command set contains the minimum (required) commands for transmitter control, query, and status.
- b. Extended. The extended command set contains optional commands that may or may not be implemented and may be shown as references.

2.0 Command Line Interface

2.1 User Command Line Interface

This interface is the default upon power up of the transmitter. Each command or query is ended by a carriage return <CR>. Information returned from the transmitter will be followed by a carriage return <CR> and the “>” will be displayed to indicate the transmitter is ready to receive commands or queries.

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>With regard to this standard, it is assumed that a carriage return <CR> is followed by a line feed. The transmitter will return the “OK” mnemonic for each command that is accepted. The transmitter will return “ERR” for a command or query that was interpreted as an error. Verification that a query was either accepted or found to be in error will be the response to the query. All commands are case insensitive. The transmitter will operate in half duplex mode and will echo typed characters to the command terminal.</p>
--	---

2.1.1 Options

In addition to the required user command line interface items, the following list contains options that may or may not be implemented.

- a. Backspacing to correct typed errors.
- b. A character input to recall the last command line. The “^” character followed by a <CR> is recommended.

2.2 Optional Programming Interface

If the transmitter is not commanded or queried through a terminal program (human interface), there may be an option to operate in half duplex mode so that concatenated commands can be sent directly to the transmitter (bulk transmitter set-up). If this option is used, the transmitter will only return a single accepted “OK” response if the entire string was interpreted and accepted. When concatenating commands, the semicolon “;” is used as the delimiter for each command. If this optional programming interface is implemented, the transmitter will

identify the semicolon delimiter, recognize the character string as a bulk command, and recognize the start of a new command after each delimiter.

3.0 Initialization

Upon successful communication initialization, the transmitter will provide the controlling terminal with (as a minimum) the manufacturer's name, model number, serial number, and supported Inter-Range Instrumentation Group (IRIG) 106 release number. Other information (such as information on firmware and temperature) deemed appropriate by the manufacture is allowed. This information will be displayed only upon a successful power up and communication initialization of the transmitter. Should an unsuccessful power up occur, based upon criteria of the transmitter manufacturer, the transmitter shall return "ERR" and allow only the RE(RES) command to reset the transmitter (see [Table N-1](#) and Subsection [4.2.10](#)).

Table N-1. Basic Command Set	
Command	Function
FR(FREQ)	Sets or queries the carrier frequency.
MO(MOD)	Sets or queries the modulation mode.
DE	Sets or queries the setting of differential encoding (ON or OFF).
RA(RAND)	Sets or queries the setting of data randomization (ON or OFF).
RF	Sets or queries the RF output (ON or OFF).
QA(QALL)	Queries the status of all basic commands.
VE(VERS)	Queries, at a minimum, the manufacturer's name, model number, and serial number of the transmitter.
SV(SAVE)	Saves the current set-up of the transmitter to on-board nonvolatile random access memory (RAM).
RL(RCLL)	Retrieves a transmitter set-up from on-board nonvolatile RAM.
RE(RES)	Resets the transmitter to a known configuration, restarts the internal power-up sequence.

Upon successful communication, after a power up, a communication connection, a command, or a query, the transmitter will send a carriage return followed by a ">" to signify the transmitter is ready to accept commands and queries.

4.0 Basic Command Set

4.1 Basic Command Set Summary

The basic command fields use a minimum two characters with the optional capability of using a maximum of four characters. If possible, the longer four character field should be used to add intuitiveness to the basic command set. The commands in the basic command set are shown in [Table N-1](#).

4.2 Commands: Basic Command Set

4.2.1 Carrier Frequency

Carrier frequency is set or queried with the "FR(FREQ)" mnemonic as described below.

- a. Set Frequency. Use “FR(FREQ) XXXX.X <CR>” where XXXX.X is the commanded frequency in megahertz (MHz) in 0.5 MHz steps. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

In the event of an incorrect commanded carrier frequency (for example the commanded frequency is out of the tuning range of the transmitter), the transmitter will default to the currently set carrier frequency before the command was issued. The transmitter will then return “ERR FR(FREQ) XXXX.X <CR>” where XXXX.X is the prior frequency set in the transmitter.

- b. Query Frequency. “FR(FREQ) <CR>” queries the currently set carrier frequency and returns “FR(FREQ) XXXX.X <CR>” where XXXX.X is the current set frequency in MHz.

4.2.2 Modulation Mode

Modulation mode is set or queried with the “MO(MOD)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Modulation Mode. Use “MO(MOD) X <CR>” where X corresponds to the modulation mode. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Modulation Type
MO(MOD) 0	PCM/FM
MO(MOD) 1	SOQPSK-TG
MO(MOD) 2	ARTM-CPM
MO(MOD) 6	Modulation off (carrier only)

In the event of an incorrect commanded modulation mode, the transmitter will default to the previous modulation mode and return “ERR MO(MOD) X <CR>” to indicate the error and the current modulation mode. The “MO(MOD) 6” command turns off the modulation for carrier only mode. Modulation will return upon a new commanded modulation mode. If the transmitter is in single mode, only single mode commands are valid and the above error response will be sent should an invalid modulation mode command be sent. The same logic applies when the transmitter is in dual mode.

- b. Query Modulation Mode. “MO(MOD) <CR>” queries the currently set modulation mode and returns “MO(MOD) X <CR>” where the integer X is represented in the above table.

4.2.3 Differential Encoding

Differential encoding is set or queried with the “DE” mnemonic. For additional information, refer to [Chapter 2](#), Subsection 2.4.3.1.1 and [Appendix M](#).

- a. Set Differential Encoding. Use “DE X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or 0. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Differential Encoding
DE 1	On
DE 0	Off

In the event of an incorrect differential encoding command, the transmitter will return “ERR DE X<CR>” to indicate the error and return the current differential encoding setting.

- b. Query Differential Encoding. “DE <CR>” queries the currently set differential encoding status and returns “DE X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.
- c. Default. When switching modulation modes the differential encoding shall be switched appropriately. For example, when switching from SOQPSK-TG to PCM/FM, the differential encoding will be set to off, DE 0.
- d. Manual Control. For the PCM/FM and ARTM-CPM modulation modes differential encoding will always be disabled (off); however, the user can be given manual control of differential encoding when using SOQPSK-TG modulation.

4.2.4 Data Randomization

Data randomization is set or queried with the “RA(RAND)” mnemonic. For additional information, see [Chapter 2](#), Subsection 2.4.3.4, and [Appendix D](#), Figure D-2.

- a. Set Data Randomization. Use “RA(RAND) X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or 0. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Randomization
RA(RAND) 1	On
RA(RAND) 0	Off

In the event of an incorrect data randomization command, the transmitter will default to its current setting and return “ERR RA(RAND) X <CR>” to indicate the error and the currently set state.

- b. Query Randomization Mode. “RA(RAND) <CR>” queries the currently set randomization and returns “RA(RAND) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.

4.2.5 RF Output

RF output is set or queried with the “RF” mnemonic.

- a. Set RF Output. Use “RF X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or 0. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	RF Output
RF 1	On
RF 0	Off

In the event of an incorrect RF output command, the transmitter will maintain its current state and return “ERR RF X <CR>” to indicate the error and return the current RF output setting for the transmitter.

- b. Query RF Output. “RF <CR>” queries the currently set RF output and returns “RF X <CR>” where X corresponds to the numbers in the above table.

4.2.6 Query all

The “query all” command is executed with the “QA(QALL)” mnemonic.

- a. Query Transmitter Configuration. The command “QA(QALL) <CR>” requests the current setting of all basic commands. The transmitter response will contain, as a minimum, the following, in this order:
 - (1) Carrier Frequency. [FR(FREQ) XXXX.X]<CR>
 - (2) Modulation Mode. [MO(MOD) X] <CR>
 - (3) Differential Encoding setting. [DE X] <CR>
 - (4) Randomization setting. [RA(RAND) X] <CR>
 - (5) RF Output setting. [RF X] <CR>
 - OK<CR>
 - >
- b. Status of Other Commands. If other commands are implemented in the transmitter beyond the basic set, a complete status should be given for each implemented command.

4.2.7 Version

The “version” command is executed with the “VE(VERS) <CR>” mnemonic.

- a. Query Transmitter Version. “VE(VERS) <CR>” requests the current version of the transmitter. The response will contain (at a minimum) the following information about the transmitter and in this order:
 - (1) Manufacturer Name
 - (2) Model Number
 - (3) Serial Number
 - (4) IRIG 106, Appendix N Release Supported
- b. Formatting and Delimiting the Fields. It is left up to the transmitter manufacturer to format and delimit the above fields and, if chosen, add additional information to the response.

4.2.8 Save

The “save” command is executed with the “SV(SAVE)” mnemonic.

For “Save Transmitter Set-Up”, “SV(SAVE) X<CR>” saves the current settings of the transmitter to register “X” in nonvolatile memory within the transmitter. If only one location is available, the value of “X” is zero. There is no limit to the number of storage registers within the transmitter.

The command “SV(SAVE) <CR> will save to the default location 0.

In the event of an unsuccessful save command, the transmitter will return ERR SV(SAVE) X<CR> to indicate the error and no save function will be performed.

4.2.8.1 *Operational Fail Safe*

In order to avoid the situation of fielding a flight test item that has been inadvertently programmed to use internal clock and data sources the transmitter will always save the clock and data source as external.

4.2.9 Recall

The recall command is executed with the RL(RCLL) mnemonic.

For “Recall Transmitter Set-up”, “RL(RCLL) X<CR>” retrieves and restores the transmitter set-up from register “X” in nonvolatile memory within the transmitter. Values of X start at zero. The 0 register location should be used exclusively for the default set-up. The default set-up is the memory location that is loaded during power-up.

The command “RL(RCLL) <CR>” will recall from the default location 0.

In the event of an unsuccessful recall command, the transmitter will return ERR RL(RCLL) X<CR> to indicate the error and no recall function will be performed.

4.2.9.1 *Operational Fail Safe*

During a recall operation the transmitter will always set the clock and data sources to external (see Paragraph [4.2.8.1](#) above).

4.2.10 Reset

The transmitter can be reset with the “RE(RES)” mnemonic.

- a. Reset Transmitter. “RE(RES) <CR>” resets the transmitter by reinitializing the transmitter. The transmitter will use the following basic settings as a base configuration.

Transmitter Setting	Command	Result
Carrier frequency	[FR(FREQ)]	Lowest valid frequency within the tuning range
Modulation mode	[MO(MOD)]	MO(MOD) 0, PCM/FM
Differential encoding	[DE X]	DE 0, Differential encoding off
Randomization	[RA(RAND) X]	RA(RAND) 0, Randomization off
RF output	[RF X]	RF 0, RF output off

- b. Example Command use. The Reset Transmitter command would be used if communication to the transmitter could not be established, if commands were not being recognized, or if some other unknown transmitter state was experienced.

5.0 Extended Command Set

5.1 Extended Command Set Summary

The extended command set includes commands and queries not in the basic commands set. Although the extended set does not include all possible commands, its use provides a standard way of implementing known features of transmitters. This standard will be updated at appropriate intervals should new capabilities arise. Commands in the extended command set are shown in [Table N-2](#).

Table N-2. Extended Command Set

Command	Function
DP(DPOL)	Sets or queries data polarity (NORM or INV).
DS(DSRC)	Sets or queries the data source (INT or EXT).
ID(IDP)	Sets or queries the internal data pattern (one of five possible settings).
CS(CLKS)	Sets or queries the clock source (INT or EXT).
IC(ICR)	Sets or queries the internal clock rate.
FC(FEC)	Sets or queries forward error correction (ON or OFF).
FC(FEC) YYYY	Set specific forward error correction (ON or OFF).
RP(RPWR)	Sets or queries the output RF power (HI or LO).
TE(TEMP)	Queries the internal temperature (in Celsius).
DV(DVS)	Deviation sensitivity for PCM/FM mode.
SP(SLP)	Low power consumption mode, sleep mode.
VP()	Variable RF power command.
CP()	Sets or queries the Input Clock Phase

5.2 Commands: Extended Command Set

5.2.1 Data Polarity

Data polarity is set or queried with the “DP(DPOL)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Data Polarity. Use “DP(DPOL) X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or 0. Actual data polarity, when referenced to the input clock, does not need to be known, this command either inverts the incoming data or does not. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Polarity
DP(DPOL) 0	Normal
DP(DPOL) 1	Inverted

In the event of an incorrect data polarity command, the transmitter will maintain its current setting and return “ERR DP(DPOL) X <CR>” to indicate the error and return the current data polarity setting for the transmitter.

- b. Query Data Polarity. “DP(DPOL) <CR>” queries the current data polarity and returns “DP(DPOL) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.

5.2.2 Data Source

Data source is set or queried with the “DS(DSRC)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Data Source. Use “DS(DSRC) X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or 0. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Source
DS(DSRC) 0	External
DS(DSRC) 1	Internal

In the event of an incorrect data source command, the transmitter will return “ERR DS(DSRC) X <CR>” to indicate the error and return the currently set data source state.

- b. Query Data Source. “DS(DSRC) <CR>” queries the currently set data source and returns “DS(DSRC) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.
- c. Saving Data Source. See Paragraph [4.2.8.1](#) regarding saving the data source setting.

5.2.3 Internal Data Pattern

The internal data pattern is set or queried with the “ID(IDP)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Internal Data Pattern. Use “ID(IDP) X” where X corresponds to the internal data pattern. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.
- b. Example Internal Data Patterns. Example patterns are shown below.

Command	Pattern	
ID(IDP) 9	2^9-1	(511 bits)
ID(IDP) 11	$2^{11}-1$	(2047 bits)
ID(IDP) 15	$2^{15}-1$	(32767 bits)
ID(IDP) 20	$2^{20}-1$	(1048575 bits)
ID(IDP) 23	$2^{23}-1$	(8388607 bits)
ID(IDP) 0	0x00	Fixed repeating
ID(IDP) A	0xAA	Fixed repeating
ID(IDP) F	0xFF	Fixed repeating
ID(IDP) XXXX	0xFFFF	Fixed repeating

Selection of which patterns to implement is left up to the manufacturer. If an error occurs, the transmitter will return “ERR ID(IDP) X <CR>” to indicate the error and return the current data source setting for the transmitter.

- c. Query Internal Data Pattern. “ID(IDP) <CR>” queries the currently set internal data pattern and returns “ID(IDP) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.
- d. Example Command Use. This feature can be used for system characterization and troubleshooting. A known bit pattern can be used to test and characterize telemetry systems end-to-end or isolate baseband signal problems to the transmitter.

5.2.4 Clock Source

The clock source is set or queried with the “CS(CLKS)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Clock Source. Use “CS(CLKS) X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or 0. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Source
CS(CLKS) 0	External
CS(CLKS) 1	Internal

In the event of an incorrect command, the transmitter will return “ERR CS(CLKS) X <CR>” to indicate the error and the current clock source setting for the transmitter.

- b. Query Clock Source. “CS(CLKS) <CR>” queries the currently set clock source and returns “CS(CLKS) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.
- c. Example Command Use. Internal data can be clocked either with an external or internal clock. This command allows the user to clock the known data with an existing external clock or select the internal clock for more flexibility.
- d. Saving Clock Source. See Paragraph [4.2.8.1](#) regarding saving the clock source setting.

5.2.5 Internal Clock Rate

The internal clock rate is set or queried with the “IC(ICR)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Internal Clock Rate. Use “IC(ICR) XX.XXX <CR>” where XX.XXX corresponds to the clock frequency in MHz. Actual range for the clock frequency is left to the manufacturer but should correspond to the specified useable input clock frequency range. Resolution should be ± 1 kilohertz. Accuracy for the internal clock is left to the manufacturer but should correspond to internal values for the transmitter. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

In the event of an incorrect command, the transmitter will identify the error, default to its current state, and return “ERR IC(ICR) XX.XXX <CR>” where “XX.XXX” indicates indicate the current clock source for the transmitter.

- b. Query Internal Clock Rate. “IC(ICR) <CR>” queries the currently set internal clock rate and returns “IC(ICR) XX.XXX” where XX.XXX is the current set internal clock rate in MHz.

5.2.6 Forward Error Correction

Forward error correction is set or queried with the “FC(FEC)” mnemonic. If a type of forward error correction is implemented in the transmitter, this command will enable or disable or query the current setting.

- a. Set Forward Error Correction. Use “FC(FEC) X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or 0. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Source
FC(FEC) 0	Disable
FC(FEC) 1	Enable

In the event of an incorrect Forward Error Correction command, the transmitter will return “ERR FC(FEC) X <CR>” to indicate the error and return the current forward error correction setting for the transmitter.

- b. Query Forward Error Correction Setting. “FC(FEC) <CR>” queries whether or not FEC is set. The current setting is returned with “FC(FEC) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.

5.2.7 Multiple Forward Error Correction Codes

In the event that more than one version of FEC is implemented in the transmitter, a second mnemonic “FC(FEC) YYYY” will be added, where YYYY refers to the type of FEC implemented.

- a. Set Specific Forward Error Correction. Use “FEC YYYY X <CR>” where X corresponds to 0 through 9 for 10 different types, if required, of that specific forward error correction. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.
- b. Examples of FEC codes. The following table is provided for reference only.

Command	Type
TPC	Turbo Product Code
RS	Reed-Solomon Code
LDPC	Low Density Parity Check Code

Error reporting and querying will be done in the same fashion as Subsection [5.2.6](#). To turn off multiple forward error correction, the “FC(FEC) 0 <CR>” will be issued.

5.2.8 RF Power (Hi/Low)

High output power or low output power is set or queried with the “RP(RPWR)” mnemonic. Low output power is determined to be the lower of two output power settings.

- a. Set RF Output Power. Use “RP(RPWR) X <CR>” where X corresponds to a 1 or a 0. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Output RF Power Level
RP(RPWR) 0	Low
RP(RPWR) 1	High

- b. Query RF Output Power Level. “RP(RPWR) <CR>” queries the currently set output RF power level and returns “RP(RPWR) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.

In the event of an incorrect RF Power command, the transmitter will return “ERR RP(RPWR) X <CR>” to indicate the error and return the current RF Power setting for the transmitter.

- c. Example use. The low setting could be used for lab testing or ground checks when transmitter and receiver antennas are co-located. The high power setting is for normal, over-the-air telemetry transmission.

5.2.9 Internal Temperature

Internal temperature is only a query with the “TE(TEMP)” mnemonic.

Using the Query Internal Temperature “TE(TEMP)” will query the current internal temperature of the transmitter and returns “TE(TEMP) XXX” where XXX is the current internal Celsius temperature of the transmitter.

5.2.10 Deviation Sensitivity

The sensitivity to an analog input can be set or queried with the “DV(DVS)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Deviation Sensitivity. Use “DV(DVS) X.XX <CR>” where X.XX corresponds to the deviation sensitivity in MHz/V. Range of the sensitivity adjustment is left up to the transmitter manufacturer. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

PCM/FM mode must be selected first in order for this command to be valid. If this is not done prior to the command and/or an incorrect value would constitute an incorrect deviation sensitivity command. In the event of an incorrect command, the transmitter will return “ERR DV(DVS) X.XX <CR>” to indicate the error and the current deviation sensitivity setting for the transmitter.

- b. Query Deviation Sensitivity. “DV(DVS) <CR>” queries the deviation sensitivity and returns “DV(DVS) X.XX <CR>” where X.XX corresponds to the deviation sensitivity in MHz/V.

5.2.11 Low Power Consumption, Sleep Mode

The transmitter can be placed into a mode of low input power consumption with the “SP(SLP)” mnemonic.

- a. Set Low Power Mode. Use SP(SLP) X where X corresponds to a 1 or 0 as shown in the following table. If the command is accepted, an “OK <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Source
SP(SLP) 0	Full Operation Mode
SP(SLP) 1	Sleep Mode

Sleep mode powers down all nonessential circuitry within the transmitter to reduce input power consumption. Note, in order to return from “sleep” mode, the transmitter must monitor and recognize the SP(SLP) 0 command. In the event of an incorrect command, the transmitter will return “ERR SP(SLP) X <CR>” to indicate the error and the current power mode setting for the transmitter.

- b. Query Power Mode. “SP(SLP) <CR>” queries the power mode setting and returns “SP(SLP) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.

5.2.12 Variable Power Mode

The transmitter can support user selectable output power levels using the VP XX<CR> mnemonic.

- a. Set Variable Power Level. Use VP XX<CR> or VP X<CR> to set a range of RF output power levels available in discrete predefined steps. If the command is accepted, an “OK<CR>” is issued as a response. In the event of an incorrect command, the transmitter will return “ERR VP XX<CR>” to indicate the error and the current variable power level for the transmitter.

- b. Query Variable Power Level. “VP<CR>” queries the power mode setting and returns “VP XX<CR>” where integer XX is represented in the table below.

- c. Look Up Table. The actual value of output power that corresponds to “XX” is undefined. Each manufacturer will provide an equation or lookup table that defines the output power as a function of “XX”.

Command	RF Power Level
VPP XX	Full Power (<i>equivalent to RP 1</i>)
VP (XX – 1)	Less than full power
VPP 1 (or VPP 01)	More than low power
VPP 0 (or VPP 00)	Low Power (<i>equivalent to RP 0</i>)

5.2.13 Input Clock Phase

The transmitter can support user selectable input clock phasing using the CP X<CR> mnemonic.

- a. Set Input Clock Phase. Use CP X<CR> where X corresponds to a 1, 0 or A. If the command is accepted, an “OK<CR>” is issued as a response. In the event of an incorrect Input Clock Phase command, the transmitter will return “ERR CP X<CR>” to indicate the error and return the current input clock phase setting for the transmitter.
- b. Query Input Clock Phase. “CP<CR>” queries the input clock phase setting and returns “CP X<CR>” where the value of X is represented in the table below.

Command	Input Clock Phase	Data Transitions
CP 0	0°	Rising Edge of Clock
CP 1	180°	Falling Edge of Clock
CP A	0° or 180°	Edge with greatest margin with respect to data transitions

6.0 Transmitter Communication Example

A typical terminal window is shown in [Figure N-1](#) for clarity. Transmitter communication initialization is assumed.


```

>FR 1435.5
>OK
>FR
>FR 1435.5
>MO 0
>OK
>DE 1
>ERR DE 0
>MO 7
>ERR MOD 0
>RGDW
>ERR
>TE
>TE 085
>QA
>FR 1435.5
>MO 0
>DE 0
>RA 1
>RF 1
>

```

Figure N-1. Typical Terminal Window

7.0 Non-Standard Commands

<p>NOTE</p> 	<p>This paragraph is reserved for transmitter commands that fall outside of the commands and command structure discussed above. Additions to this section will be made as non-standard commands are derived and found applicable to this standard.</p>
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8.0 Physical Layer(s)

The above command sets are independent of the physical layer over which the commands are transferred. The command set should be implemented in such a way that it can be translated over any physical layer interfacing with the transmitter.

8.1 Serial Interface

Should a three-wire serial interface be chosen, it should be implemented via a three wire serial interface compatible with EIA232 (<http://www.eia.org/>). The intent of this standard is not to force complete EIA-232 compliance; rather, the intent is to establish a serial communication interface with the transmitter so that any terminal program, such as Windows® HyperTerminal, or Linux Minicom, can be used to communicate with the transmitter. A transmit and receive line will be supplied with an associated ground return; the choice of connector pin-out being left up to the manufacturer. The serial interface will operate at one of the common transfer rates. Typical baud rates are 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200 baud. The default shall be 9600 baud. Should operation at another baud rate be desired, a command must be implemented to accommodate this capability. The command shall have the form BD(BAUD) as described below.

- a. Baud Rate. Serial communication baud rate shall be set or queried with the “BD(BAUD)” mnemonic.

- b. Set Baud Rate. Use “BD(BAUD) X <CR>” where X corresponds to a number (0-9) in the following table. If the command is accepted, an “OK” <CR>” is issued as a response.

Command	Rate
BD(BAUD) 0	300
BD(BAUD) 1	600
BD(BAUD) 2	1200
BD(BAUD) 3	2400
BD(BAUD) 4	4800
BD(BAUD) 5	9600
BD(BAUD) 6	19200
BD(BAUD) 7	38400
BD(BAUD) 8	57600
BD(BAUD) 9	115200

- c. Query Baud Rate. “BD(BAUD) <CR>” queries the set baud rate of the transmitter and returns “BD(BAUD) X <CR>” where integer X is represented in the above table.

In the event of an incorrect baud rate command, the transmitter will return “ERR BD(BAUD) X<CR>” to indicate the error and return the current baud rate setting for the transmitter.

Communication should be compatible with a terminal set-up consisting of one of the above baud rates with 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, 1 start bit, and no parity. ASCII characters will be transmitted and received. No hardware or software handshaking should be implemented and connector pin-out is left to the manufacturer.

****** END OF APPENDIX N ******

APPENDIX O

Floating Point Formats

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APPENDIX O

Floating Point Formats

1.0 Introduction

[Table O-1](#) provides a summary of floating point formats. Details of each format are shown on the pages following the table.

Table O-1. Floating Point Formats							
Type	Size	Radix	Sign	Exponent	Fraction	Bias	Formula
IEEE 32	32	2	1	8	23	127	$(-1^S)(1.F)(2^{(E-127)})$
IEEE 64	64	2	1	11	52	1023	$(-1^S)(1.F)(2^{(E-1023)})$
1750A 32	32	2	0	8	24	0	$(0.F)(2^E)$
1750A 48	48	2	0	8	40	0	$(0.F)(2^E)$
DEC 32	32	2	1	8	23	128	$(-1^S)(0.1F)(2^{(E-128)})$
DEC 64	64	2	1	8	55	128	$(-1^S)(0.1F)(2^{(E-128)})$
DEC 64G	64	2	1	11	52	1024	$(-1^S)(0.1F)(2^{(E-1024)})$
IBM 32	32	16	1	7	24	64	$(-1^S)(0.F)(16^{(E-64)})$
IBM 64	64	16	1	7	56	64	$(-1^S)(0.F)(16^{(E-64)})$
TI 32	32	2	1	8	24	0	$((-2)^S + (0.F))(2^E)$
TI 40	40	2	1	8	32	0	$((-2)^S + (0.F))(2^E)$

2.0 IEEE 754 32-Bit Single Precision Floating Point

S	Exponent	Fraction
1	2 9	10 32
		2^{-1} 2^{-23}

$$\text{Value} = (-1^S)(1.F)(2^{(E-127)})$$

where S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Exponent = power of 2 with bias of 127

Fraction = F portion of 23-bit fraction 1.F

0: E = 0, F = 0

3.0 IEEE 754 64-Bit Double Precision Floating Point

S	Exponent	Fraction
1	2 12	13 64
		2^{-1} 2^{-52}

$$\text{Value} = (-1^S)(1.F)(2^{(E-1023)})$$

where S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Exponent = power of 2 with bias of 1023

Fraction = F portion of 52-bit fraction 1.F

0: E = 0, F = 0

4.0 MIL STD 1750A 32-Bit Single Precision Floating Point

S	Fraction		Exponent	
1	2	24	25	32
	2^{-1}	2^{-23}		

$$\text{Value} = (0.F)(2^E)$$

where Exponent = 2's complement power of 2

S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

S + Fraction = Normalized, 2's complement F portion of 24-bit fraction 0.F (Bit 2 MUST be set for positive, clear for negative)

0: F = 0

5.0 MIL STD 1750A 48-Bit Double Precision Floating Point

S	Fraction (MSW)		Exponent		Fraction (LSW)	
1	2	24	25	32	33	48
	2^{-1}	2^{-23}			2^{-24}	2^{-31}

$$\text{Value} = (0.F)(2^E)$$

where Exponent = 2's complement power of 2

S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

S + Fraction = Normalized, 2's complement F portion of 40-bit fraction 0.F (Bit 2 MUST be set for positive, clear for negative)

0: F = 0

6.0 DEC 32-Bit Single Precision Floating Point

S	Exponent		Fraction	
1	2	9	10	32
			2^{-2}	2^{-24}

$$\text{Value} = (-1^S)(0.1F)(2^{(E-128)})$$

where S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Exponent = power of 2 with bias of 128

Fraction = F portion of 23-bit fraction 0.1F

0: S = 0 & F = 0 & E = 0

7.0 DEC 64-Bit Double Precision Floating Point

S	Exponent		Fraction	
1	2	9	10	64
			2^{-2}	2^{-56}

$$\text{Value} = (-1^S)(0.1F)(2^{(E-128)})$$

where S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Exponent = power of 2 with bias of 128

Fraction = F portion of 55-bit fraction 0.1F

0: S = 0 & F = 0 & E = 0

8.0 DEC 64-Bit “G” Double Precision Floating Point

S	Exponent	Fraction
1	2 12	13 64
		2^{-2} 2^{-53}

$$\text{Value} = (-1^S)(0.1F)(2^{(E-1024)})$$

where S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Exponent = power of 2 with bias of 1024

Fraction = F portion of 52-bit fraction 0.1F

0: S = 0 & F = 0 & E = 0

9.0 IBM 32-Bit Single Precision Floating Point

S	Exponent	Fraction
1	2 8	9 32
		2^{-1} 2^{-24}

$$\text{Value} = (-1^S)(0.F)(16^{(E-64)})$$

where S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Exponent = power of 16 with bias of 64

Fraction = Normalized F portion of 24-bit fraction 0.F (Bits 9-12 cannot be all zero)

0: F = 0

10.0 IBM 64-Bit Double Precision Floating Point

S	Exponent	Fraction
1	2 8	9 64
		2^{-1} 2^{-56}

$$\text{Value} = (-1^S)(0.F)(16^{(E-64)})$$

where S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Exponent = power of 16 with bias of 64

Fraction = Normalized F portion of 56-bit fraction 0.F (Bits 9-12 cannot be all zero)

0: F = 0

11.0 TI (Texas Instruments) 32-Bit Single Precision Floating Point

Exponent		S	Fraction	
1	8	9	10	32
			2^{-1}	2^{-23}

$$\text{Value} = ((-2)^S + (0.F))(2^E)$$

where Exponent = 2's complement power of 2

S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Fraction = 2's complement F portion of 24-bit fraction 1.F

0: E = -128

12.0 TI (Texas Instruments) 40-Bit Extended Precision Floating Point

Exponent		S	Fraction	
1	8	9	10	40
			2^{-1}	2^{-31}

$$\text{Value} = ((-2)^S + (0.F))(2^E)$$

where Exponent = 2's complement power of 2

S = sign: 0 = Positive, 1 = Negative

Fraction = 2's complement F portion of 32-bit fraction 1.F

0: E = -128

****** END OF APPENDIX O ******

APPENDIX P

Derived Parameter Specification

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Acronyms

AT&T	American Telephone and Telegraph
BNF	Backus-Naur Form
Lex	Lexicon
TMATS	Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard
Yacc	Yet Another Compiler Compiler

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APPENDIX P

Derived Parameter Specification

1.0 Derived Parameter Definition

Derived parameters are measurements that do not appear in any data stream; instead, they are calculated from telemetry measurements in a data stream, numeric constants, and/or other derived measurements. In a Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard (TMATS) file, derived measurements will only have entries in the C group; the other TMATS groups containing measurement names that link to C group entries only include telemetry measurements.

Derived parameters are defined using the Algorithm Type (C-d\DPAT) and Algorithm (C-d\DPA) attributes in the Derived Parameter section of the TMATS C group. They can be defined in one of two methods. The first method is to specify the name of an algorithm (“function style”) and the second method is to specify a text string of the algorithm itself (“formula style”). Both of these methods are currently used in telemetry processing systems.

In function style, Algorithm Type is set to “N” and Algorithm contains the name of a function, which will be one of the mathematical functions or operators as defined in the derived algorithm grammar shown in this appendix. The Input Measurand attributes (C-d\DP\N and C-d\DP-n) and Input Constant attributes (C-d\DPC\N and C-d\DPC-n) are used to specify the arguments needed by the named function (measurements and numeric constants, respectively, as defined in the derived algorithm grammar in this appendix). The Trigger Measurand and Number of Occurrences attributes are used to specify when and how often the derived parameter will be calculated.

In formula style, Algorithm Type is set to “A” and Algorithm contains the actual function, given according to the derived algorithm grammar defined in this appendix. The Input Measurand attributes and Input Constant attributes are not used. The Trigger Measurand and Number of Occurrences attributes are used to specify when and how often the derived parameter will be calculated.

2.0 Derived Algorithm Grammar: Components

Derived algorithm grammar is from the four components listed below. The derived algorithm may be any combination of operators, functions, measurements, and numeric constants strung together using the guidelines in this document to create complex mathematical expressions (see Subparagraph [6.2](#)). Sample syntaxes for the Yet Another Compiler Compiler (Yacc) grammar and Lexicon (Lex) grammar are provided in Section [8.0](#).

- a. Operators (Section [3.0](#))
- b. Numeric Constants (Section [4.0](#))
- c. Measurements (Section [5.0](#))
- d. Mathematical Functions (Section [6.0](#)).

3.0 Operators

Operators are simply mathematical functions that have a special syntax in the grammar. They have operator symbol(s) that have well-defined arguments and return a value as a result. Logical operators are merely functions that return a value of 0 and non-zero for false and true respectively.

3.1 Arithmetic Operators

Table P-1. Arithmetic Operators		
Operator	Description	Example
+	Addition (Sum)	A + B
-	Subtraction (Difference)	A - B
*	Multiplication (Product)	A * B
/	Division (Quotient)	A / B
%	Modulus (Remainder)	A % B
**	Exponentiation	A ** B

3.2 Bit Manipulation Operators

Table P-2. Bit Manipulation Operators		
Operator	Description	Example
|	Bit-wise OR	A | B
&	Bit-wise AND	A & B
^	Bit-wise XOR	A ^ B
~	Bit-wise NOT	~A
<<	Bit-wise Left Shift	A << B
>>	Bit-wise Right Shift	A >> B

3.3 Relational Operators

Table P-3. Relational Operators		
Operator	Description	Example
==	Equal To	A == B
!=	Not Equal To	A != B
<=	Less Than or Equal To	A <= B
>=	Greater Than or Equal To	A >= B
<	Less Than	A < B
>	Greater Than	A > B
||	Logical OR	A || B
&&	Logical AND	A && B
!	Logical NOT (Negation)	!A

3.4 Ternary (if then else) Operator

Table P-4. Ternary (if then else) Operator		
Operator	Description	Example
?:	Ternary Operator (if-then-else)	A ? B : C

3.5 Associativity Operator

Table P-5. Associativity Operator		
Operator	Description	Example
()	Associativity	(A + B) * C

3.6 Precedence and Associativity of Operators From Highest to Lowest

Table P-6. Precedence and Associativity of Operators from Highest to Lowest	
Operators	Associativity
()	Left to right
-(UNARY)	Right to left
! ~	Right to left
**	Left to right
&	Left to right
^	Left to right
|	Left to right
* / %	Left to right
+ -	Left to right
<< >>	Left to right
< > <= >=	Left to right
= = !=	Left to right
&&	Left to right
||	Left to right
?:	Right to left
,	Left to right

4.0 **Numeric Constants**

Numeric constants are simply numbers used in the calculations.

Table P-7 Numeric Constants (Examples)	
Description	Examples
Any string of characters that contains only numerals	1234 0
Any string of characters that contains only numerals and a-f preceded by "0x" (hex)	0x12ab 0x1

Any string of characters that contains only numerals and a single ".".	1.2 1. .2
Any string of characters that contains only numerals, in scientific notation.	1.0E+10 10E-10 .1e6
Note: As in the TMATS standard itself, alphanumeric data items are case insensitive; either upper or lower case characters are allowed.	

5.0 Measurements

Measurements may be telemetry measurements or other derived measurements.

Table P-8. Measurements (Examples)	
Description	Examples
Any string of characters beginning with an alphabetic character and containing only alphanumerics and "\$ "	A00.1 A\$1
Any string of characters that is quoted with " and does not contain " .	"0001" "measurement 'quoted', though this is insane - it is legal"
Any string of characters quoted with ' and does not contain ' .	'Air Speed'
Any string of characters that contains only numerals and at least one alphabetic character. This differs from hex because it does not begin with "0x".	00A1 0X (this is ok, because it does not have a number after "0X")
Note: As in the TMATS standard itself, alphanumeric data items are case insensitive; either upper or lower case characters are allowed.	

6.0 Mathematical Functions

6.1 Mathematical Function Format

Mathematical functions are numerical functions that take some input, perform a specific calculation, and return a value as the result. Each mathematical function has the form "name(arg1,arg2,...)" that identifies a well-defined name and contains argument(s) that are separated by commas and surrounded by parentheses. A list of selected mathematical functions is provided in [Table P-9](#).

6.2 Complex Use of Functions

Examples of how functions can be used in mathematical expressions are:

- $A * (\text{SIN}(B/C) + D)$
- $A * 3.0$
- $"0001" * A + \sim B$
- $A < B \parallel B < C ? D : E$

Table P-9. Table of Selected Mathematical Functions	
Name	Description
acos(x)	cos-1(x) in range $[0, \pi]$, $x \in [-1, 1]$.
asin(x)	sin-1(x) in range $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, $x \in [-1, 1]$.
atan(x)	tan-1(x) in range $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
atan2(y,x)	tan-1(y/x) in range $[-\pi, \pi]$
ceil(x)	smallest integer not less than x
cos(x)	cosine of x
cosh(x)	hyperbolic cosine of x
exp(x)	exponential function, computes e^x
fabs(x)	absolute value $|x|$
floor(x)	largest integer not greater than x
fmod(x)	floating point remainder
frexp(x,d)	Find x in $[-.5, .5]$ and y so that $x = d * \text{pow}(2, y)$, return x
frexp(y,d)	Find y in $[-.5, .5]$ and x so that $y = x * \text{pow}(2, x)$, return y
ldexp(d,i)	returns $d * \text{pow}(2, i)$
log(x)	natural logarithm $\ln(x)$, $x > 0$
log10(x)	base-10 logarithm $\log_{10}(x)$, $x > 0$
max(x,y)	if $x > y$, then return x, else return y
min(x,y)	if $x < y$, then return x, else return y
modfd(d)	returns integral part of d
modfp(d)	returns fractional part of d
pow(x,y)	compute a value taken to an exponent, x^y . An error occurs when $x \leq 0$ and $y \leq 0$ or $x < 0$ and y is not an integer
sin(x)	sine of x
sinh(x)	hyperbolic sine of x
sqrt(x)	square root \sqrt{x} , $x \geq 0$
tan(x)	tangent of x
tanh(x)	hyperbolic tangent of x

7.0 Derived Grammar Syntax Overview

The following grammar, strictly speaking, does not match the C language. Although loosely based on C, the grammar attempts to follow the “spirit” of the C language. The grammar contains three terminal symbols (MEASUREMENT, NUMERIC_CONSTANT, and FUNCTION_NAME) not defined here, but easily understood by their names. The grammar contains two non-terminals, expression and expression-list, which define the entire grammar. The “|” operator used in the grammar denotes a choice meaning “this or that or ...” Quoted strings are literal tokens of the grammar.

```

expression:
    expression '+' expression
    | expression '-' expression
    | expression '*' expression
    | expression '/' expression
    | expression '|' expression
    | expression '&' expression
    | expression '%' expression
    | expression '**' expression
    | expression '?' expression ':' expression
    | expression '<' expression
    | expression '>' expression
    | expression '<=' expression
    | expression '>=' expression
    | expression '!=' expression
    | expression '==' expression
    | expression '&&' expression
    | expression '||' expression
    | '-' expression
    | '!' expression
    | '~' expression
    | '(' expression ')'
    | MEASUREMENT
    | NUMERIC_CONSTANT
    | FUNCTION_NAME '(' expression_list ')'
    | FUNCTION_NAME '(' ')'

expression-list:
    expression
    | expression-list ',' expression

```

Figure P-1. Grammar Syntax

8.0 Grammar Examples

Examples of Yacc and Lex grammar are shown in [Figure P-2](#) and [Figure P-3](#), respectively. The grammar will recognize the derived syntax; that is, they will report whether or not a given text string is valid syntax; however, the examples are not intended to be complete; in other words, they will not compile or perform the calculation. The user needs only to build a program around them in order to use them; a simple example “main” is shown in [Figure P-4](#).

The Yacc is a parser generator developed by Stephen C. Johnson at American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) for the Unix operating system. It generates a parser, in C language code, based on an analytic grammar written in a notation similar to Backus-Naur Form (BNF). The Lex, a program that generates lexical analyzers, is commonly used along with the Yacc parser generator. Originally written by Eric Schmidt and Mike Lesk, Lex is the standard lexical

analyzer generator on many Unix systems. A tool exhibiting its behavior is specified as part of the Portable Operating System Interface standard.

```
%{
%}

%token ERR
%token NAME
%token CONSTANT

// Operator Precedence Rules (Lowest First, Highest Last)

%left ','
%right COND '?'
%left OR
%left AND
%left EQUAL NOTEQUAL
%left '<' '>' LESSEQUAL GREATEREQUAL
%left LSHIFT RSHIFT
%left '-' '+'
%left '*' '/' '%'
%left '|'
%left '^'
%left '&'
%left POWER
%right '!' '~'
%right UMINUS

// Definition of Rules

%%
expression:
    expression '+' expression
    | expression '-' expression
    | expression '*' expression
    | expression '^' expression
    | expression '&' expression
    | expression '%' expression
    | expression LSHIFT expression
    | expression RSHIFT expression
    | expression POWER expression
    | expression '?' expression ':' expression %prec COND
```

Figure P-2. Yacc Grammar Example, Page 1 of 2


```

| '-' expression %prec UMINUS
| '!' expression
| '~' expression
| '(' expression ')'
| NAME
| CONSTANT
| NAME '(' expression_list ')'
| NAME '(' ')'
| expression '<' expression
| expression '>' expression
| expression LESSEQUAL expression
| expression GREATEREQUAL expression
| expression NOTEQUAL expression
| expression EQUAL expression
| expression OR expression
| expression AND expression
;

expression_list:
    expression
    | expression_list ',' expression
;

%%

```

Figure P-3. Yacc Grammar Example, Page 2 of 2

```

%{
#include "y.tab.h"
}%

%%

[\\t\\n ]          {}

\\|=|              { return(EQUAL); }          // Equal To
\\!|=              { return(NOTEQUAL); }        // Not Equal To
\\<|=              { return(LESSEQUAL); }        // Less Than or Equal To
\\>|=              { return(GREATEREQUAL); }      // Greater Than or Equal To
(\\*\\*)            { return(POWER); }          // Power (FORTRANish)
\\|\\|              { return(OR); }              // Logical OR
\\&\\&              { return(AND); }              // Logical AND
\\<\\<              { return(LSHIFT); }           // Bitwise Left Shift
\\>\\>              { return(RSHIFT); }           // Bitwise Right Shift

\\>                |                          // Greater Than
\\<                |                          // Less Than
\\!                 |                          // Logical Negation
\\?                 |                          // Ternary Operator ?
\\:                 |                          // Ternary Operator :
\\%                 |                          // Modulus (Remainder)
\\,                 |                          // Comma Operator (function)
\\*                 |                          // Multiplication (Product)
\\/                 |                          // Division (Quotient)
\\+                 |                          // Addition (Sum)
\\-                 |                          // Subtraction (Difference)
\\|                 |                          // Bitwise OR
\\&                 |                          // Bitwise AND
\\^                 |                          // Bitwise XOR
\\~                 |                          // Bitwise NOT
\\(                 |
\\)                 { return(yytext[0]); }

```

Figure P-4. Lex Grammar Example, Page 1 of 2

```

([0][xX][0-9a-fA-F+)]([0-9]+)      {
    return(CONSTANT);
}

(((0-9)+\.[0-9]*)([0-9]*\.[0-9]+))([eE][+]?[0-9]+)? {
    return(CONSTANT);
}

\"[^\n]*\"      |
\'[^\n]*\'      {
    return(NAME);
}

([0-9]+[a-zA-Z])?[a-zA-Z0-9$_\.\.]+ {
    return(NAME);
}

. { return(ERR); } // Catchall Error

%%

```

Figure P-5. Lex Grammar, Page 2 of 2

```

yywrap()
{
    return 1;
}
yyerror(char *s)
{
    printf("error: %s\n",s);
}
main()
{
    yyparse();
}

```

Figure P-6. Example Program (Main)

9.0 Telemetry Attributes Transfer Standard (TMATS) Examples

In the following examples, input measurement names are in the form of MA, MB, and MC. Derived parameter names are in the form of DMA, DMB, and DMC.

9.1 TMATS Example 1

$$\mathbf{DMA} = \mathbf{MA} + \mathbf{MB}$$

Function style

C-1\DCN:DMA;	Derived parameter
C-1\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-1\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given
C-1\DPA:+;	Addition operator
C-1\DPTM:MB;	Measurement MB triggers the calculation
C-1\DPNO:1;	Every sample of MB triggers the calculation
C-1\DP\N:2;	Two input measurements
C-1\DP-1:MA;	
C-1\DP-2:MB;	

Formula style

C-2\DCN:DMA;	
C-2\DCT:DER;	
C-2\DPAT:A;	Algorithm will be given
C-2\DPA:MA + MB;	Algorithm syntax
C-2\DPTM:MB;	
C-2\DPNO:1;	

9.2 TMATS Example 2

$$\mathbf{DMB} = \mathbf{MC} / \mathbf{MD}$$

Function style

C-3\DCN:DMB;	Derived parameter
C-3\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-3\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given
C-3\DPA:/;	Division operator
C-3\DPTM:MD;	Measurement MD triggers the calculation
C-3\DPNO:1;	Every sample of MD triggers the calculation
C-3\DP\N:2;	Two input measurements
C-3\DP-1:MC;	
C-3\DP-2:MD;	

Note: In function style, the algorithm determines the meaning of the input measurements. In this example, the division algorithm assigns the first input measurement as the dividend and the second input measurement as the divisor.

Formula style

C-4\DCN:DMB;	
C-4\DCT:DER;	
C-4\DPAT:A;	Algorithm will be given
C-4\DPA:MC / MD;	Algorithm syntax
C-4\DPTM:MD;	
C-4\DPNO:1;	

9.3 TMATS Example 3

DMC = square root of ME

Function style

C-5\DCN:DMC;	Derived parameter
C-5\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-5\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given
C-5\DPA:SQRT;	Square root function
C-5\DP\N:1;	One input measurement
C-5\DP-1:ME;	

Formula style

C-6\DCN :DMC;	
C-6\DCT :DER;	
C-6\DPAT:A;	Algorithm will be given
C-6\DPA:SQRT(ME);	Algorithm syntax

Note: The trigger measurand is not given; there is only one input, which must trigger the calculation.

9.4 TMATS Example 4

DMD = MF*(SIN(MG/MH)+MJ)

Function style

C-7\DCN:XA;	Derived parameter
C-7\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-7\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given
C-7\DPA:/;	Division operator
C-7\DP\N:2;	Two input measurements
C-7\DP-1:MG;	
C-7\DP-2:MH;	
C-8\DCN:XB;	Derived parameter
C-8\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-8\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given

C-8\DPA:SIN;	Sine function
C-8\DP\N:1;	One input measurement
C-8\DP-1:XA;	
C-9\DCN:XC;	Derived parameter
C-9\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-9\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given
C-9\DPA:+;	Addition operator
C-9\DP\N:2;	Two input measurements
C-9\DP-1:XB;	
C-9\DP-2:MJ;	
C-10\DCN:DMD;	Derived parameter
C-10\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-10\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given
C-10\DPA:*;	Multiplication operator
C-10\DP\N:2;	Two input measurements
C-10\DP-1:MF;	
C-10\DP-2:XC;	

Note: In this example, several steps are needed, each generating an intermediate result (XA, XB, and XC), before the derived parameter is obtained. This method is shown only for illustrative purposes and is not recommended. If this function is needed, a custom algorithm should be written to implement it. Then the function style could be used, as follows:

C-11\DCN:DMD;	Derived parameter
C-11\DCT:DER;	Derived conversion type
C-11\DPAT:N;	Name of algorithm will be given
C-11\DPA:NEWALG;	Name of custom algorithm
C-11\DPTM:MJ;	
C-11\DPNO:1;	
C-11\DP\N:4;	Four input measurements
C-11\DP-1:MF;	
C-11\DP-2:MG;	
C-11\DP-3:MH;	
C-11\DP-4:MJ;	

Formula style

C-12\DCN:DMD;	
C-12\DCT:DER;	
C-12\DPAT:A;	Algorithm will be given
C-12\DPA:MF*(SIN(MG/MH)+MJ);	
C-12\DPTM:MJ;	
C-12\DPNO:1;	

10.0 Glossary of Terms

Backus-Naur Form: A metasyntax used to express context-free grammar; that is, a formal way to describe formal languages. John Backus and Peter Naur developed a context free grammar to define the syntax of a programming language by using two sets of rules: i.e., lexical rules and syntactic rules

Compiler: A computer program (or set of programs) that transforms source code written in a computer language (the source language) into another computer language (the target language, often having a binary form known as object code).

Compiler Compiler (Compiler Generator): A tool that creates a parser, interpreter, or compiler from some form of formal description. The earliest and still most common form of compiler-compiler is a parser generator, whose input is a grammar (usually in BNF) of a programming language, and whose generated output is the source code of a parser.

Computer Programs: Also called software programs, or just programs, are instructions for a computer.

Grammar: A set of formation rules that describe which strings formed from the alphabet of a formal language are syntactically valid within the language.

Interpreter: Normally means a computer program that executes instructions written in a programming language.

Parser Generator: See Compiler Compiler.

Parsing: The process of analyzing a sequence of tokens (for example, words) to determine their grammatical structure with respect to a given (more or less) formal grammar.

Programming Language: A machine-readable artificial language designed to express computations that can be performed by a machine, particularly a computer.

Source Code: Any collection of statements or declarations written in some human-readable computer programming language.

Unix: A computer operating system originally developed in 1969 by a group of AT&T employees at Bell Labs.

Yet Another: In hacker jargon, the use of yet another as a way of padding out an acronym is fairly common. It was first used by Stephen C. Johnson in the late 1970s in naming Yacc as a humorous reference to the proliferation of such compiler-compilers at the time.

Yet Another Compiler Compiler (Yacc): Supplied with Unix and Unix-like systems.

****** END OF APPENDIX P ******



APPENDIX Q

Extended Binary Golay Code

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APPENDIX Q

Extended Binary Golay Code

1.0 Introduction

The extended binary Golay code, G_{24} (sometimes just called the “Golay code” in finite group theory) encodes 12 bits of data in a 24-bit word in such a way that any 3-bit errors can be corrected or any 7-bit errors can be detected. In standard code notation the codes have parameters (24, 12, 8) corresponding to the length of the code words, the dimension of the code, and the minimum Hamming distance between two code words, respectively.¹

The following sections are C code reference implementation and define the required behavior of encoding and decoding the extended binary Golay code.

2.0 Encoding Golay Code

The extended binary Golay code encoding lookup table can be initialized by the InitGolayEncode() function, and the encoding can be done by the Encode(v) macro of the following C code.

```
#define GOLAY_SIZE      0x1000

// Generator matrix : parity sub-generator matrix P :

uint16_t G_P[12] = {
    0xc75, 0x63b, 0xf68, 0x7b4,
    0x3da, 0xd99, 0x6cd, 0x367,
    0xdc6, 0xa97, 0x93e, 0x8eb
};

/* Binary representation
  1 1 0 0   0 1 1 1   0 1 0 1
  0 1 1 0   0 0 1 1   1 0 1 1
  1 1 1 1   0 1 1 0   1 0 0 0
  0 1 1 1   1 0 1 1   0 1 0 0
  0 0 1 1   1 1 0 1   1 0 1 0
  1 1 0 1   1 0 0 1   1 0 0 1
  0 1 1 0   1 1 0 0   1 1 0 1
  0 0 1 1   0 1 1 0   0 1 1 1
  1 1 0 1   1 1 0 0   0 1 1 0
  1 0 1 0   1 0 0 1   0 1 1 1
  1 0 0 1   0 0 1 1   1 1 1 0
  1 0 0 0   1 1 1 0   1 0 1 1
*/
uint32_t      EncodeTable[ GOLAY_SIZE ];           // Golay encoding table

// encode a 12-bit word to a 24-bit Golay code word
#define Encode(v) EncodeTable[v&0xffff]

// initialize the Golay encoding lookup table
void InitGolayEncode( void )
{
```

¹ Golay, Marcel J. E. *Notes on Digital Coding* in “Proceedings of the IRE,” 1949, v.37, p. 657.

```

for( uint32_t x=0; x < GOLAY_SIZE; x++ ) {
    // generate encode LUT
    EncodeTable[x]=(x<<12);
    for( uint32_t i=0; i<12; i++ ) {
        if( (x>>(11-i)) & 1 )
            EncodeTable[x] ^= G_P[i];
    }
}

```

3.0 Decoding Golay Code

The extended binary Golay code decoding lookup tables can be initialized by the InitGolayDecode() function of the following C code. The 12-bit decoded and corrected word can be calculated by the Decode(v) macro from a 24-bit code word. The number of error bits in a 24-bit code word can be gotten by the Error(v) macro from a 24-bit code word.

```

#define GOLAY_SIZE 0x1000

uint16_t SyndromeTable[ GOLAY_SIZE ];    // Syndrome table
uint16_t CorrectTable[ GOLAY_SIZE ];     // correction table
uint8_t ErrorTable[ GOLAY_SIZE ];        // number of error bits table

#define Syndrome2(v1,v2) (SyndromeTable[v2]^(v1))
#define Syndrome(v) Syndrome2(((v)>>12)&0xffff,(v)&0xffff)
#define Errors2(v1,v2) ErrorTable[Syndrome2(v1,v2)]
#define Decode2(v1,v2) ((v1)^CorrectTable[Syndrome2(v1,v2)])

// get the number of error bits in this 24-bit code word
#define Errors(v) Errors2(((v)>>12)&0xffff,(v)&0xffff)

// get the 12-bit corrected code from a 24-bit code word
#define Decode(v) Decode2(((v)>>12)&0xffff,(v)&0xffff)

// Parity Check matrix
uint16_t H_P[12] = {
    0xa4f, 0xf68, 0x7b4, 0x3da,
    0x1ed, 0xab9, 0xf13, 0xdc6,
    0x6e3, 0x93e, 0x49f, 0xc75
};

/* Binary representation
1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0
0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0

0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1

```

```

    1 0 0 1    0 0 1 1    1 1 1 0
    0 1 0 0    1 0 0 1    1 1 1 1
    1 1 0 0    0 1 1 1    0 1 0 1
*/

// calculate the number of 1s in a 24-bit word
uint8_t OnesInCode( uint32_t code, uint32_t size )
{
    uint8_t ret = 0;
    for( uint32_t i=0; i<size; i++ ) {
        if( (code>>i) & 1 )
            ret++;
    }
    return ret;
}

void InitGolayDecode( void )
{
    for( uint32_t x=0; x < GOLAY_SIZE; x++ ) {
        // generate syndrome LUT
        SyndromeTable[x]=0;           // Default value of the Syndrome LUT
        for( uint32_t i=0; i<12; i++ ) {
            if( (x>>(11-i)) & 1 ) SyndromeTable[x] ^= H_P[i];
            ErrorTable[x] = 4;
            CorrectTable[x]=0xffff;
        }
    }

    // no error case
    ErrorTable[0] = 0;
    CorrectTable[0]= 0;
    // generate all error codes up to 3 ones
    for( int i=0; i<24; i++ ) {
        for( int j=0; j<24; j++ ) {
            for( int k=0; k<24; k++ ) {
                uint32_t error = (1<<i) | (1<<j) | (1<<k);
                uint32_t syndrome = Syndrome(error);
                CorrectTable[syndrome] = (error>>12) & 0xffff;
                ErrorTable[syndrome] = OnesInCode(error,24);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

4.0 Decoding the Golay Code (8,1,3)

The one-byte 0x00 or 0xff can also be considered as a binary Golay code (8,1,3). It allows correcting the 0x00 or 0xff transmission of up to 3-bit errors, and detecting 4-bit errors. The (8,1,3) code decoding lookup tables shall be initialized by the InitGolay00FFDecode() function, and the decoding can be done by the Decode00FF(v) macro of the following C code.

```

#define      BYTE_LUT_SIZE          0x100

uint8_t Decode00FFTable[ BYTE_LUT_SIZE ]; // decode 0x00 or 0xff (8,1,3)

```

```
uint8_t Error00FFTable[ BYTE_LUT_SIZE ]; // number of error bits (8,1,3)

#define Decode00FF(v)      Decode00FFTable[v]
#define Error00FF(v)      Error00FFTable[v]

void InitGolay00FFDecode ( void )
{
    // generate (8,1,3) tables
    for( uint32_t i=0; i<BYTE_LUT_SIZE; i++ ) {
        uint32_t j = OnesInCode(i,8);
        Decode00FFTable[i] = j <= 4 ? 0 : 0xff;
        Error00FFTable[i] = j <= 4 ? j : 8-j;
    }
}
```

References

Golay, Marcel J. E. Notes on Digital Coding in “Proceedings of the IRE,” 1949, v.37, p. 657.

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APPENDIX R

Low-Density Parity Check Codes for Telemetry Systems

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Acronyms

AMT	aeronautical mobile telemetry
ASM	attached synchronization marker
CCSDS	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems
FEC	forward error correction
FQPSK	Feher's quadrature phase shift keying
LDPC	low-density parity check
Mbps	megabits per second
SOQPSK-TG	shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying

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APPENDIX R

Low Density Parity Check Codes for Telemetry Systems

1.0 Background

This appendix provides the definition for the low-density parity check (LDPC) codes in [Chapter 2](#) for aeronautical telemetry applications. The LDPC codes presented are intended to decrease error probabilities in a primarily noisy transmission channel for use in the aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) test environment.

The LDPC code is a linear block code. This type of code maps a block of k information bits together with a codeword (or codeblock) of n bits. Think of a linear block code as a chunk of input bits mapped to a longer chunk of output bits through a coder. This is sometimes called an n - k code. When k bits are mapped to a length n codeblock there are 2^k codewords; however, there are 2^n possible codewords composed of n bits. The idea with error correction codes is to pick the 2^k codewords of the 2^n total possible codewords that are far enough apart (in terms of Hamming distance) to guarantee you are able to correct a certain number of errors.

This particular version of LDPC code is systematic, meaning the transmitted codeblock contains duplications of the bits of the original information. It is also a quasi-cyclic linear block code, meaning the construction of these codes involves juxtaposing smaller cyclic submatrices (circulants) to form a larger parity matrix, all through linear operations.

This code, like all other forward error correction (FEC) schemes, requires an encoder on the transmission side and a decoder on the receiving side of the telemetry link. The codes offer much higher decoding speeds via highly parallelized decoder structures. This FEC code can only be coupled with SOQPSK-TG/FQPSK-B/FQPSK-JR modulation. The LDPC code itself does not guarantee sufficient bit transitions to keep receiver symbol synchronizers in lock so a randomizer, defined in this appendix, is required when implementing this FEC code.

Since LDPC is a block code, the start of a codeblock(s) must be identified in order for the decoder to function properly. This identifier, known as the attached synchronization marker (ASM), provides this marker and also aids in detection at very low values of E_b/N_0 . Differential encoding/decoding normally associated with SOQPSK-TG/FQPSK-B/FQPSK-JR modulation is NOT required and should be disabled. Phase ambiguities will have to be resolved using the ASM.

2.0 Code Description

The LDPC code is a linear block code with options for $\{n, k\}$, where n is the length of the code block and k is the length of the information block. An LDPC code can be entirely defined by its parity check matrix, **H**. The $k \times n$ generator matrix that is used to encode a linear block code can be derived from the parity check matrix through linear operations.

Code rates, r , chosen for this AMT application are 1/2, 2/3, and 4/5. Information block sizes (k) are 1024 and 4096 bits. Given the code rate and information block sizes, codeword block sizes are calculated using $n = k/r$. See [Table R-1](#).

Table R-1. Codeblock Length per Information Block Size			
Information Block Length, k	Codeblock Length, n		
	Rate 1/2	Rate 2/3	Rate 4/5
1024	2048	1536	1280
4096	8192	6144	5120

The $k \times n$ generator matrix \mathbf{G} shall be used to encode a linear block code. The matrix \mathbf{G} can be derived from the parity check matrix \mathbf{H} .

For each $\{n, k\}$ in [Table R-1](#) a parity check matrix \mathbf{H} is constructed from size $M \times M$ submatrices per [Table R-2](#).

Table R-2. Submatrix Size per Information Block Size			
Information Block Length, k	Submatrix size M		
	Rate 1/2	Rate 2/3	Rate 4/5
1024	512	256	128
4096	2048	1024	512

3.0 Parity Check Matrices

Given the $\{n, k\}$ in [Table R-1](#), there are six parity check matrices that need to be constructed. Section 3.3 in Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) standard 131.1-0-2¹ describes how each parity check matrix is constructed and is repeated here for clarity.

The \mathbf{H} matrices for each code rate are specified below. \mathbf{I}_M is the $M \times M$ identity matrix (main diagonal is 1's, all other entries are 0) and $\mathbf{0}_M$ is the zero matrix.

¹ Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems. Low Density Parity Check Codes for use in Near-Earth and Deep Space Applications. CCSDS 131.1-0-2-S. September 2007. Rescinded. Retrieved 30 June 2015. Available at <http://public.ccsds.org/publications/archive/131x1o2e2s.pdf>.

Parity Check Matrices

$$H_{1/2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0_M & 0_M & I_M & 0_M & I_M \oplus \Pi_1 \\ I_M & I_M & 0_M & I_M & \Pi_2 \oplus \Pi_3 \oplus \Pi_4 \\ I_M & \Pi_5 \oplus \Pi_6 & 0_M & \Pi_7 \oplus \Pi_8 & I_M \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{2/3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0_M & 0_M & 0_M & 0_M & I_M & 0_M & I_M \oplus \Pi_1 \\ \Pi_9 \oplus \Pi_{10} \oplus \Pi_{11} & I_M & I_M & I_M & 0_M & I_M & \Pi_2 \oplus \Pi_3 \oplus \Pi_4 \\ I_M & \Pi_{12} \oplus \Pi_{13} \oplus \Pi_{14} & I_M & \Pi_5 \oplus \Pi_6 & 0_M & \Pi_7 \oplus \Pi_8 & I_M \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{4/5} = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 0_M & 0_M & 0_M & 0_M & 0_M & 0_M \\ \Pi_{21} \oplus \Pi_{22} \oplus \Pi_{23} & I_M & \Pi_{15} \oplus \Pi_{16} \oplus \Pi_{17} & I_M & \Pi_9 \oplus \Pi_{10} \oplus \Pi_{11} & I_M \\ I_M & \Pi_{24} \oplus \Pi_{25} \oplus \Pi_{26} & I_M & \Pi_{18} \oplus \Pi_{19} \oplus \Pi_{20} & I_M & \Pi_{12} \oplus \Pi_{13} \oplus \Pi_{14} \end{array} \middle| H_{1/2} \right]$$

Permutation matrix Π_k has non-zero entries in row i and column entries are defined by $\pi_k(i)$ for $i \in \{0, \dots, M-1\}$

$$\pi_k(i) = \frac{M}{4} ((\theta_k + \lfloor 4i / M \rfloor) \bmod 4) + (\phi_k(\lfloor 4i / M \rfloor) + i) \bmod \frac{M}{4}$$

□

where θ_k and $\phi_k(j)$ are defined in the following tables for the submatrix sizes defined in [Table R-2](#) above for each code rate and information block size.

□

□

Code Rate = 1/2, Information Block Size = 1024, $M = 512$

k	Θ_k	$\phi_k(0,M)$	$\phi_k(1,M)$	$\phi_k(2,M)$	$\phi_k(3,M)$
1	3	16	0	0	0
2	0	103	53	8	35
3	1	105	74	119	97
4	2	0	45	89	112
5	2	50	47	31	64
6	3	29	0	122	93
7	0	115	59	1	99
8	1	30	102	69	94

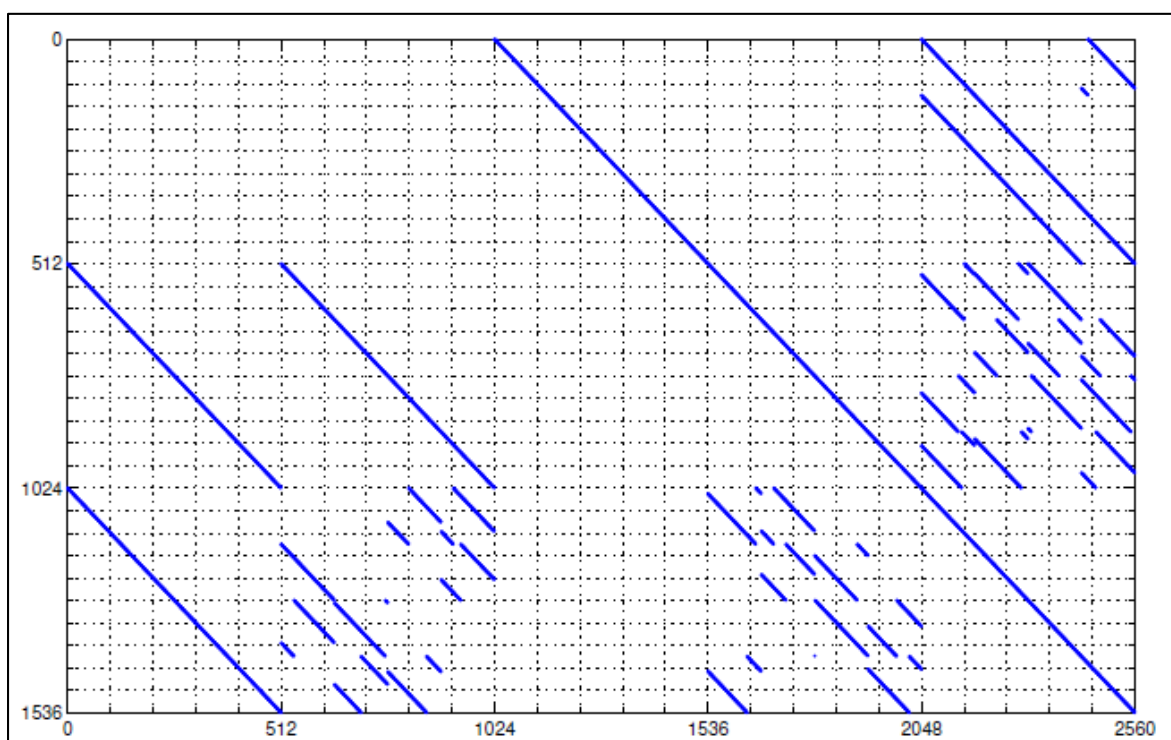


Figure R-1. Parity Check Matrix \mathbf{H} for $(n=2048, k=1024)$ Rate 1/2

Code Rate = 1/2, Information Block Size = 4096, $M = 2048$

k	Θ_k	$\phi_k(0,M)$	$\phi_k(1,M)$	$\phi_k(2,M)$	$\phi_k(3,M)$
1	3	108	0	0	0
2	0	126	375	219	312
3	1	238	436	16	503
4	2	481	350	263	388
5	2	96	260	415	48
6	3	28	84	403	7
7	0	59	318	184	185
8	1	225	382	279	328

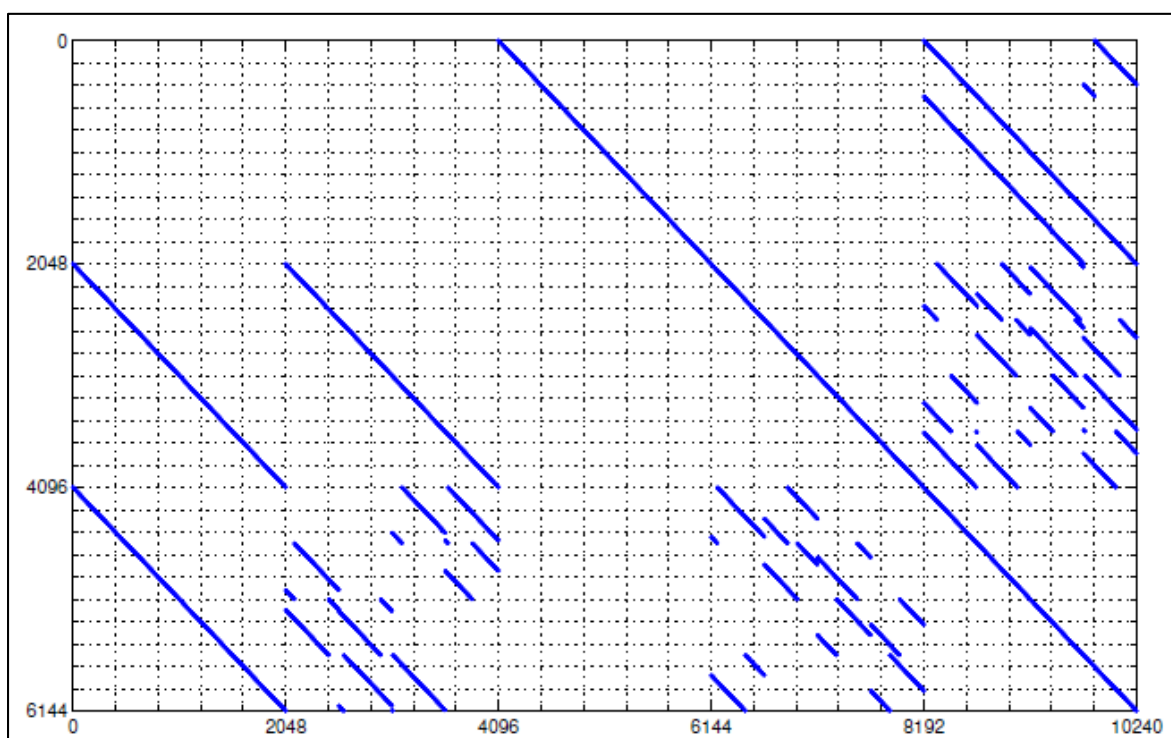
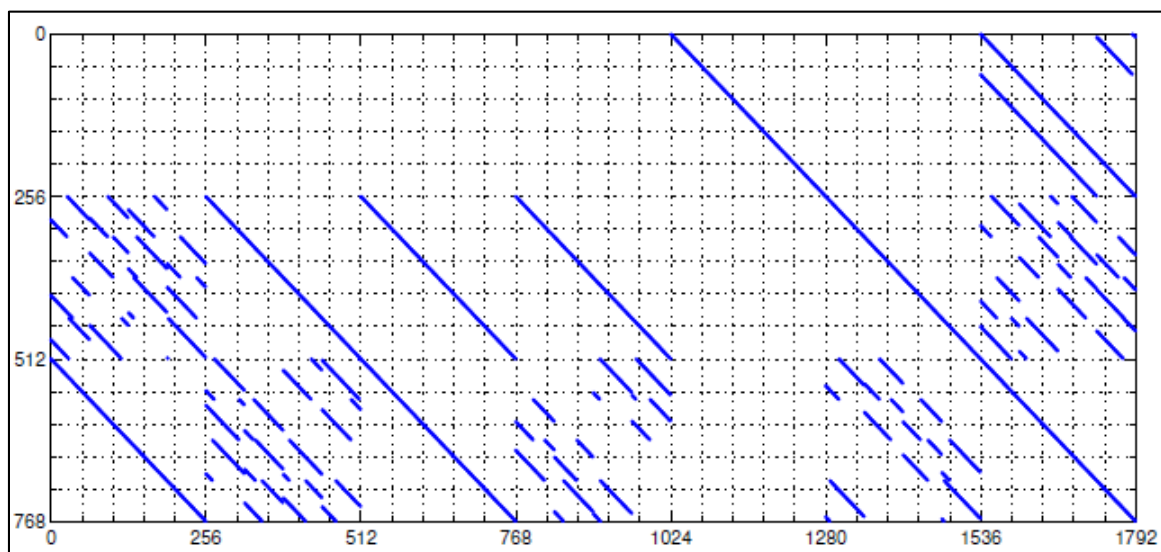


Figure R-2. Parity Check Matrix \mathbf{H} for $(n=8192, k=4096)$ Rate 1/2

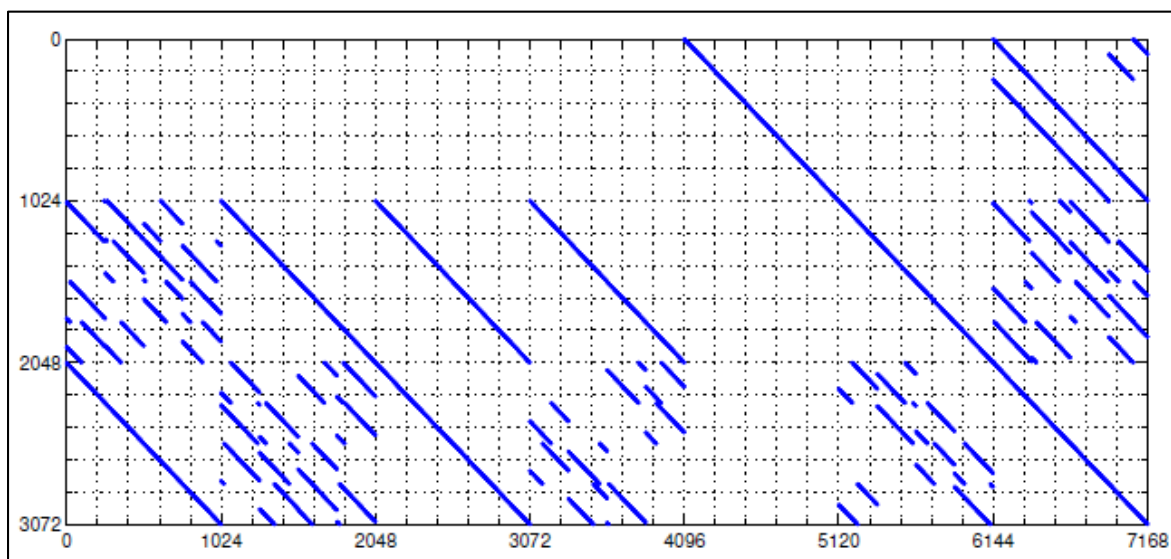
Code Rate = 2/3, Information Block Size = 1024, $M = 256$

k	Θ_k	$\phi_k(0,M)$	$\phi_k(1,M)$	$\phi_k(2,M)$	$\phi_k(3,M)$
1	3	59	0	0	0
2	0	18	32	46	44
3	1	52	21	45	51
4	2	23	36	27	12
5	2	11	30	48	15
6	3	7	29	37	12
7	0	22	44	41	4
8	1	25	29	13	7
9	0	27	39	9	2
10	1	30	14	49	30
11	2	43	22	36	53
12	0	14	15	10	23
13	2	46	48	11	29
14	3	62	55	18	37

Figure R-3. Parity Check Matrix \mathbf{H} for $(n=1536, k=1024)$ Rate 2/3

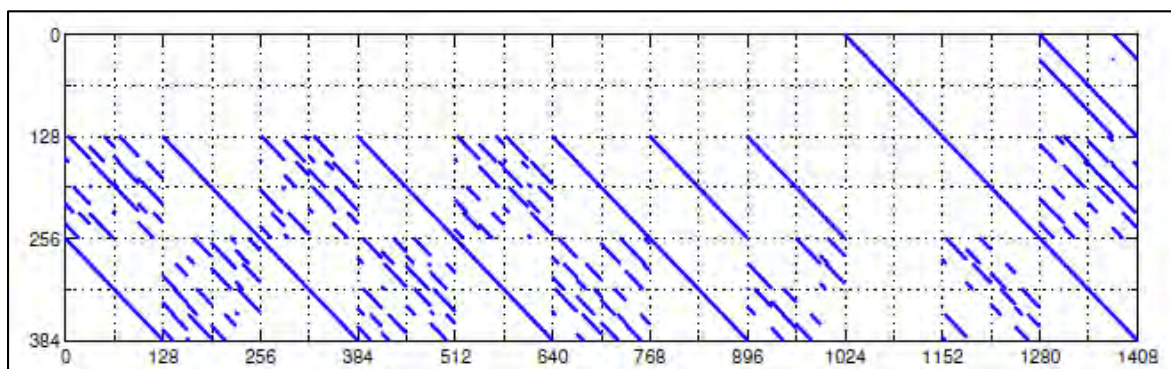
Code Rate = 2/3, Information Block Size = 4096, $M = 1024$

k	Θ_k	$\phi_k(0,M)$	$\phi_k(1,M)$	$\phi_k(2,M)$	$\phi_k(3,M)$
1	3	160	0	0	0
2	0	241	182	35	162
3	1	185	249	167	7
4	2	251	65	214	31
5	2	209	70	84	164
6	3	103	141	206	11
7	0	90	237	122	237
8	1	184	77	67	125
9	0	248	55	147	133
10	1	12	12	54	99
11	2	111	227	23	105
12	0	66	42	93	17
13	2	173	52	20	97
14	3	42	243	197	91

Figure R-4. Parity Check Matrix \mathbf{H} for $(n=6144, k=4096)$ Rate 2/3

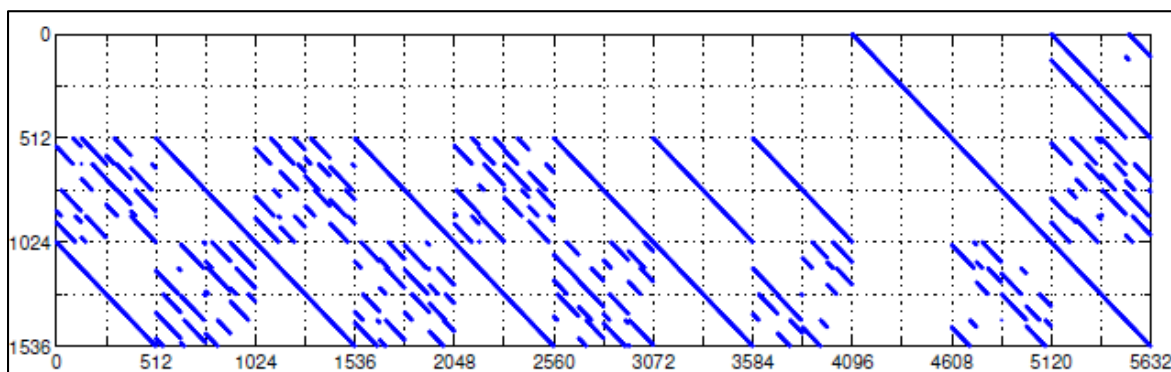
Code Rate = 4/5, Information Block Size = 1024, $M = 128$

k	Θ_k	$\phi_k(0,M)$	$\phi_k(1,M)$	$\phi_k(2,M)$	$\phi_k(3,M)$
1	3	1	0	0	0
2	0	22	27	12	13
3	1	0	30	30	19
4	2	26	28	18	14
5	2	0	7	10	15
6	3	10	1	16	20
7	0	5	8	13	17
8	1	18	20	9	4
9	0	3	26	7	4
10	1	22	24	15	11
11	2	3	4	16	17
12	0	8	12	18	20
13	2	25	23	4	8
14	3	25	15	23	22
15	0	2	15	5	19
16	1	27	22	3	15
17	2	7	31	29	5
18	0	7	3	11	21
19	1	15	29	4	17
20	2	10	21	8	9
21	0	4	2	2	20
22	1	19	5	11	18
23	2	7	11	11	31
24	1	9	26	3	13
25	2	26	9	15	2
26	3	17	17	13	18

Figure R-5. Parity Check Matrix \mathbf{H} for $(n=1280, k=1024)$ Rate 4/5

Code Rate =4/5, Information Block Size = 4096, $M = 512$

k	Θ_k	$\phi_k(0,M)$	$\phi_k(1,M)$	$\phi_k(2,M)$	$\phi_k(3,M)$
1	3	16	0	0	0
2	0	103	53	8	35
3	1	105	74	119	97
4	2	0	45	89	112
5	2	50	47	31	64
6	3	29	0	122	93
7	0	115	59	1	99
8	1	30	102	69	94
9	0	92	25	92	103
10	1	78	3	47	91
11	2	70	88	11	3
12	0	66	65	31	6
13	2	39	62	19	39
14	3	84	68	66	113
15	0	79	91	49	92
16	1	70	70	81	119
17	2	29	115	96	74
18	0	32	31	38	73
19	1	45	121	83	116
20	2	113	45	42	31
21	0	86	56	58	127
22	1	1	54	24	98
23	2	42	108	25	23
24	1	118	14	92	38
25	2	33	30	38	18
26	3	126	116	120	62

Figure R-6. Parity Check Matrix \mathbf{H} for $(n=5120, k=4096)$ Rate 4/5

4.0 Encoding

The recommended method for producing codeblocks consistent with the parity check matrices is to perform matrix multiplication (modulo-2) by block-circulant generator matrices. This family of codes supports rates $K/(K+2)$, where $K=2$ for a rate 1/2 code, $K=4$ for rate 2/3, and $K=8$ for rate 4/5. Generator matrices, \mathbf{G} , have size $MK \times M(K+3)$ if punctured columns are described in the encoding. (Note: If punctured columns are omitted, as in this case, \mathbf{G} will have a size equal to $MK \times M(K+2)$). [Table R-3](#) lists the size of \mathbf{G} for each information block size and code rate.

Table R-3. Generator Matrix Sizes			
Information Block Length, k	Generator Matrix (\mathbf{G}) Size		
	Rate 1/2	Rate 2/3	Rate 4/5
1024	1024×2048	1024×1536	1024×1280
4096	4096×8192	4096×6144	4096×5120

These generator matrices may be constructed as follows.

1. Let P be the $3M \times 3M$ submatrix of \mathbf{H} consisting of the last $3M$ columns. Let Q be the $3M \times MK$ submatrix of \mathbf{H} consisting of the first MK columns.
2. Compute $W=(P^{-1}Q)^T$, where the arithmetic is performed modulo-2.
3. Construct the generator matrix $\mathbf{G}=[I_{MK} \ W]$ where I_{MK} is the $MK \times MK$ identity matrix, and W is a dense matrix of circulants of size $MK \times M(N-K)$. The dimension of W is $MK \times 2M$.

Because the LDPC code is systematic and the generator matrix \mathbf{G} is block-circulant, an efficient bit-serial encoder can be implemented as shown in [Figure R-7](#). Initially, the binary pattern for the first row of circulants is placed in the shift registers, and the accumulator is set to the length $2M$ zero vector. The contents of the shift registers are added (modulo-2) to the accumulator if the first message bit is a 1, and the shift registers are cyclicly shifted right one place. This is repeated for each subsequent message bit until $m=M/4$ cyclic shifts have been performed. The shift registers are then loaded with binary patterns for the next row of circulants, and the process continues in this manner until all message bits have been encoded.

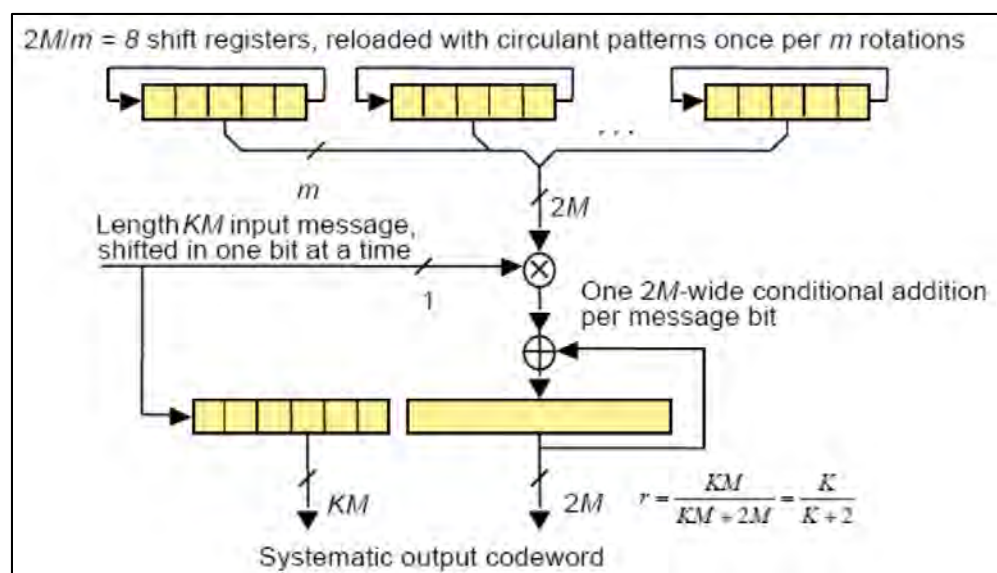


Figure R-7. Quasi-Cyclic Encoder Using Feedback Shift Register

Computing the generator matrix \mathbf{G} involves inverting a large binary matrix, a computationally demanding task. For convenience, \mathbf{G} for each information block size and code rate is tabulated here in a compact form.

4.1 Code Rate = 1/2, Information Block Size = 1024, $M = 512$

The first 1024 columns of \mathbf{G} form a 1024×1024 identity matrix and the remaining 1024 columns of \mathbf{G} form a block matrix composed of 16 rows and 8 columns of circulant matrices, each of size 128×128 . The first row of each circulant is given in hexadecimal format in [Table R-4](#) according to its location in \mathbf{G} . Subsequent rows of each circulant can be computed by applying the corresponding number of right circular shifts to the first row.

Table R-4. First Rows of Circulants in Generator Matrix, $r=1/2$, $k=1024$	
Row 1	
Columns 1025-1152	CFA794F49FA5A0D88BB31D8FCA7EA8BB
Columns 1153-1280	A7AE7EE8A68580E3E922F9E13359B284
Columns 1281-1408	91F72AE8F2D6BF7830A1F83B3CDBD463
Columns 1409-1536	CE95C0EC1F609370D7E791C870229C1E
Columns 1537-1664	71EF3FDF60E2878478934DB285DEC9DC
Columns 1665-1792	0E95C103008B6BCDD2DAF85CAE732210
Columns 1793-1920	8326EE83C1FBA56FDD15B2DDB31FE7F2
Columns 1921-2048	3BA0BB43F83C67BDA1F6AEE46AEF4E62
Row 129	
Columns 1025-1152	565083780CA89ACAA70CCFB4A888AE35
Columns 1153-1280	1210FAD0EC9602CC8C96B0A86D3996A3
Columns 1281-1408	C0B07FDDA73454C25295F72BD5004E80
Columns 1409-1536	ACCF973FC30261C990525AA0CBA006BD

Columns 1537-1664	9F079F09A405F7F87AD98429096F2A7E
Columns 1665-1792	EB8C9B13B84C06E42843A47689A9C528
Columns 1793-1920	DAAA1A175F598DCFDBAD426CA43AD479
Columns 1921-2048	1BA78326E75F38EB6ED09A45303A6425
Row 257	
Columns 1025-1152	48F42033B7B9A05149DC839C90291E98
Columns 1153-1280	9B2CEBE50A7C2C264FC6E7D674063589
Columns 1281-1408	F5B6DEAEBF72106BA9E6676564C17134
Columns 1409-1536	6D5954558D23519150AAF88D7008E634
Columns 1537-1664	1FA962FBAB864A5F867C9D6CF4E087AA
Columns 1665-1792	5D7AA674BA4B1D8CD7AE9186F1D3B23B
Columns 1793-1920	047F112791EE97B63FB7B58FF3B94E95
Columns 1921-2048	93BE39A6365C66B877AD316965A72F5B
Row 385	
Columns 1025-1152	1B58F88E49C00DC6B35855BFF228A088
Columns 1153-1280	5C8ED47B61EEC66B5004FB6E65CBECF3
Columns 1281-1408	77789998FE80925E0237F570E04C5F5B
Columns 1409-1536	ED677661EB7FC3825AB5D5D968C0808C
Columns 1537-1664	2BDB828B19593F41671B8D0D41DF136C
Columns 1665-1792	CB47553C9B3F0EA016CC1554C35E6A7D
Columns 1793-1920	97587FEA91D2098E126EA73CC78658A6
Columns 1921-2048	ADE19711208186CA95C7417A15690C45
Row 513	
Columns 1025-1152	BE9C169D889339D9654C976A85CFD9F7
Columns 1153-1280	47C4148E3B4712DAA3BAD1AD71873D3A
Columns 1281-1408	1CD630C342C5EBB9183ADE9BEF294E8E
Columns 1409-1536	7014C077A5F96F75BE566C866964D01C
Columns 1537-1664	E72AC43A35AD216672EBB3259B77F9BB
Columns 1665-1792	18DA8B09194FA1F0E876A080C9D6A39F
Columns 1793-1920	809B168A3D88E8E93D995CE5232C2DC2
Columns 1921-2048	C7CFA44A363F628A668D46C398CAF96F
Row 641	
Columns 1025-1152	D57DBB24AE27ACA1716F8EA1B8AA1086
Columns 1153-1280	7B7796F4A86F1FD54C7576AD01C68953
Columns 1281-1408	E75BE799024482368F069658F7AAAFB0
Columns 1409-1536	975F3AF795E78D255871C71B4F4B77F6
Columns 1537-1664	65CD9C359BB2A82D5353E007166BDD41
Columns 1665-1792	2C5447314DB027B10B130071AD0398D1
Columns 1793-1920	DE19BC7A6BBCF6A0FF021AABF12920A5
Columns 1921-2048	58BAED484AF89E29D4DBC170CEF1D369
Row 769	
Columns 1025-1152	4C330B2D11E15B5CB3815E09605338A6
Columns 1153-1280	75E3D1A3541E0E284F6556D68D3C8A9E
Columns 1281-1408	E5BB3B297DB62CD2907F09996967A0F4

Columns 1409-1536	FF33AEEE2C8A4A52FCCF5C39D355C39C
Columns 1537-1664	5FE5F09ABA6BCCE02A73401E5F87EAC2
Columns 1665-1792	D75702F4F57670DFA70B1C002F523EEA
Columns 1793-1920	6CE1CE2E05D420CB867EC0166B8E53A9
Columns 1921-2048	9DF9801A1C33058DD116A0AE7278BBB9
Row 897	
Columns 1025-1152	4CF0B0C792DD8FDB3ECEAE6F2B7F663D
Columns 1153-1280	106A1C296E47C14C1498B045D57DEFB5
Columns 1281-1408	968F6D8C790263C353CF307EF90C1F21
Columns 1409-1536	66E6B632F6614E58267EF096C37718A3
Columns 1537-1664	3D46E5D10E993EB6DF81518F885EDA1B
Columns 1665-1792	6FF518FD48BB8E9DDBED4AC0F4F5EB89
Columns 1793-1920	BCC64D21A65DB379ABE2E4DC21F109FF
Columns 1921-2048	2EC0CE7B5D40973D13ECF713B01C6F10

4.2 Code Rate = 1/2, Information Block Size = 4096, $M = 2048$

The first 4096 columns of **G** form a 4096×4096 identity matrix and the remaining 8192 columns of **G** form a block matrix composed of 16 rows and 8 columns of circulant matrices, each of size 512×512 . The first row of each circulant is given in hexadecimal format in [Table R-5](#) according to its location in **G**. Subsequent rows of each circulant can be computed by applying the corresponding number of right circular shifts to the first row.

Table R-5. First Rows of Circulants in Generator Matrix, $r=1/2$, $k=4096$	
Row 1	
Columns 4097-4608	616DB583006DB99954780CD6DFC9908772D8260D390B1D462A8F62DE8809216194BE0531EE408AEAF27F50F3AD71865AC7910EEF8824A858CA7B13FC843DAFB1
Columns 4609-5120	BA3E0B010860D09066A8632E2B273DABDF90C26FCDD989C2831874EA7FBA23D940A294111C1B0C1CF62F56A376B94CF64FA594B987B19226E525704D7F2BC66E
Columns 5121-5632	226C671C22A59AC062490596EB1536C9F66AE799C2489FAD2C131E29ED64A25CB0ADC88D04C5EC8FECD7F78B3825E626858CFAA0DE77772CE8822C7AA39628A0
Columns 5633-6144	123B1C426E2A93366D067D26DE51362EA0BA916EBD1229521B1B044459B325785F3F3E24199B2460151E4CAA9FD26A5DC46BE0D6DA907EFAF38F413642F702F5
Columns 6145-6656	324AFD5D62F4CC251FF5C0FD95DE0FAB061F0C92CA5BC97F976118AD84E0663A3BF1B4F07D1CCCC2DF9E09D506B073DED87CC0653C944FC7D438223C0DF3EB67
Columns 6657-7168	E62AE13F8D4000D616E814045495F6E969C473B059386F5DDBCC25F4002EB132D73A98414D85346F55DEBFF875F7CB9D2466A412D180E0A1ADA18D281376A671

Columns 7169- 7680	8EB0FB6BB7B9AD2A2132010511077F6BD424B6F5B578C11D0076B781930F 755EBB72C41ED17519476C257C31C3159BF31FADA2755F1B8A23B22D6A4 28AA290E2
Columns 7681- 8192	54CC73C7599AB67C6807C4286BECF8423F3216EF04E1B6DE61349DDB23E 3A0EB0EF70C5BE1AD91D31B0BB532C1098DC619BF80F3853EEA357091C 05D95170A7E
Row 513	
Columns 4097- 4608	5E6381A718C0A817F8101ECD0CDBF825E732E4356CEC42C222DBC476BD70 4837C382B7FBF282B739EDC22B5EEA2909F0EB3ACB9E41FE2AC791130A3 6A9CBFC1D9
Columns 4609- 5120	D4F8DE28FA77F37E4A6B5A82A58CE917CA74C8397E9DB8EDCB2BF65DB 91954457707FE876DFF812D4B99466DF479A00114F27E702249DB3E9311301 E9CE98703
Columns 5121- 5632	74FEAD0013FD861D67D7CE69D3635ECC6266E862D08B63077B45D3098306 EA74159DAEA2263E58705EA5ABE58B7FD41862B9EC1D0F1BD47CD6CB4 2739C24F7FE
Columns 5633- 6144	7ACFF6D64C8E8F94BEABE280CFDCFCFB26AC7330073C25E0313DCB75E 6C5261F15D82AFA665F73A4B4DA4E5D1648EAB051EDEB9857C13C2F019 FCBBA4F9DF2E1
Columns 6145- 6656	9CEFF1147D792C14AA2E211C3B9B94B2C9F24F49B0B1ED6E200C88D743F 5AC1EE283C3A0AC79B9F1F496BDE74A2AA591ACF2F526FB24413A58B49 5F91905F596
Columns 6657- 7168	D8F1469BCA9CC5041C50F1FB479CF2680503AD85BA2C0C6D01D2D739F3 129315E49A9F57236D9585CC0B8A9B4BFE9ADCD97BED9006C33976ACC0 0468693D56FA
Columns 7169- 7680	1EE66371B0EA6C4E1E172C2C5D76806CB7376B8CDEAD96B14A1EC2B656 298B9425EA2F0671082D70AA23C267D1F215C59239AEB40186DF0AB28462 5DC6BAF45E
Columns 7681- 8192	FBFB26BED98BB3B697764A6F82C94039CBF14CB538A7D87801ACBD3A4 44A858BB74F0A4707592EE6B7DC6D21B8F6B4A184B567C8AA4CD825EBF 7F1EDCE015A5
Row 1025	
Columns 4097- 4608	25453670647D23C5E445A705953F3BF4A5AF02E7BC46C969C8141D8782F17 1C9CFF7EBB20945DE5D363AD36D3BD5A0BA081C079CDD04B6E5968187 C8A665344A
Columns 4609- 5120	23E9B1897A6FDF427B5E910AA8D71F9CC6351474BC4563C20FD38953295D 3BA15E7D1010503B7BA1C148251DB8A88AC64E6AF8C1CC056E4EEF1C92 7FEC40C35D
Columns 5121- 5632	57140969483D9E33429FAFD177D031A43B727CF832C8DFFE8D8960CB55BE 4BE27B69CC26F2FB731B53250D6F8EE7DFDA98812B9AAE9C02AE2FEDE A598D6B6E2F
Columns 5633- 6144	22B6CCA50541BD9F5D48565E551B310E10A0DFCB8035A5EC86EB9CD8C8 11CDCBCCCEC3732EF93EE8C9418E25CA5744E07C45F9B161E277BCECE3 88B9B84AAEC4

Columns 6145- 6656	DA37FE277C72CB5CB1BE92AD373867403E46B3535159687ADC79C39DEF7 005C1F11F1CBD5F8877DA66AAC156EF27BB893F5F1132336D52E8AEB60E ACF9BEB3CF
Columns 6657- 7168	D204D92DFA496DAF564272E3FEC51CE53C8F2DF6ACB191E60E14CDEA28 FD5ED0EBE09672ED11A3F6466FE3A967A4EC8390303059AE00DD83102A9 F33B2943E4E
Columns 7169- 7680	6E56928E7FEE3333A36FF3EE7598744CF7C298FEF3EACC7CCC0F36DCBA6 D87BDD441081163A65E27C958AF79C33A98B81814015E77F82EF5120FBDA B540893B4
Columns 7681- 8192	7BEB68CC37F23835C91F5D36D6BA6F0A5E68FEBB6E6A2F247EB5CF57684 D0770249460788DFDC4A1218652BF881B4BB06308EF86484E7070AACC72D 3977CF5D0
Row 1537	
Columns 4097- 4608	6230DEF1ACD4425F7B155A2A285CB2A32CB9D46DA09B28167826E77AEB D85F0C416595E136184841451F5B3E1F17D02C3DB32C2AF50091D6376406D 8CB78A9E3
Columns 4609- 5120	D3B19911ACC450679EAE25B0F290FF372300F1A4BC91A43CB79DB270133 D41DC4970F1420E71C0F816EF938C3C17F0FCBB6E920ED853EAF6D2DC67 92BF87098A
Columns 5121- 5632	B94C2E5DDE78C974AD6F423CD5ACA01EC9420AAF3FE83BEC31D47AAC D3D62FA2476C38595BD66639368181E75B44BAA7ADBC2B42E1D82D7A59 312BB9A16F7D35
Columns 5633- 6144	0B13B44D828071E69DD90DCD9B713A05FD8C21AA5E6E6D8DA49A5C3B3 4F98A4E5E822513F0DA200235C65BFCA1DC2CE4AB21D146B778F6806680 B8AC75285760
Columns 6145- 6656	FEF66B861AA67C768A76D585DFADC8EB6556AD841DEA9F44ACB42B601 6142B6B69F1833474FADEB0400CE4D9F3BD62AD96E57F3E93DD229180F2 D4B5E77D098F
Columns 6657- 7168	EEBE2DFA4D4D86ECB07EEE9565FB589855E1F53BA1B9784A8D195A0E37 21551270089C535216636FBEB4D9E50A9EAC3DCB27891A7005A2AD87427 E6B8326F6B3
Columns 7169- 7680	CA225C7B2A9EABFFDDDBC130B5342917848B029917BA98FFD6EF238900 6A6B417F678C61458EF625C96C0D3D07945ABB9836CF80823EB6244D86D1 14CC5DC2B1
Columns 7681- 8192	94F5D55C398B16A71497C4CF102C2F1035C19D5DFC8A301B8DE33D41D90 9C15A3093B09E7489CE6AA14B331B70E76637FE6DDFFFA6DC4C510371C B0D2A6EA3DA
Row 2049	
Columns 4097- 4608	AC5F866DD75CD4C2D5959AC37DE4E1E870313A5B2902F234CD939FE39F3 1FEBF8B46DAC906E3EBA9C3A74DE46E7A9140D3716667BB1EC22A87D5F 8D048BDC5BA
Columns 4609- 5120	57B6024327CDDFF3296BE6508C48045B71FA519156F8C125F4E3B7356576F 32C63BC588908C4E8B3F9F2D12A9E8F35B6FCF296C17FD8E8D076406FA11 D16175F

Columns 5121- 5632	CC45AE82D672979E8A0A359B2328C79AE61F87EBE04DAC93430305486597 32000CE627417B3F8CFD4A992E7F2B680216AF773385B9337E1743D43FD96 5282CF5
Columns 5633- 6144	AE71B0CAFE8B4DA3E0B95F1341667C519FB9F89D7CEC711E57485F04A965 CDC832CBEC0BE1B2A3E23B5EAF4C5DAD8767E054B2225A60B88BE1DB6 A35E0BAEB237
Columns 6145- 6656	A206BC721B252D52EA1F8E311203DFF0AE8D65BD1986055701A3C7FEB2D DEDD2D57C3BBA6A2BC56A9157677D7B48AD2907927176F6B22E8A92F6E 9863C9E16D9
Columns 6657- 7168	11B6209E06EFE6ACBBBA2214EF5AEAB9D76645476B2C16B8D14E1AE3F3 A85188835922B914D3F32FE05B7987A2516B3D3C8983AE176DFD04349A45 359B422E1E
Columns 7169- 7680	01CC2266F2B68A4323F8931D7AA37B1CBD70DC2FEE91592327207AA6121 795150A0DC918704A1A293778FE75A99FDCE77E820D0905EF7AC72A682F2 487A6E0FE
Columns 7681- 8192	03F42D94FDE1C13F958DF61112DB4A27A8A8EF35087FD089729F0864C270 6CCB2B6CBD91A9A7B7B31E08EA3570A6E1BED495FC84FACD829F3234B 1D1DC574B67
Row 2561	
Columns 4097- 4608	900AA496432959141795C615CBAAE98002440A0D447EF990435E452CC6902 03BDEBCBA3EEFC7A7CE71EB54B1728AEA9EDE70A7E6A1A8AE8616870 9A899738CCB
Columns 4609- 5120	C5B7A094AE8EA8EC95A414A8DE5D3DBE6745CB0D330B78435AC2BB666 6BB2D43A19EAD3B3D9536D0BB92DB949570981C22805E7DEA452FA649C 84EDC4324A7FB
Columns 5121- 5632	E6A9CAF4EE48400720B8F84CAC3A42483B7E571846E2A5F77A983EE31117 9CEC2D99878FF5AA06ACA0CBBA63B36985E0970761E7F837650BC46C9A 2EB1AEFA95
Columns 5633- 6144	AC4D8AA5C970BB55FDF3408356C9EB2683B6FEE593736B66B49C055BD65 03EEF3C7CADD15C9B86DCA626E1ABF4B971D04C0A9A5AEF8305C3D0E4 CC02C32FA91E
Columns 6145- 6656	D8949EF8FEADF7DA39D395B52D2779A0B305C4FD10C33A434878967D932 1B4835C035CA5802C37F6DC1E39AC30337253114176BBB26576317C72E954 8F179A5A
Columns 6657- 7168	A200FC35B6A0934D57543A60F6114B7B0D78D8DD8932538E545D806A1D9 E47390F092501F4A470CF7B1F9144D0A8F1B0C3D607930A75E5A150233DC EEDB4C10B
Columns 7169- 7680	217C8EB38D4D2A0EF12557321D504ECA670B41E496441FDE341F0232101D 4E3F4158FF6F4EAECC073AA811DD450F528BC6095868B7BF953926056BD4 09E5FE36
Columns 7681- 8192	B82831B150B80A736D6CF7B16660ADCD5E1F4DB96E36E33DCC2F1506C7 B8B0F2A4EC362FB0CF7B8B3B08D6CD1AF7440729D4C3C02627AD8733A0 C94B2EBAF526

Row 3073	
Columns 4097- 4608	FDB4463E6F8FBAF565B1C3320F5704A87309E529842378ECB733784F1CBD 85F4F87FB0525C7C4D307061F74DE2FB3BDFBC77E04EAB75A64FFE51203 AB925E807
Columns 4609- 5120	1D1101A16A2C41DBDCA94C128560BEFDA4ECA6F22B44C6E5085A23F841 06E4FD870FAA789E03FC37086E67B69FC8EB6421AA57FBA27866DFF712D 5FEDA21FC51
Columns 5121- 5632	76EE3CB2C4A8629C20FC646A7ADF2A4BE73DCEF53FC926067EB9964996 BCEE403C5642CD2F8084E0C14D3627FAD9F0180DADF07331246C007F3AF 95CC9B451CC
Columns 5633- 6144	3638887EB493F5EE3361F07E00F115BC04AF404BE6BA3467322B37A8E6AB F47710D56C3BC751892CFD12F29CC4319D0562005562D05261D39FDF528A 11E65BBE
Columns 6145- 6656	A0BF07C52E9A9ED7AC3F0FB9196A450E162009509F20BEE74FCC6316BC4 824D93CBAC25E470A7468A629EB520E980DE31F8C8873F4ED21B57AAEB F43A5754359
Columns 6657- 7168	CD089ABE548975678C2123223CF3F345AE0CECF0A3726BFBB130E34169A 874B6C4CDEFC0A05D7DA1EE475E5407F1535399086700874C13000E2EE21 DF3EEFB65
Columns 7169- 7680	4BEF6F2B4137DC6EF197D514E904B8F31BAD6C846D6BD7D7480F4818C3C 57B4C7F53F168E48020273702071EE48EC53422C71C90AA0262982B82BB6F F3100D8A
Columns 7681- 8192	EB3E8F033DA73FA82B3B93E50C60E5936A07D3218946588D0EFB39E1A55 C0FB9DBA87DA50C4697EE2ED72B004301019E595B92A2F55F7F1B37C203 0B79057F52
Row 3585	
Columns 4097- 4608	59CA13359E16B10A7F8778BBAF5D45E32C643B524022FE777A8F557C1414 1D638E84BC4DBB1CE5866CD0B89C1CC5C6F7BF7E25D2B4FC28A16E67C F8BFAC4F4BD
Columns 4609- 5120	A612F30067700487B6584B1AD578659FC2B7443228B2B7B443882DABBF55 739CB9660F530631A2CFDCBE94D21692CAC01DA9EB5048FFF17BC4FB59 57E8C9DF1F
Columns 5121- 5632	29E0573D85359FB7924AABBDDDCD26F5740FFA6824FCFCBD53BF1DFB5 87E0667641DD3F82962F5E6EA26461279B0F69479645462983DBBBCC544D A90255121EA
Columns 5633- 6144	A97C7B71923F0382DF60C9E34D84CAC289B578899EBCF924F4304B80581C 9887B1198F074143DCC4324D7DF301466AC97903E688DD2E9186EDD2D90 C34202AA3
Columns 6145- 6656	90815D489B715FF604788F335322DF5C8856FD85F753785A96F4B2561990F4 58C69D3F99A8ED1BE99C3F5A14B19B37AC729B3F35ABF52006E814B5971 45FA3FD
Columns 6657- 7168	86A5A2038BB67CF8225BCCF7A587E0D09B47D26BC4DB017F6A77B6DEC5 AF5B117E399D8A336358D4AABE9C8E7EAAF6447638F2DC66EF65C100D0 6EE202013042

Columns 7169- 7680	AD845A43D23E66FBA72D9D56457D66C7E44D98ED1E5F1D063A5D010439 30E9C2EDED8BA9DEE5F9DFF91CD887F097B9A2DF0099E278C253E0A549 C7A2D81078C6
Columns 7681- 8192	680566EA7A1E724A99B5D7099AED278A3065BBC64BED441154DCD346D3 8C9771648D55656B16CF012D0C6EC8F616D3B758089A8147D731AE077D55 7204256F93

4.3 Code Rate = 2/3, Information Block Size = 1024, $M = 256$

The first 1024 columns of **G** form a 1024×1024 identity matrix and the remaining 512 columns of **G** form a block matrix composed of 16 rows and 8 columns of circulant matrices, each of size 64×64 . The first row of each circulant is given in hexadecimal format in [Table R-6](#) according to its location in **G**. Subsequent rows of each circulant can be computed by applying the corresponding number of right circular shifts to the first row.

Table R-6. First Rows of Circulants in Generator Matrix, $r=2/3$, $k=1024$	
Row 1	
Columns 1025-1088	51236781781D416A
Columns 1089-1152	B0C8419FA21559A8
Columns 1153-1216	5F14E1E4D88726F1
Columns 1217-1280	762F6ED6CF32F06D
Columns 1281-1344	8ABFD971E17A0BE9
Columns 1345-1408	A5D147741B698D14
Columns 1409-1472	2A58AB30E2BC32D3
Columns 1473-1536	9F251FBC5DB8C768
Row 65	
Columns 1025-1088	D73C205BBEB231CB
Columns 1089-1152	CAB5EFF5B2C76C71
Columns 1153-1216	FA70FAD48828355F
Columns 1217-1280	68C6138FA5524A61
Columns 1281-1344	BB20031D7AA8FE69
Columns 1345-1408	432ADE446F49CE27
Columns 1409-1472	5E5DB9CCCEBD1326
Columns 1473-1536	E8782B1B01F2ABA2
Row 129	
Columns 1025-1088	4748E9513B41147A
Columns 1089-1152	17B1FBB78B4F914C
Columns 1153-1216	281F5680BA56DE50
Columns 1217-1280	74B0FB0817E33E2B
Columns 1281-1344	DD166CFB774B5959
Columns 1345-1408	AC7FDCEA4FECB5BE
Columns 1409-1472	ED747C81B540D66A
Columns 1473-1536	B2A6A2039A87967F

Row 193	
Columns 1025-1088	4780DCB2DC5CBFAE
Columns 1089-1152	55BC8FF84EC89440
Columns 1153-1216	E5D411223F09979F
Columns 1217-1280	DDDE9D940A15A801
Columns 1281-1344	194064639D254969
Columns 1345-1408	1BE32DDC829B0032
Columns 1409-1472	1326515A22EE88A2
Columns 1473-1536	0EC664DD2D701891
Row 257	
Columns 1025-1088	69748DFE6372F2EF
Columns 1089-1152	15F3B0D400ACD68A
Columns 1153-1216	CF4144CE1FE2581C
Columns 1217-1280	79B1A55BA59E54AE
Columns 1281-1344	65A2B47EEBAB0CF3
Columns 1345-1408	24DD87572CB0F71D
Columns 1409-1472	F24ABF15590F4DA6
Columns 1473-1536	9C3BAE51969C6502
Row 321	
Columns 1025-1088	D3A714B60B22789B
Columns 1089-1152	3DF5504D80F54C5A
Columns 1153-1216	9D75CF1465031211
Columns 1217-1280	09834A0C9F659C99
Columns 1281-1344	B9241BDF76EB3788
Columns 1345-1408	6F927251C86DECF1
Columns 1409-1472	390BE9F5BBB93D05
Columns 1473-1536	C6F435BFA1FF96B6
Row 385	
Columns 1025-1088	222461B658DC3E91
Columns 1089-1152	B01DF2A2EAD2DAA6
Columns 1153-1216	5572EE6278F6F63A
Columns 1217-1280	17B63CB2FDA3B97F
Columns 1281-1344	B233BB259F3D83F7
Columns 1345-1408	F64760C774989384
Columns 1409-1472	46F57E03F55B1C0B
Columns 1473-1536	5AC8A6CEA05466C1
Row 449	
Columns 1025-1088	AE8825521F85CA31
Columns 1089-1152	37BEED74B5303407
Columns 1153-1216	751FC9A15FCEE486
Columns 1217-1280	93F0F69BD04E72A4
Columns 1281-1344	C0EBFA3F49DF4DBB
Columns 1345-1408	03E52D815DC99A1D
Columns 1409-1472	98FE8BF01BB2CD6D

Columns 1473-1536	009C5290D81A18F6
Row 513	
Columns 1025-1088	4FFBAD88545CAA95
Columns 1089-1152	0C74659FA4828CA3
Columns 1153-1216	60CE56E32DA28B2E
Columns 1217-1280	299D4BF82FE54B81
Columns 1281-1344	51047BE3B3AE4F4B
Columns 1345-1408	F3AC9578B9477A4C
Columns 1409-1472	3730F81F92767E11
Columns 1473-1536	04E84EC3A3AD1F19
Row 577	
Columns 1025-1088	2D0E0CAB8EDD2185
Columns 1089-1152	CEFB8F2F538522A
Columns 1153-1216	92DAEDC22C441893
Columns 1217-1280	BCB999157B35619D
Columns 1281-1344	069951BFB90A08E1
Columns 1345-1408	54C7E270CBA1656E
Columns 1409-1472	7FBBB806B6A06FB3
Columns 1473-1536	7224943B1C3A5723
Row 641	
Columns 1025-1088	1BAA14752EFCEBC0
Columns 1089-1152	CFF0894975557623
Columns 1153-1216	FA95908DC3F34D48
Columns 1217-1280	FECA650999A26E91
Columns 1281-1344	245433EBBE9CDA13
Columns 1345-1408	5771EAF9B02D8FC
Columns 1409-1472	BCEBCA573D3775C8
Columns 1473-1536	1E46F2B951D0EAAB
Row 705	
Columns 1025-1088	32942F7F4743DDF4
Columns 1089-1152	8FA2F60AD62095EF
Columns 1153-1216	80E4A736B5E1A3A3
Columns 1217-1280	0119062872DAEDF4
Columns 1281-1344	E78006958CD99F95
Columns 1345-1408	D20625057C99C7A3
Columns 1409-1472	B569736DE2167610
Columns 1473-1536	0E1C6183ADF09FD0
Row 769	
Columns 1025-1088	E5C492DBB48B319A
Columns 1089-1152	E2D83ADEFEBBDEFE
Columns 1153-1216	AA944EEA53C77DB3
Columns 1217-1280	0FAA85D9C13B1F73
Columns 1281-1344	8ACED57F3BE4E807
Columns 1345-1408	33CB72627624F426

Columns 1409-1472	A0C6E669B5C74980
Columns 1473-1536	ABBAEFEA2D3B69AA
Row 833	
Columns 1025-1088	F8366DDAE56A6DDC
Columns 1089-1152	FDED5582F4EA6525
Columns 1153-1216	4C9628278ED17036
Columns 1217-1280	6E711B6D20A67966
Columns 1281-1344	3B28BDF004C21B93
Columns 1345-1408	1BC37B730FFC1786
Columns 1409-1472	5D20C81D345FE4B9
Columns 1473-1536	1D14A5663D369A93
Row 897	
Columns 1025-1088	5EBD4BD39B2217D0
Columns 1089-1152	56833BE1CDDBA6BC
Columns 1153-1216	B288169B4E3BB726
Columns 1217-1280	C2ED28FBFC395D1F
Columns 1281-1344	035B30C68F9A6B6F
Columns 1345-1408	539836A6E56A7B16
Columns 1409-1472	CEB1525C6ADB65A5
Columns 1473-1536	5F71754AA458B11A
Row 961	
Columns 1025-1088	0DB9D180B21C0B13
Columns 1089-1152	417D86C59DF33E49
Columns 1153-1216	183A8F6C44DAFA24
Columns 1217-1280	4E224C180C1F0B45
Columns 1281-1344	C93CD9CA23658555
Columns 1345-1408	7DDEC5E9451AD519
Columns 1409-1472	B122C72A6177EE99
Columns 1473-1536	1290B4C6B007D973

4.4 Code Rate = 2/3, Information Block Size = 4096, $M = 1024$

The first 4096 columns of \mathbf{G} form a 4096×4096 identity matrix and the remaining 2048 columns of \mathbf{G} form a block matrix composed of 16 rows and 8 columns of circulant matrices, each of size 256×256 . The first row of each circulant is given in hexadecimal format in [Table R-7](#) according to its location in \mathbf{G} . Subsequent rows of each circulant can be computed by applying the corresponding number of right circular shifts to the first row.

Table R-7. First Rows of Circulants in Generator Matrix, $r=2/3$, $k=4096$	
Row 1	
Columns 4097-4352	80924F648C014F2C73889C8B87D0491FA9FA060D2902D7ACC8B679CF61 EEB5D9
Columns 4353-4608	6BB9E90F5C157AA1BF03EF756245D9179063F2CD999EF1E7F7925B3FB7 AC7B2D

Columns 4609-4864	6CD39516B201F491E2BDCA4E34542B5AF3703B3C8EE753FBE998E87323 F0B228
Columns 4865-5120	D1F551B2D7E7822F201E24066584D63CAA00E8DB909EB41C4157EBA0F5 C76A50
Columns 5121-5376	F7C5731746C6DAC260A345189009C0B23372F1E9E0C5A079D00B09158E1 64B22
Columns 5377-5632	33D5F8A268041CAB66317898CD0024E3106EED5C2171B3F6276B8EA59A A981E0
Columns 5633-5888	010BFF3F52A49ED9A6FA7F151FCC72B2AF3BD932065043F7447B4D0FC4 A2B93B
Columns 5889-6144	F8D345E6D2B0008D1B363BFE296B55AF38E3E16EC5856A122E4931CB3F 2424B1
Row 257	
Columns 4097-4352	A099B776C642FF1D84B0DB797098E17E75FE9BB5CF7FA8739711A89660 DAF24D
Columns 4353-4608	3CA8DE5500F68DB449BFF74251B24E4691EAF386C81014C91AC700298E 095F0B
Columns 4609-4864	12CEE8B5F6B93C11AD628CB6CB81F76BE095C2C994A8BDDDB4E2C48C9 42B4D481
Columns 4865-5120:	1F7E191B30E8FFD6D4A7E9BEF81BBB0AE6608F647B1AED9CCA7FEC54 98C03F0F
Columns 5121-5376:	1132E816BDFA0C3450C3993911E10EB1097CD7A1F32C54C8B009654E56 B25A2D
Columns 5377-5632:	5FD58EEAED460CEFC18E2FBAD2954467E32118F01D05456DEA2926A1E 761DF76
Columns 5633-5888:	4C6C7BF3A2245C1B4630775DC59EA74A14EBCD8B5D72E343BC6F7FEA 452F2CC2
Columns 5889-6144:	C09CE802B35EBF46D1F3069957DF1D152377F45ADF614CC0F5DAB8FCF 394CCD0
Row 513	
Columns 4097-4352	FEFBA8CE169FD3775B2280EF3BD870FDDF7CB95F2943D0EEA84529FF0 D1B1C19
Columns 4353-4608	0CA5DB06A87541C81BEF913D5145F20EFAD861F673B32028B4713377C0 56CE97
Columns 4609-4864	CA3F213365EE380F7E90466945BDE9F44087C8C73A7CC5F9DE71B7683D 018D86
Columns 4865-5120	A6CDFD8D8117748A4B41C3F5A66765495711EDC02F9581F3E7C2E0FD90 04B03B
Columns 5121-5376	77D0EF5DE2ACACA2A4371A5B111B877D0EDDF83C3341A5AA51261FA 4B5A0D7EA
Columns 5377-5632	7C563512A6B73B3B43F8D1D113D751D6B2CABBC350FF0F8C29361DCE5 EB87C8F
Columns 5633-5888	F6DFA5C672C2517931371ACB6462A596D41419CD4F0F84EFF98DCBBE6 10AE03E

Columns 5889-6144	05FF840FB320DD5C3FB4FE4A5858510914A5161B2AD3C3E7FD02358505 190F0F
Row 769	
Columns 4097-4352	5B6D534EDE13068A2459CB07007121B0F07B08B8227047C1A629DCA5A4 E30D28
Columns 4353-4608	5D00E72E5B6AD57A9F0F9E0608702BDE8BDBFA371C06D96BFE0E60377 5A875CB
Columns 4609-4864	692EB7DA76BD0D4AFE92FCB5B5184BAA3EEE37900144CA03B7A22EA DE2F061FF
Columns 4865-5120	B3CDE2464AF1212979A99380340974A9F85478E5A2E8B907E74EEFA4CB 7625E5
Columns 5121-5376	41AF736E0AA1416EA676E43CF5DFF372CFFC30D6C0A58A333268136A30 20033F
Columns 5377-5632	F50111382FEBA594C255896AB59C06638406956F19B67F80A3A7276060D4 E7F6
Columns 5633-5888	DCB75287BE9A2620A1F594570B269097A51A32548BAA6DD9B429B8AAF 992C8C0
Columns 5889-6144	6210A36B63DE9C732339DC1AFA94CAB475574A6D1C4D0C17F148B8AD 12816B47
Row 1025	
Columns 4097-4352	E24D7C17BCC46297EDC41AA9B5C9D93689843027C6A78449F8D151E1F4 2BE98F
Columns 4353-4608	4544BD9E6975DDD4BC9B3EFAD50AFC582CAE269677B130FED2C39D5E BDEE56B8
Columns 4609-4864	6A13BB53C03B0C8A4E0D1697322A1A3055054229A69B6CCB7E1FB0B88 5B90CD2
Columns 4865-5120	BE5C66B252E5C51D7D9E9E25922566C18F0234F2A330041AEC6A4F2729 A2A30B
Columns 5121-5376	1E04A65CF0BA05C62B15FEF9967ECD975EC43C035DE4EE6422237F5683 4AC746
Columns 5377-5632	4FD0C1AF8A61F56686326F93EF63E2C114D55726A5F74BFD99AE7713DF 2DE6CF
Columns 5633-5888	A9CC4B50995A682C6F6F12C80929FF208C72007D6A253FD36DE363E8EB F2B614
Columns 5889-6144	95F6F59DA4CE4BA4D6D4D371A2484F16EFA33CD34F71B81702F0E99C0 31B089D
Row 1281	
Columns 4097-4352	E16A7B75AB838252D1840EF2935AA1CCA5C8470F98202BABA93EEACE 43EE56E1
Columns 4353-4608	B2D767F35B0F34FCE855B53B6B8DB8DD08BCF47684E904FA47965D7210 7897D1
Columns 4609-4864	3D38403A0D2696A767679C6F9CC37537A93A125CE7041EC4F39AD74525 97ED13
Columns 4865-5120	A0CCD841B7CA93DB6F7039B929A820F55A95AA3786C96E0434DA46A08 4653B1A

Columns 5121-5376	08A907831A27892D0DD5B6C9FCB5229C0C03663794A4E94E3FB22E4068 ED0EE8
Columns 5377-5632	53BCBD15AA8DEC3451CEF53541B04056E4DCA0393836E9B6DFCF9B01 E901D933
Columns 5633-5888	BD160166307B70BE5618C6E0B4ADEBA46F65C69080D4C3FAADF1AA22 911C2C69
Columns 5889-6144	42FB1575074655ABD1EFF5784CBE7FA0B110981C8A0BDF01C650189C2D C9FC74
Row 1537	
Columns 4097-4352	B403563011DDE16F92630CF312B3F7F495E74B3B582DFB9401F509A35BD 2528C
Columns 4353-4608	A81600F6437FBD00FCF0E4AD41DE3598434EE3903CD1A17CF618E8E2A4 7EBC4C
Columns 4609-4864	A1D7816AE33BA46E3A9D5B3CBDACF93D538802ED0FCCEFF193DB9D6 B79C7E508
Columns 4865-5120	54B42DDFAA7DE9B5299F4C1B5DA05487562D20349282F7061E3159E4EA B09D03
Columns 5121-5376	E15D45F2D1694FF3FF1AA1FC1E58E3FBD6875B71B982AD57AC96CD3B7 BE8ACC6
Columns 5377-5632	90CADDAD41374E4BCA29AAB22CAD61989158C474E0725B4C4C5442D6 A12D94D8
Columns 5633-5888	2827752CE49CB9C385AD35C1291109892EF85A7A6C043BD8E3BA4AC3D 5146FB7
Columns 5889-6144	87002794AC4020B7D229EAE70E01E72F1772B0DA401ABE2C2D487EF607 24DC83
Row 1793	
Columns 4097-4352	413A0F58974C76AB4C17AB24F37CB1055FC1827A1DDB0456CCAA7F947 7CA64FC
Columns 4353-4608	904E1D9338D0795C6844F79ED8B26A9D306F66975CE704A925E72EC9550 9188B
Columns 4609-4864	2B5EC3212ADF35954F1CDA9CB6CCC28E422F23AF81659F6E4AFDD03E FB8AD730
Columns 4865-5120	84D1CCA3B5036F031EEDE0F1121E6F62D232DFB74A0582EB3303D1E988 10A6C9
Columns 5121-5376	221F0EFCA2C81259B57F8E6943D0CD36088A64DA7FE2E6E7E0F63EAF87 3B8A79
Columns 5377-5632	57E9B39245C6173088B024F34ED7B64F8784413FF95E476474FECDAE7BD 62E5A
Columns 5633-5888	807A807832F6AC83BC7CA7F754BBC7DE72CCC85425068F50ED52419643 561832
Columns 5889-6144	1B9CF54C055FB01B40740A0D469855292AE8A0C58756BDD3C6DABE268 551FD5F
Row 2049	
Columns 4097-4352	DD8CE660B7403DC8672EA620E65301B0865A23FE568C173669EE1D7F7A 1BD748

Columns 4353-4608	3CCFAC84AB188D906D70525D092C3E2B46C6675C1CF4B30AB346022E4 3DA20B8
Columns 4609-4864	A01DC1159652EA260B411971B0E3D0393C1E75AB0EA462E1D07D0847EF A9CFBA
Columns 4865-5120	4153E6B4F4687D434414BAA200FA38CE46B28D3B4055C633AAD0ED2FA CD6B415
Columns 5121-5376	5234FA7B72F478A193EC14698C611F3CB70BF72C15E0DCE9CC048A526A C1F46A
Columns 5377-5632	969C10820390DF8D90AD0138202A32182398B70405520538D08C1F799FBC 0755
Columns 5633-5888	53D8304A8B5213FF88DD1620B1A5125AF1CC9A07F95C61C5C6C625F64F FCDBE6
Columns 5889-6144	ED1E06EC959FF323FD3E8AF3553D90BD529D699B08B873F164F59B1CD5 22AC0F
Row 2305	
Columns 4097-4352	A5C8A02849509DECECFADD4C89C03A78E1564A548D89DECD90DDBC AC7964E9F0
Columns 4353-4608	545B207877BBAFB5DED6AEAD3967CA72272E128C97B06868FD3BB8599 6640432
Columns 4609-4864	2995ED49B525D47CE868EFD6FDBB0BB6975DC82C8580D00ABCB9FFC6 F532A0CB
Columns 4865-5120	9F0B1EC3BC16C2E7C94F5149D03677AD039452180B24DA434F5BBAA0B CEE64ED
Columns 5121-5376	910009CE6C11178F5BC794754EBA72003E9A53CDA988B33CE2D0A0965D AACAA23
Columns 5377-5632	BF8A7AE5330F4813AE7F8E4F25666EAB3F0351BD34ABBFA8874D88D5F C4E9385
Columns 5633-5888	45A0C20F7DFD392872ABDCB19E4F6F097044266B9EA6F0B318A5011D0E 51E735
Columns 5889-6144	EE58F5FC44AE859564B64F3D173C58FAE938AFB934CBB97245F7B1A1D DD4C559
Row 2561	
Columns 4097-4352	C7DF1E821B249BE35E6CAB842F3DFCD0141E428141C28BDCF54B09853 29F6E2A
Columns 4353-4608	D8C083075232BDEADEA797B6C9E15606A72B8B48502B1C044BA89A8D BC54EB6E
Columns 4609-4864	718EF66E726EA72E631B9B22E193F012F3FB2D112468B0DB89F0C3C8A14 3E9B1
Columns 4865-5120	7D6BE8EA6A522A10F46EC5A56E3F572586884547536AFFAD0C82A42D88 AAA64B
Columns 5121-5376	0B740E17EEF10A800DE1916C291C1535845114313E908D313B58018EB77 DED61
Columns 5377-5632	9A5F7429731308EFAB68D1725D8F9501234F9035869415A62262095D77A9 613A

Columns 5633-5888	9BDCBC26ABDE4672BE5F130E1089BE8BF5CA0ED3FCD9F28B75CC07E9 822AA2EF
Columns 5889-6144	6AC735D6621C86CEA203E9E1FC993207EDC164396C7C8FF227F92979A3 13914D
Row 2817	
Columns 4097-4352	8E1D4E308C03F66D73D76A715F859BEDBC8D709D4BEFC1558D74B4986 0A90ABA
Columns 4353-4608	B67C75041BFB3A61BBBB73DE2B3D7BB5CB254F10257495E3185C71C35 59D9CD0
Columns 4609-4864	ACB7A163EB1E088624F946909B29B2C7373C5CF4F6B1F3A75DC49B1574 B3AAB8
Columns 4865-5120	327C55142CE3D1382EA917A7C6730E01BA6BA43767D53E84FFB7D61D6 EAD24AD
Columns 5121-5376	CFAAC26024A1D642C795400B8646533A435A4FE899704FAFAE2BF452B D9AF093
Columns 5377-5632	53759538B5F4A8614F1AB4840CFC1EFD8CAFCB067C991FDF2658ABA23 F8B0B93
Columns 5633-5888	6B3A35CDECD26C58B9F1318AF46F13767758FC0F74B7DD050A9B1A1C7 F98B930
Columns 5889-6144	4B4C20D040F3A8C746453ECE10C0A1F4F74BDDDB1A8FCFE1DE2C19148 A5E88F1C
Row 3073	
Columns 4097-4352	A98B4DE68DDB2434893BEF8F2CF8DB584CEE8F0E39D30CD4C87017E7E E6886F8
Columns 4353-4608	23024E83F777D7DF0D7E46A8B5F9B1331D0BC2F79BF5559C3241D5BDC7 E7A665
Columns 4609-4864	9E1DD50373C16CC97A5E390921B471EF5B39731CCC2CBDD08876080680 F9D974
Columns 4865-5120	9DF22EE3AB758F85FD490012FCFF20B3329A5648D25859036C0586C65F4 6236C
Columns 5121-5376	B009BA2650ABAF45653D61D2BFA255DE767D0B25AC7736E8E5200D21 EE3E28F
Columns 5377-5632	FD96F63D0A22CD574ED61899ECDEB4BEB333F994AC7791FF89EC600B8 57D4DDD
Columns 5633-5888	C2773C7DCE36709F70180CFFAE22AD44A4A20211224F8ECFB336A54A68 1A1F59
Columns 5889-6144	5C00C419C78A79ADA49562EFB784ECE44BAF45C1E75BD84DE7C1C6910 0F8B93A
Row 3329	
Columns 4097-4352	DAB0C7C65F0D096351BF8A0EE9CEF5F7756A9A47B4EE80420DEFA16B0 E74CF18
Columns 4353-4608	0FAB86E762595261852E38F9D797D4F796DA18169AFAC99E8235D4DD6C 2BB887
Columns 4609-4864	15D0F65E9ADB2C67A887E5D8EF4E1080AC968F4C0D673CA7A74759A7F 1B4E383

Columns 4865-5120	1B5641CE5FADE005EB947BE5E20E7DDAF6372655825B3516F2EC5B36D 687895F
Columns 5121-5376	2C0BB35E3C3EDA32C19BFF6F3A2397A8E25C646059359D90A1372FCAE E250A43
Columns 5377-5632	8AABBF162C4499F2FECFA27F8D7582FB607B88D04F4A6100A3D2F8A88 A2E5E80
Columns 5633-5888	D9C26C2A023943BC62F3C18658A0F5C64130BFF0D74BBB85EBFFFE197 C94C6EC
Columns 5889-6144	0AED385393F69FA9F7E69DDC061B85E4E77D0BE2013061E94A0DB8AC2 995096F
Row 3585	
Columns 4097-4352	775369B59AA940DA96B47429C339536B51ECC59C60BAD762FA275A6A8 F90885A
Columns 4353-4608	922A84AE2B06B4003C0A7BE22FB211365376C3FBFC03EB0DEA264F6769 B57EE2
Columns 4609-4864	E518ED3DD8553DC8815E57F23DADC1A3E99030AA02A3529604EE4BD66 D770F8E
Columns 4865-5120	8AB3C94077F85772647897A76CFE4EC56FCAA7A28968065CC73BDD88A DA4D60C
Columns 5121-5376	9430F05CFEF8ACBBA73038463A9AD3BDE5BA4E94FDA81C6C51AB3C6 9201906E1
Columns 5377-5632	2613EFCF235670383ED865C6161C8A8958DC09289EA03658376277BE6E4 E62AA
Columns 5633-5888	3C90B273B9870A069FE0F5164AA8F837B9905EEE7D3AEB794BA2F4CAA 4F1EB01
Columns 5889-6144	01C2973BD37D564B7D21243A206BD8A7B435428BA8DD3DB7045541BCC E000F5F
Row 3841	
Columns 4097-4352	CEA89305914BEB1BE84B59A4A18CC1AEB5CC96326ADC69F3B4957198 C60BB6E7
Columns 4353-4608	DB38C42E2947EFC39D2BBFA07C18C320A22C7B9C6CBFB72E6909BDC1 31B2E15E
Columns 4609-4864	ABECA69DD1395554C852ED7EE6817A6152B39B42F6D7D56B781D1803B 8307C79
Columns 4865-5120	386FFC16B79E309255E7D5933870D116DE3828C68348493D8E288C8A3FB F741F
Columns 5121-5376	0936252D32CDEC49ACFE91F2BA885044E0A9ADFEA526F53641F97B8666 8C5972
Columns 5377-5632	F9D8560A97AFA4282DBCC4250B75A871276434FFA80959F04D3400D819 37617D
Columns 5633-5888	799C3EDF3F1345908B306D8372A740E96707761FCCA9B861402134AE948 8387F
Columns 5889-6144	F2DA86FE2BAA7E675DFDED45499AF1B40AE292B1DE6B7A7D4799C3B 88177704D

4.5 Code Rate =4/5, Information Block Size = 1024, $M = 128$

The first 1024 columns of **G** form a 1024×1024 identity matrix and the remaining 256 columns of **G** form a block matrix composed of 32 rows and 8 columns of circulant matrices, each of size 32×32 . The first row of each circulant is given in hexadecimal format in [Table R-8](#) according to its location in **G**. Subsequent rows of each circulant can be computed by applying the corresponding number of right circular shifts to the first row.

Table R-8. First Rows of Circulants in Generator Matrix, $r=4/5$, $k=1024$	
Row 1	
Columns 1025-1056	678ECB51
Columns 1057-1088	FE821D5C
Columns 1089-1120	FA5F424B
Columns 1121-1152	F55927AA
Columns 1153-1184	3E826913
Columns 1185-1216	32E04B0C
Columns 1217-1248	4F88862B
Columns 1249-1280	803432EF
Row 33	
Columns 1025-1056	42B27625
Columns 1057-1088	9F8DA1E1
Columns 1089-1120	F8472D1B
Columns 1121-1152	D943D394
Columns 1153-1184	29261575
Columns 1185-1216	BA434C68
Columns 1217-1248	18EF349A
Columns 1249-1280	27CA1CC4
Row 65	
Columns 1025-1056	EC900397
Columns 1057-1088	64A4A063
Columns 1089-1120	9BCEC4A6
Columns 1121-1152	D05BA70F
Columns 1153-1184	E7155BE1
Columns 1185-1216	7FF09CC1
Columns 1217-1248	6E2E2059
Columns 1249-1280	7F1567E5
Row 97	
Columns 1025-1056	5616101C
Columns 1057-1088	EA060E2B
Columns 1089-1120	B673068B
Columns 1121-1152	923BDF8B
Columns 1153-1184	B9B9343D
Columns 1185-1216	049C63A8

Columns 1217-1248	333E9CFE
Columns 1249-1280	809B362D
Row 129	
Columns 1025-1056	9D41634C
Columns 1057-1088	404E17DA
Columns 1089-1120	3B4161F2
Columns 1121-1152	5235992E
Columns 1153-1184	EA4B4B8B
Columns 1185-1216	4690BCE1
Columns 1217-1248	F9DA36A1
Columns 1249-1280	16439BB1
Row 161	
Columns 1025-1056	5D7254B5
Columns 1057-1088	15B4978B
Columns 1089-1120	00D05224
Columns 1121-1152	107BD904
Columns 1153-1184	C85D7E58
Columns 1185-1216	0451F1A5
Columns 1217-1248	EE9D1897
Columns 1249-1280	913DA6F9
Row 193	
Columns 1025-1056	42819F61
Columns 1057-1088	343773CA
Columns 1089-1120	11A6492A
Columns 1121-1152	4832F43F
Columns 1153-1184	849C11ED
Columns 1185-1216	F0FE864F
Columns 1217-1248	CC270400
Columns 1249-1280	9726D66E
Row 225	
Columns 1025-1056	89EE2A44
Columns 1057-1088	685C1F67
Columns 1089-1120	1DF6E416
Columns 1121-1152	507BF2EF
Columns 1153-1184	8759C2FB
Columns 1185-1216	52162ABF
Columns 1217-1248	2B61D3FB
Columns 1249-1280	988708C4
Row 257	
Columns 1025-1056	4A8FEA09
Columns 1057-1088	53452354
Columns 1089-1120	A33E2E73
Columns 1121-1152	271E8211
Columns 1153-1184	16DF62E5

Columns 1185-1216	03DF81F4
Columns 1217-1248	8848BD0F
Columns 1249-1280	F95DF357
Row 289	
Columns 1025-1056	9BE0A7B3
Columns 1057-1088	617256EB
Columns 1089-1120	9A4D0BB4
Columns 1121-1152	FE3A3A19
Columns 1153-1184	FAA63D9E
Columns 1185-1216	65328918
Columns 1217-1248	D699BA35
Columns 1249-1280	4CDE6FE0
Row 321	
Columns 1025-1056	848B1FE5
Columns 1057-1088	0AB58A6F
Columns 1089-1120	341707F1
Columns 1121-1152	EF36474B
Columns 1153-1184	F623A7A5
Columns 1185-1216	A35EC9BA
Columns 1217-1248	24909B6E
Columns 1249-1280	64A7A898
Row 353	
Columns 1025-1056	BDDF3BAE
Columns 1057-1088	7202FA26
Columns 1089-1120	86F90C57
Columns 1121-1152	A0399F20
Columns 1153-1184	972B9A31
Columns 1185-1216	87B245AE
Columns 1217-1248	E0C5A338
Columns 1249-1280	4959AAD9
Row 385	
Columns 1025-1056	CF726C27
Columns 1057-1088	7B38429A
Columns 1089-1120	BA37C244
Columns 1121-1152	EE7717DB
Columns 1153-1184	E45C99CA
Columns 1185-1216	7E3E013B
Columns 1217-1248	7B800CA4
Columns 1249-1280	6527F2E7
Row 417	
Columns 1025-1056	75C63782
Columns 1057-1088	1CC40137
Columns 1089-1120	51E69F16
Columns 1121-1152	414B155F

Columns 1153-1184	DF1964DE
Columns 1185-1216	F13C71F7
Columns 1217-1248	6E9E8044
Columns 1249-1280	6C5CEC86
Row 449	
Columns 1025-1056	6F2A6DF8
Columns 1057-1088	9FF2BF82
Columns 1089-1120	D3625355
Columns 1121-1152	24466981
Columns 1153-1184	D5F14AC1
Columns 1185-1216	E1C24AEA
Columns 1217-1248	A8850D83
Columns 1249-1280	7A3C5120
Row 481	
Columns 1025-1056	BAABADC3
Columns 1057-1088	1ECF066D
Columns 1089-1120	76538348
Columns 1121-1152	FC5D4D54
Columns 1153-1184	43AD46CF
Columns 1185-1216	3342012C
Columns 1217-1248	63EBE2DC
Columns 1249-1280	D832EF8E
Row 513	
Columns 1025-1056	E6EC82F1
Columns 1057-1088	4AAFE782
Columns 1089-1120	14D89E38
Columns 1121-1152	23C83402
Columns 1153-1184	8B48D6BF
Columns 1185-1216	C823B89A
Columns 1217-1248	68A35626
Columns 1249-1280	E89FE121
Row 545	
Columns 1025-1056	4BBAA331
Columns 1057-1088	20EC16C9
Columns 1089-1120	6ADABE06
Columns 1121-1152	D803DA6D
Columns 1153-1184	FCC89D41
Columns 1185-1216	E57B10E8
Columns 1217-1248	CC3FF014
Columns 1249-1280	4DB74206
Row 577	
Columns 1025-1056	503FD586
Columns 1057-1088	52F68B91
Columns 1089-1120	97D69DF3

Columns 1121-1152	129C764E
Columns 1153-1184	8B2143F7
Columns 1185-1216	A36EF3BA
Columns 1217-1248	7C27896C
Columns 1249-1280	560F67B5
Row 609	
Columns 1025-1056	D70390E6
Columns 1057-1088	98B337EA
Columns 1089-1120	89568363
Columns 1121-1152	2A1681DF
Columns 1153-1184	4B4E928C
Columns 1185-1216	41EC3D9C
Columns 1217-1248	DFD92EB2
Columns 1249-1280	A5D5C85C
Row 641	
Columns 1025-1056	2A5088BD
Columns 1057-1088	76CB6810
Columns 1089-1120	CB693D21
Columns 1121-1152	C0E9EFD5
Columns 1153-1184	F992506E
Columns 1185-1216	299CE082
Columns 1217-1248	901155A6
Columns 1249-1280	0B93AA16
Row 673	
Columns 1025-1056	18FEFECE
Columns 1057-1088	B0063536
Columns 1089-1120	95487089
Columns 1121-1152	4BB31BB9
Columns 1153-1184	66F3FD97
Columns 1185-1216	E32B58A0
Columns 1217-1248	2A39427A
Columns 1249-1280	5CD8DE9F
Row 705	
Columns 1025-1056	1A8F8616
Columns 1057-1088	C5F7D2B2
Columns 1089-1120	5AD2BC4E
Columns 1121-1152	BF1E86DB
Columns 1153-1184	ACF7BFFA
Columns 1185-1216	F3589597
Columns 1217-1248	A777654C
Columns 1249-1280	12DD1364
Row 737	
Columns 1025-1056	FFC03A59
Columns 1057-1088	DC450527

Columns 1089-1120	33B4C871
Columns 1121-1152	BAA2EA33
Columns 1153-1184	93A751A6
Columns 1185-1216	F9D72E4D
Columns 1217-1248	69B50C7F
Columns 1249-1280	F74151F9
Row 769	
Columns 1025-1056	7BE8519D
Columns 1057-1088	AF6FFAFA
Columns 1089-1120	268DBA73
Columns 1121-1152	A356128C
Columns 1153-1184	0418BE2C
Columns 1185-1216	1A43465A
Columns 1217-1248	60C6DF65
Columns 1249-1280	0E2438A0
Row 801	
Columns 1025-1056	EC25DC05
Columns 1057-1088	66AEE4A8
Columns 1089-1120	A72A030A
Columns 1121-1152	B11FB610
Columns 1153-1184	DD74DAF7
Columns 1185-1216	62F6D565
Columns 1217-1248	554EAEB7
Columns 1249-1280	15F7AE6C
Row 833	
Columns 1025-1056	5147F90A
Columns 1057-1088	FF0EEC01
Columns 1089-1120	12A9966C
Columns 1121-1152	871705B1
Columns 1153-1184	E935FF30
Columns 1185-1216	46E32957
Columns 1217-1248	546D69FC
Columns 1249-1280	B8A1BD06
Row 865	
Columns 1025-1056	6A80EA6F
Columns 1057-1088	71A29506
Columns 1089-1120	EF78AACF
Columns 1121-1152	8D52B5ED
Columns 1153-1184	9F0A4966
Columns 1185-1216	61B3B68E
Columns 1217-1248	4B17AF96
Columns 1249-1280	5B282C2E
Row 897	
Columns 1025-1056	75582272

Columns 1057-1088	16E54299
Columns 1089-1120	7D070B9C
Columns 1121-1152	AB130157
Columns 1153-1184	76C619D2
Columns 1185-1216	5500E2D5
Columns 1217-1248	1F980459
Columns 1249-1280	5D9C7F83
Row 929	
Columns 1025-1056	6A0DDA1D
Columns 1057-1088	F6E8B610
Columns 1089-1120	25D0E0A1
Columns 1121-1152	242749E0
Columns 1153-1184	FEDA4A06
Columns 1185-1216	072D69D6
Columns 1217-1248	03C7DA79
Columns 1249-1280	51AA3355
Row 961	
Columns 1025-1056	6E9FEFF0
Columns 1057-1088	0797CBF1
Columns 1089-1120	E936C824
Columns 1121-1152	C9C1EAF5
Columns 1153-1184	D4607E46
Columns 1185-1216	88ED7B0E
Columns 1217-1248	92E160AD
Columns 1249-1280	731140AD
Row 993	
Columns 1025-1056	32FEFCAF
Columns 1057-1088	70863B75
Columns 1089-1120	3846F110
Columns 1121-1152	C4E23DFF
Columns 1153-1184	79D3F753
Columns 1185-1216	064648FA
Columns 1217-1248	830452F5
Columns 1249-1280	B9ED8445

4.6 Code Rate = 4/5, Information Block Size = 4096, $M = 512$

The first 4096 columns of \mathbf{G} form a 4096×4096 identity matrix and the remaining 1024 columns of \mathbf{G} form a block matrix composed of 32 rows and 8 columns of circulant matrices, each of size 128×128 . The first row of each circulant is given in hexadecimal format in [Table R-9](#) according to its location in \mathbf{G} . Subsequent rows of each circulant can be computed by applying the corresponding number of right circular shifts to the first row.

Table R-9. First Rows of Circulants in Generator Matrix, r=4/5, k=4096	
Row 1	
Columns 4097-4224	473BC533A12C3596F642673D0DBF1142
Columns 4225-4352	079A3868E1A6F556F0DF3DCA4493AE54
Columns 4353-4480	AE4C50F12AEF6EEDEA9BB30605F4A24C
Columns 4481-4608	B0B2B4B9035331ABF53DE4752E7EDABF
Columns 4609-4736	E7E08EF3E22EE7EFE645E9E59507A206
Columns 4737-4864	52E4A2C06270B2D1A418134BC0D58678
Columns 4865-4992	0A84E53303F4092DB47056AD3C0847AD
Columns 4993-5120	2DEF73813B17101E79A3A58A7E91C4E2
Row 129	
Columns 4097-4224	667AA815610234DBA0FFA951CABB8BA7
Columns 4225-4352	A3271642E4BCDD24F8D89BD783317ABB
Columns 4353-4480	CC64FA95F06AE45C7E38935D78BF5F80
Columns 4481-4608	510CE9ABC6156F008B317C79E0122B09
Columns 4609-4736	3CB09E20016A5F93E207C144E889F3B9
Columns 4737-4864	AE6185E4345C5971E03AD499EF850D33
Columns 4865-4992	FA8B392CE78B5712290CB2F518F3E0CC
Columns 4993-5120	429C39F0915EB60CA0545B6AB2967149
Row 257	
Columns 4097-4224	FE9FF6C26898CB926F9BCD129AA52083
Columns 4225-4352	3FC159DB58B64D39CB27847434F177E2
Columns 4353-4480	E040D71365D96A1D54FD20051D3A50E7
Columns 4481-4608	E8AC736B6D2BB5468FBF68DDF5789C2F
Columns 4609-4736	4954E4153CFF0F52F8F8F5B243A03E2B
Columns 4737-4864	99A1DDD23204D103E323158E0FEE7673
Columns 4865-4992	43C2A07046BA1B4307BA6CEC7D740CFE
Columns 4993-5120	CB4E113F94C6CAA4652EFD867B43D199
Row 385	
Columns 4097-4224	081E779BF01F34C97337A3ABC8698644
Columns 4225-4352	9C9E794155E27547283C1AB2706A388D
Columns 4353-4480	FB9DFD194731EC2AE99EA6B641B309A2
Columns 4481-4608	258D45A1BBEAFFC787E61289A54A2473
Columns 4609-4736	FDF3E96C7679E979911C4BE65A333250
Columns 4737-4864	178259F846AA95577C2EC448EE709423
Columns 4865-4992	A61BE7CCED0342965CA234AF02914916
Columns 4993-5120	E045B3C585714F272D40C8085AE5E8F4
Row 513	
Columns 4097-4224	7FB352B26E544BDC18D76B323C3CE1BB
Columns 4225-4352	8421967EE08A6F719B675F06F13FF05B
Columns 4353-4480	672C29DC5B80E18E2F4C42D0F6D5D6D4
Columns 4481-4608	7DE072F73A8015862A275B2CEA2FFC1C

Columns 4609-4736	284B87ABA22362D98952442BBDFBF4A3
Columns 4737-4864	2B798BCD5D8C0B02BBE5DE4A96569F99
Columns 4865-4992	409E72F4138595F8B3C14074BD8E33E0
Columns 4993-5120	3B07838358BBAE631C8258D6B07D2E1C
Row 641	
Columns 4097-4224	403149A1C88E4D4893FE719B2638B7FF
Columns 4225-4352	9886F3E90FC018699F3B39183F2219DC
Columns 4353-4480	F5B0D3AA451225867913FF8FF979BBE0
Columns 4481-4608	795DFCBCC98210C028FD21380EBDDABF
Columns 4609-4736	0BBE0D91FA504DC4DC8848AEA001577F
Columns 4737-4864	51653E755F6CB4F75ACE347EC899304D
Columns 4865-4992	1D0EE239D8A6C2E2EA13D4CFB3394FCA
Columns 4993-5120	BF707E3ACD882B91FDDD44A7EA0D1F3D
Row 769	
Columns 4097-4224	14EB386A5A4524983682993353F8D76E
Columns 4225-4352	F9850534D2FB4F19F787897435C5EB0F
Columns 4353-4480	B680840F8D34A0995BA0A94E309A9194
Columns 4481-4608	6C66CAA0567BFFD609B6484BCD477702
Columns 4609-4736	B62A4053A6916719693D50608EC1D717
Columns 4737-4864	23C38E6F64963EE836ADC6BBF39F4CD1
Columns 4865-4992	A40947C16AEAD43F621457BDB766A157
Columns 4993-5120	DD6118ACF503356D0B3479828C296016
Row 897	
Columns 4097-4224	AAB1061EC9FA6BA21E81D7E22D3A7ED2
Columns 4225-4352	F902B6C336258F5B6B54628AC96116DE
Columns 4353-4480	5968E3167BB1E221714B0F4B3B9D7E0A
Columns 4481-4608	F12374361559D0F0E0C7FCC959B1A9D8
Columns 4609-4736	C103B779B3A769AA8D955160E4B9F9B7
Columns 4737-4864	231B28E0B7490C8EB883F29AF6CC4F12
Columns 4865-4992	A7D1FA32F82AAF128FBC6AC53532AB89
Columns 4993-5120	17AC06392CDAC681817D2F5475016296
Row 1025	
Columns 4097-4224	434D8612F27169A49ED244393B87DB5E
Columns 4225-4352	B66D806A5A9ADF46D83C7DCFDDB4B72CA
Columns 4353-4480	A78E0C64307885C6E67C870BD21EC431
Columns 4481-4608	11B79B0BB0B977D9792535C16AA7D982
Columns 4609-4736	B597FD60982B8C42D019390EFA14B3D5
Columns 4737-4864	C57FF5CFA1C438AC576782A5B48B78AA
Columns 4865-4992	AE278E95DA048F720B7DB5FB6488287B
Columns 4993-5120	893C7E7E8DCB6E5ED5DB819D8901B32C
Row 1153	
Columns 4097-4224	B7BA8906FC3AEADE22254872ECA99117
Columns 4225-4352	74F39404FA2779F4C55D649E5A6AA628
Columns 4353-4480	4A1F8910EBF76F2F4E3EF686266CEBB8

Columns 4481-4608	8363A57CF1377C68419BEFE6C848FEDA
Columns 4609-4736	8F141154BFA88D31446EF367ED965F98
Columns 4737-4864	1242B3F840426E98010B84A957090390
Columns 4865-4992	9CE9E0B619E61C4A481F1DD44360BCAC
Columns 4993-5120	0938AE511B2B47A42F5F59FBF547D991
Row 1281	
Columns 4097-4224	85B68FFC07A32A495D9A708FAECD2C41
Columns 4225-4352	69CFDFFD21D6B2CF3F91CF5820823B83
Columns 4353-4480	7D62406050908C82C21CF32B862166F2
Columns 4481-4608	82AF2DF8E6CADB5D043FBF863ACE6599
Columns 4609-4736	700097EE5FDDD825468C544985C983CE
Columns 4737-4864	69EE0178288A8E1A12009EBF2E4382DE
Columns 4865-4992	2B8D59DE631991AE1B67C70786B43BE2
Columns 4993-5120	860FC3354C9FE4253EBF307D1C643E22
Row 1409	
Columns 4097-4224	905330D76B16340120BB399A08061CBE
Columns 4225-4352	9D5765CE993D7092A8150DE46D6CA810
Columns 4353-4480	E03534D4DA2B66A0BF2AEF3B833E18DF
Columns 4481-4608	6C1C0D9EAB1E26FD2481F6BB6AB674C6
Columns 4609-4736	D98BD8D3FC0E0557352CF52EEA654A92
Columns 4737-4864	0DF8D4B0FD41AD3EE547119C2446F840
Columns 4865-4992	4C1F458D1E2F4B70D9023F0DFC06EFE9
Columns 4993-5120	24349C5D9DE2B048DC74D3E888043526
Row 1537	
Columns 4097-4224	E864E5EE002EB3B4C31A8D3B3E22D2C6
Columns 4225-4352	B3C4136542237F8E3C75AA228AB1B2F5
Columns 4353-4480	43DF20DF407EAC80CAF22FDDADD586C9
Columns 4481-4608	9414219FF80742652531AC5CC0E52866
Columns 4609-4736	1A68E6BC5CA7FCA386396D0F56A2E7A3
Columns 4737-4864	D9EC25B8DEA08EDB6A9E6CFFEC7B15C1
Columns 4865-4992	CD48176480B2E0FED349142BE9888043
Columns 4993-5120	9A70BAD89B53A4461301DF6C1763EB67
Row 1665	
Columns 4097-4224	5C9B0F852875D4B06EFA7FF418710592
Columns 4225-4352	6F7C0712083341F6A97F398A275243DC
Columns 4353-4480	3D046D9B0B0B6AB3FEB99F72A70BAF35
Columns 4481-4608	50F7B484C2530BEF63537B68EBDCF01C
Columns 4609-4736	672E8B1DD956431036302F8557CBB4E0
Columns 4737-4864	C9CAD206AB0AD88C655E0F52C70AEEA1
Columns 4865-4992	FF7EC97F9439C9D4CD71487F10065DE0
Columns 4993-5120	532339617D706AEFA50A23B90B57978C
Row 1793	
Columns 4097-4224	B7E0C9A5F3EF66B9ABA49150144FCBEF
Columns 4225-4352	2C9E63DC18BE8ADDA0FD7E7E8F7FC5FE

Columns 4353-4480	5C55C60E14C3D7AC4D00D9F6C827E1EC
Columns 4481-4608	4E40D57E1740089DB1248707D195C038
Columns 4609-4736	4500AD976DD321E6133113D244711330
Columns 4737-4864	0260379D0A20D10A899019157631007D
Columns 4865-4992	4DF741A808694A9956E493B4668B67FD
Columns 4993-5120	F89442CABAA2262C398171D62E938504
Row 1921	
Columns 4097-4224	CCF8A4E13D655D5591DC40D2C6607CEF
Columns 4225-4352	353E539A020B0C608F843A855BA9B7AE
Columns 4353-4480	CD31CCCB9388FECDEBEE1CCF42943E77
Columns 4481-4608	9CA39E64D8AC9E23F15A0CB4C73ACB80
Columns 4609-4736	3BF0F0DA9576923D95089979081ACA77
Columns 4737-4864	359B090725B62278F00D0222CAD4C0FF
Columns 4865-4992	4ABA29056D55C5AAD990AA10A9A1A9B2
Columns 4993-5120	27A09750826682C157BD7CD2178FDC96
Row 2049	
Columns 4097-4224	AFC3076AF8AFB82B45FE8F2628F489F1
Columns 4225-4352	2CFA95663A96A30FB3831F756D9E666A
Columns 4353-4480	011EE24F6C5EE283C3EE09A1D5FAF1B9
Columns 4481-4608	7B49CB7B94EDEB207221A9436E1FFDF5
Columns 4609-4736	5D36302EEBDD74AD27158F4D9DF0FA6E
Columns 4737-4864	497015959B333E79885FBE22B9B72707
Columns 4865-4992	E330EEAD520B31BAD1A5DC55EF54193A
Columns 4993-5120	D6C112F89677E27A26F1DC62E08DF49C
Row 2177	
Columns 4097-4224	2DF5B0291E619A18D802502086037C46
Columns 4225-4352	730D20AE9364A6AD090B789D8AA6C6CC
Columns 4353-4480	EA476A585503E90BCAAD943DD30E1BCC
Columns 4481-4608	1D5C236ED01E9E5C8E94E96FA7252ABF
Columns 4609-4736	3EB2DB84FB4837EA5153CA825D11F86B
Columns 4737-4864	574E63C92DD0E75AD8DDFF2B37CC97C9
Columns 4865-4992	5E83299E60C44293BF0824C62EB7980C
Columns 4993-5120	5678B852002834EB2D630EAC536FFB78
Row 2305	
Columns 4097-4224	9A41F048C1C68187734BFB916EC3BFAF
Columns 4225-4352	4B23BDA1162B30CB7AEA9F03BEBCF597
Columns 4353-4480	C65460BFAF9C8913608F9888E738F4A1
Columns 4481-4608	017AEE470FCA60F9711E9BE5EB98E7C9
Columns 4609-4736	4EE8869A59EDF8BDD52C5B5388B35249
Columns 4737-4864	8EB0D25B439273CA6545E82E69D8677C
Columns 4865-4992	5B23991A53041EA4B276405C156A9DE5
Columns 4993-5120	A90889BC74530A5F87CCF024E591E18F
Row 2433	
Columns 4097-4224	22735E1E720A8B3C29A80F3696D6F157

Columns 4225-4352	F68ED2F2389D5D2CDC59D706495D815F
Columns 4353-4480	D0EE25B73218D5717572387BFA03A7C2
Columns 4481-4608	A0717B27763FE223BDA3EB0DAFBEBF276
Columns 4609-4736	9DBB8235D11298BEE28B39772ED91A35
Columns 4737-4864	92DE6FED2F6766E01DBA188153DEA205
Columns 4865-4992	48930E9A21873E62863CA15D6DB058D9
Columns 4993-5120	61A29088FE3983D0E1699EF0AFA5FD1
Row 2561	
Columns 4097-4224	A73005690098889382252873E627D6FB
Columns 4225-4352	7862DE8A3D0F1A9387963F38A82E4703
Columns 4353-4480	78BAB9252EE72FB0C798C7C684B6E789
Columns 4481-4608	B7480D9712BFA72D122F243674AD887F
Columns 4609-4736	EC1851EB80A37133B68F0F709DB32E05
Columns 4737-4864	A809CB3638414FD6E156821BDAC256E0
Columns 4865-4992	B75342B6CFF7ED428521AB48A4C55D66
Columns 4993-5120	C9AB047D79A484289C820E8FADD87251
Row 2689	
Columns 4097-4224	A69C02525644F41D03197EF26112D606
Columns 4225-4352	3DF71AD0410035AE1AE7B0AB310B6967
Columns 4353-4480	C4F82E31B4D9B491EF8E4992FDBA61B0
Columns 4481-4608	B6B367CDE8DE0CAE22875F641288E733
Columns 4609-4736	5C142A9C7C2E259BD38D66117E9E861C
Columns 4737-4864	D27BF85E8EEE1920B57D0C62B512E2D6
Columns 4865-4992	68B4500340B7B92EDD05A44D36AC1651
Columns 4993-5120	4E77C4ABE92FE174B5D9F79070685288
Row 2817	
Columns 4097-4224	A22B2A6C9A75D7A6EEA5A0DF8A4950E2
Columns 4225-4352	24C4830123FAE1EB6EB0AC9C2D8C508E
Columns 4353-4480	1BB99D6785EBCCDD9CD6A50CF53CCA00
Columns 4481-4608	0624E36FD0817F2E198340098E60DFBF
Columns 4609-4736	A4EB92DD48085594C6F755C563F35020
Columns 4737-4864	04BDFF9A2309C6E673CE08D94A45BBC4
Columns 4865-4992	8B8EC43906C28869AD4E41FB147A7696
Columns 4993-5120	8AB66E9B68FA00BEF90D3E078D0C6FFC
Row 2945	
Columns 4097-4224	89A79E9CF0BE90A3D86305B6491A49B9
Columns 4225-4352	222A27A68236765AB32D41B1E0616C83
Columns 4353-4480	99931668E57EB6378C8F4ED1C27BEDD3
Columns 4481-4608	35166846D0C673B9A8D2184C1901433A
Columns 4609-4736	4D768A5E0109B5CBC198869334D81C43
Columns 4737-4864	2C6A48CC47FD21F9608107FF80FE37AA
Columns 4865-4992	4DD3A7395630BE4B64F776C5FC6B2C31
Columns 4993-5120	4DC16B1E2B2A7F6E0E9FDAE3B60F8FAA

Row 3073	
Columns 4097-4224	CFA794F49FA5A0D88BB31D8FCA7EA8BB
Columns 4225-4352	A7AE7EE8A68580E3E922F9E13359B284
Columns 4353-4480	91F72AE8F2D6BF7830A1F83B3CDBD463
Columns 4481-4608	CE95C0EC1F609370D7E791C870229C1E
Columns 4609-4736	71EF3FDF60E2878478934DB285DEC9DC
Columns 4737-4864	0E95C103008B6BCDD2DAF85CAE732210
Columns 4865-4992	8326EE83C1FBA56FDD15B2DDB31FE7F2
Columns 4993-5120	3BA0BB43F83C67BDA1F6AEE46AEF4E62
Row 3201	
Columns 4097-4224	565083780CA89ACAA70CCFB4A888AE35
Columns 4225-4352	1210FAD0EC9602CC8C96B0A86D3996A3
Columns 4353-4480	C0B07FDDA73454C25295F72BD5004E80
Columns 4481-4608	ACCF973FC30261C990525AA0CBA006BD
Columns 4609-4736	9F079F09A405F7F87AD98429096F2A7E
Columns 4737-4864	EB8C9B13B84C06E42843A47689A9C528
Columns 4865-4992	DAAA1A175F598DCFDDBAD426CA43AD479
Columns 4993-5120	1BA78326E75F38EB6ED09A45303A6425
Row 3329	
Columns 4097-4224	48F42033B7B9A05149DC839C90291E98
Columns 4225-4352	9B2CEBE50A7C2C264FC6E7D674063589
Columns 4353-4480	F5B6DEAEBF72106BA9E6676564C17134
Columns 4481-4608	6D5954558D23519150AAF88D7008E634
Columns 4609-4736	1FA962FBAB864A5F867C9D6CF4E087AA
Columns 4737-4864	5D7AA674BA4B1D8CD7AE9186F1D3B23B
Columns 4865-4992	047F112791EE97B63FB7B58FF3B94E95
Columns 4993-5120	93BE39A6365C66B877AD316965A72F5B
Row 3457	
Columns 4097-4224	1B58F88E49C00DC6B35855BFF228A088
Columns 4225-4352	5C8ED47B61EEC66B5004FB6E65CBECF3
Columns 4353-4480	77789998FE80925E0237F570E04C5F5B
Columns 4481-4608	ED677661EB7FC3825AB5D5D968C0808C
Columns 4609-4736	2BDB828B19593F41671B8D0D41DF136C
Columns 4737-4864	CB47553C9B3F0EA016CC1554C35E6A7D
Columns 4865-4992	97587FEA91D2098E126EA73CC78658A6
Columns 4993-5120	ADE19711208186CA95C7417A15690C45
Row 3585	
Columns 4097-4224	BE9C169D889339D9654C976A85CFD9F7
Columns 4225-4352	47C4148E3B4712DAA3BAD1AD71873D3A
Columns 4353-4480	1CD630C342C5EBB9183ADE9BEF294E8E
Columns 4481-4608	7014C077A5F96F75BE566C866964D01C
Columns 4609-4736	E72AC43A35AD216672EBB3259B77F9BB
Columns 4737-4864	18DA8B09194FA1F0E876A080C9D6A39F
Columns 4865-4992	809B168A3D88E8E93D995CE5232C2DC2

Columns 4993-5120	C7CFA44A363F628A668D46C398CAF96F
Row 3713	
Columns 4097-4224	D57DBB24AE27ACA1716F8EA1B8AA1086
Columns 4225-4352	7B7796F4A86F1FD54C7576AD01C68953
Columns 4353-4480	E75BE799024482368F069658F7AAAFB0
Columns 4481-4608	975F3AF795E78D255871C71B4F4B77F6
Columns 4609-4736	65CD9C359BB2A82D5353E007166BDD41
Columns 4737-4864	2C5447314DB027B10B130071AD0398D1
Columns 4865-4992	DE19BC7A6BBCF6A0FF021AABF12920A5
Columns 4993-5120	58BAED484AF89E29D4DBC170CEF1D369
Row 3841	
Columns 4097-4224	4C330B2D11E15B5CB3815E09605338A6
Columns 4225-4352	75E3D1A3541E0E284F6556D68D3C8A9E
Columns 4353-4480	E5BB3B297DB62CD2907F09996967A0F4
Columns 4481-4608	FF33AE4EE2C8A4A52FCCF5C39D355C39C
Columns 4609-4736	5FE5F09ABA6BCCE02A73401E5F87EAC2
Columns 4737-4864	D75702F4F57670DFA70B1C002F523EEA
Columns 4865-4992	6CE1CE2E05D420CB867EC0166B8E53A9
Columns 4993-5120	9DF9801A1C33058DD116A0AE7278BBB9
Row 3969	
Columns 4097-4224	4CF0B0C792DD8FDB3ECEAE6F2B7F663D
Columns 4225-4352	106A1C296E47C14C1498B045D57DEFB5
Columns 4353-4480	968F6D8C790263C353CF307EF90C1F21
Columns 4481-4608	66E6B632F6614E58267EF096C37718A3
Columns 4609-4736	3D46E5D10E993EB6DF81518F885EDA1B
Columns 4737-4864	6FF518FD48BB8E9DDBED4AC0F4F5EB89
Columns 4865-4992	BCC64D21A65DB379ABE2E4DC21F109FF
Columns 4993-5120	2EC0CE7B5D40973D13ECF713B01C6F10

5.0 Synchronization

Current receiver/demodulator designs can perform either coherent or non-coherent detection and demodulation. To accomplish symbol/bit synchronization, the transmitted synchronization sequence must contain sufficient transitions to ensure symbol/bit acquisition and tracking. At the same time, the symbol/bit synchronizer loop bandwidth should be designed for optimal phase-noise filtering and symbol tracking performance. Since the use of LDPC code does not guarantee sufficient bit/symbol transitions to acquire or maintain synchronization, it is highly recommended that a pseudo-randomizer be used after LDPC encoding in accordance with Section 6.0.

The ASM, depicted in [Figure R-8](#) and [Table R-10](#), is not randomized. Randomization ensures that coded symbols are spectrally near-white, thus allowing each ASM to provide synchronization for a set of randomized codeblocks in a codeblock frame.

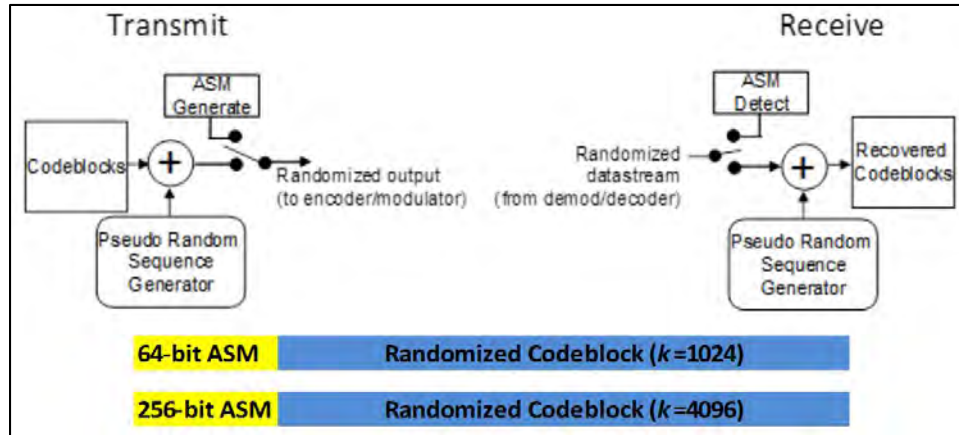


Figure R-8. ASM/Codeblock Structure

Table R-10. ASM Definition	
64-bit Sequence	Definition (hex)
A	FCB88938D8D76A4F
\bar{A}	034776C7272895B0

At the transmitter side, the ASM is prepended to each set of randomized codeblocks as the synchronization header. At the receiver side, the ASM is detected and located in the received data stream. Refer to [Figure R-8](#).

Length of the ASM is determined by the information block length (k). For $k=1024$ the ASM length will be 64 bits. For $k=4096$ the ASM will be 256 bits. The ASM is constructed with 64-bit sequences. The 64-bit ASM requires one 64-bit sequence; the 256-bit ASM sequence requires four 64-bit sequences. Let A be one 64-bit sequence and \bar{A} is the inverse of A . The structure of the 64-bit sequence is A ; the structure of the 256-bit ASM is $AA\bar{A}\bar{A}$. [Table R-10](#) defines the two 64-bit sequences.

The resulting randomized codeblock plus ASM is transmitted leftmost bits first, making the first series of bits to be transmitted as FCB8..... or 111110010111000..... This is true for both 64-bit and 256-bit ASMs.

With the addition of the ASM prepended to the codeblock, over-the-air channel rate is no longer the inverse of the code rate r . [Table R-11](#) shows the exact bandwidth expansion factor for each choice of code rate and information block length.

Table R-11. Bandwidth Expansion Factor			
Information Block Length, k	Bandwidth Expansion Factor		
	Rate 1/2	Rate 2/3	Rate 4/5
1024	33/16	25/16	21/16
4096	33/16	25/16	21/16

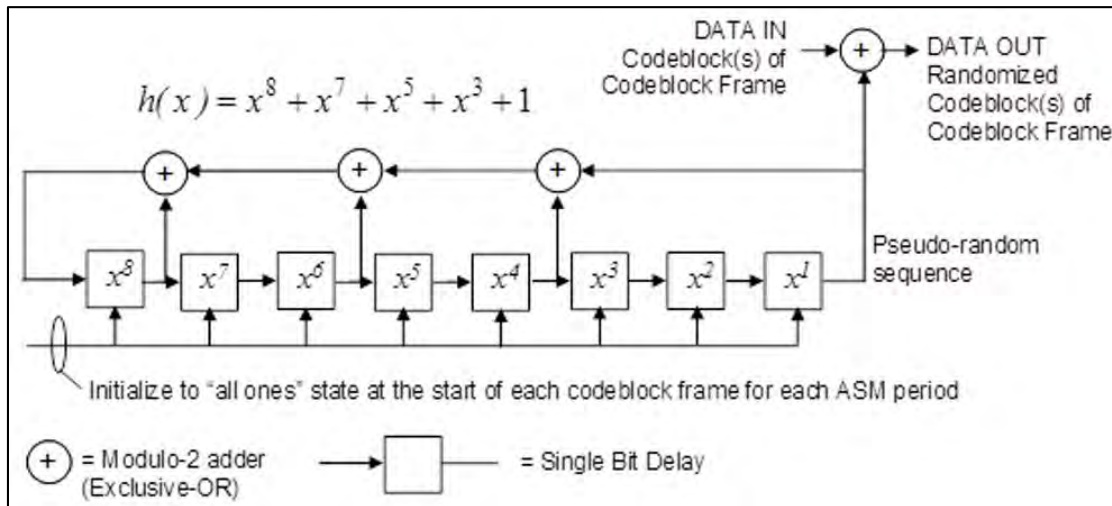
As an example, assume an incoming baseband data rate of 5 megabits per second (Mbps). If an information block length of 1024 bits and rate 1/2 are chosen, the new over-the-air channel rate will be:

$$(5 \text{ Mbps}) \cdot (33/16) = 10.3125 \text{ Mbps}$$

6.0 Randomization

At the transmitter/encoder, a set of codeblock(s) in a codeblock frame shall be randomized by exclusive-ORing the first bit of the first codeblock with the first bit of the pseudo-random sequence until the end of the codeblock. The pseudo-randomizer resets to the initial state of “all ones” at the start of each codeblock frame for each ASM period.

The pseudo-random sequence is generated using the following polynomial: $h(x) = x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^3 + 1$. It has a maximal length of 255 bits with the first 40 bits of the pseudo-random sequence from the generator as 1111 1111 0100 1000 0000 1110 1100 0000 1001 1010..... The sequence begins at the first bit of a first codeblock in a codeblock frame and repeats after 255 bits, continuing repeatedly until the end of the last codeblock in a codeblock frame. The leftmost bit of the pseudo-random sequence is the first bit to be exclusive-ORed with the first bit of the codeblock. [Error! Reference source not found.](#) illustrates the pseudo-randomizer block diagram.



At the receiver, each original codeblock(s) of a codeblock frame is reconstructed using the same pseudo-random sequence. After locating the ASM, the pseudo-random sequence is exclusive-ORed with the received data bits immediately following the ASM. The pseudo-randomizer resets to the initial state of “all ones” at the start of each received codeblock frame for each ASM period.

7.0 Performance

The trade that must be made when choosing the information block size and coding rate is one between required coding gain, bandwidth expansion, and fading channel characteristics. Detection performance of the code is tightly coupled to the type of SOQPSK-TG/FQPSK-B/FQPSK-JR demodulator used. Plots of simulated performance for all six combinations of information block size and code rates with two different types of SOQPSK-TG/FQPSK-

B/FQPSK-JR demodulators on are shown in [Figure R-9](#) and [Figure R-10](#). Other demodulator configurations are considered in Perrins.²

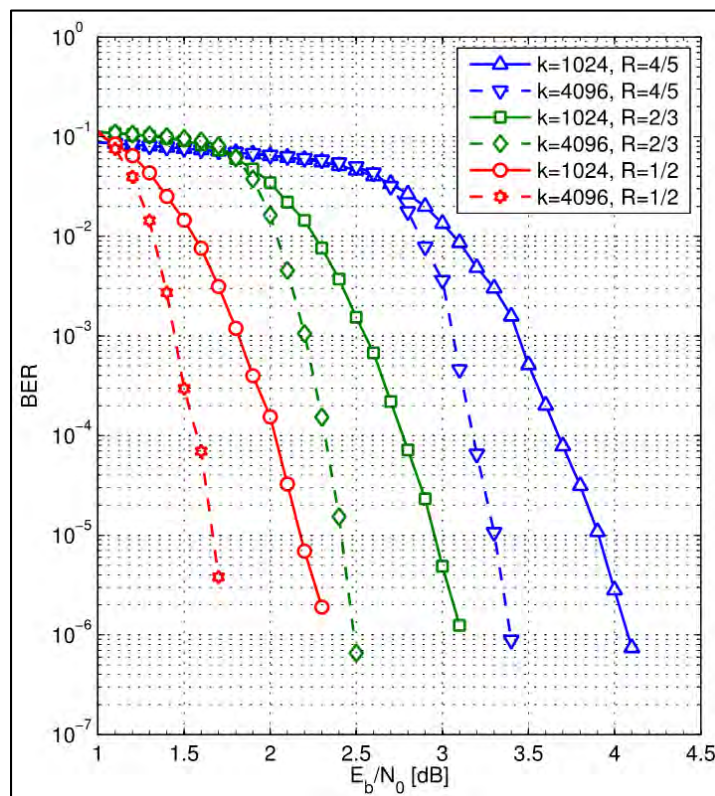


Figure R-9. LDPC Detection Performance with 4-state Trellis Demodulator

² E. Perrins, "FEC Systems for Aeronautical Telemetry", IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, vol. 49, no. 4, pp. 2340-2352, October 2013.

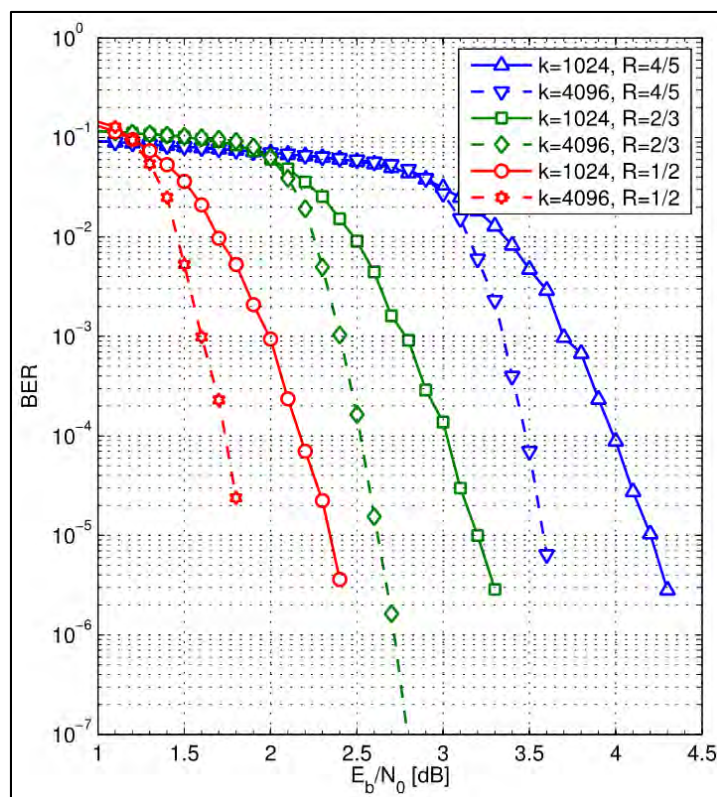


Figure R-10. LDPC Detection Performance with Symbol-by-Symbol Demodulator

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- E. Perrins, "FEC Systems for Aeronautical Telemetry", IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems, vol. 49, no. 4, pp. 2340-2352, October 2013.

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APPENDIX S

Space-Time Coding for Telemetry Systems

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Acronyms

SOQPSK	shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying
STC	space-time code

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APPENDIX S

Space-Time Coding for Telemetry Systems

1.0 Code Description

The space-time code (STC) used in this standard is based on the Alamouti STC¹ and applied only to shaped offset quadrature phase shift keying (SOQPSK)-TG or any of its fully interoperable variants. The Alamouti STC may be described in terms of the offset QPSK IRIG 106 symbol-to-phase mapping convention illustrated in Figure M-2 in [Appendix M](#). Figure M-2 is reproduced here as [Figure S-1](#).

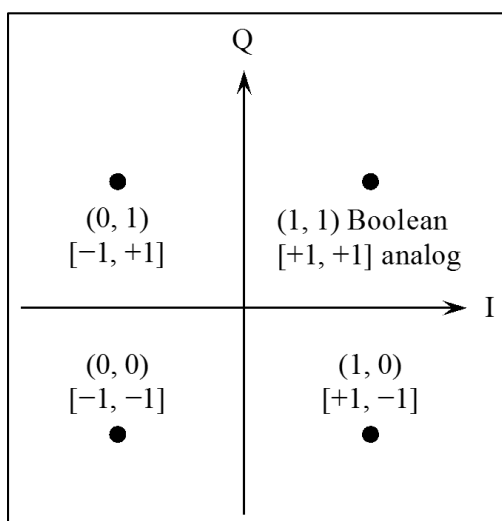


Figure S-1. Offset QPSK IRIG 106 Symbol-to-Phase Mapping Convention

The starting point is the normalized analog values corresponding to each of the offset QPSK symbols. Let $[a_n, b_n]$ with $a_n = \pm 1$, $b_n = \pm 1$ be the analog value of the n -th symbol. Suppose the bit sequence defines the sequence of symbols

$$[a_0, b_0], [a_1, b_1], [a_2, b_2], [a_3, b_3], \dots, [a_{2k}, b_{2k}], [a_{2k+1}, b_{2k+1}], \dots$$

The Alamouti STC organizes the symbols into blocks of two symbols, starting with the even-indexed blocks as shown. The Alamouti STC assigns the k -th block of symbols

$$[a_{2k}, b_{2k}], [a_{2k+1}, b_{2k+1}]$$

to antenna 0 and antenna 1 over two consecutive symbol times as shown below.

antenna	symbol time $2k$	symbol time $2k+1$
0	$[a_{2k}, b_{2k}]$	$[-a_{2k+1}, b_{2k+1}]$
1	$[a_{2k+1}, b_{2k+1}]$	$[a_{2k}, -b_{2k}]$

¹ S. Alamouti. "A Simple Transmit diversity Technique for Wireless Communications." *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 16, no. 8, pp. 1451-1458, October 1998.

Using the bit (Boolean) assignments shown in [Figure S-1](#), the Alamouti encoder can be restated in terms of the input bits as follows. Let the sequence of input bits be

$$b_0 \ b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3 \mid b_4 \ b_5 \ b_6 \ b_7 \mid \dots \mid b_{4k} \ b_{4k+1} \ b_{4k+2} \ b_{4k+3} \mid \dots$$

The STC encoder groups the bits into non-overlapping blocks of four bits each as indicated by the vertical lines. The STC encoder produces two bit streams in parallel: \mathbf{b}_0 , which is applied to antenna 0, and \mathbf{b}_1 , which is applied to antenna 1. The relationship between the input bit sequence and these two bit sequences is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_0 &= b_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 \bar{b}_3 \mid b_4 b_5 \bar{b}_6 \bar{b}_7 \mid \dots \mid b_{4k} b_{4k+1} \bar{b}_{4k+2} \bar{b}_{4k+3} \mid \dots \\ \mathbf{b}_1 &= b_2 b_3 b_0 b_1 \mid b_6 b_7 b_4 b_5 \mid \dots \mid b_{4k+2} b_{4k+3} b_{4k} b_{4k+1} \mid \dots \end{aligned}$$

where \bar{b}_n is the logical complement of bit b_n .

An important point here is the notion of even- and odd-indexed bits. The SOQPSK-TG modulator treats even-indexed and odd-indexed bits slightly differently. Each code block must begin with an even-indexed bit.

An example of encoding is as follows. Suppose the input bit sequence is

$$1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0$$

The two STC encoded bit sequences are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_0 &= 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ \mathbf{b}_1 &= 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{aligned}$$

To make provision for the estimation of frequency offset, differential timing, and the channels, a block of known bits, called pilot bits, is periodically inserted into each of the two bit streams. A 128-bit pilot block is inserted every 3200 Alamouti-encoded bits. The pilot bits inserted into \mathbf{b}_0 bit stream are denoted \mathbf{p}_0 and the bit pilot bits inserted into the \mathbf{b}_1 bit stream are denoted \mathbf{p}_1 . These pilot bit sequences are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}_0 &= 10101000100011011001101011010100 \\ &\quad 11011100010000000100100101000111 \\ &\quad 11100010100100100000001000111011 \\ &\quad 00101011010110011011000100010101 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}_1 &= 11100011110001110111011101100001 \\ &\quad 11110000011100000011011010111110 \\ &\quad 01111101011011000000111000001111 \\ &\quad 10000110111011101110001111000111 \end{aligned}$$

A notional diagram illustrating how \mathbf{p}_0 and \mathbf{p}_1 are periodically inserted into \mathbf{b}_0 and \mathbf{b}_1 , respectively, is illustrated in [Figure S-2](#). Note that the bits comprising \mathbf{b}_0 and \mathbf{b}_1 may change with every occurrence as defined by the input data, but the pilot bits \mathbf{p}_0 and \mathbf{p}_1 do not change with each occurrence.

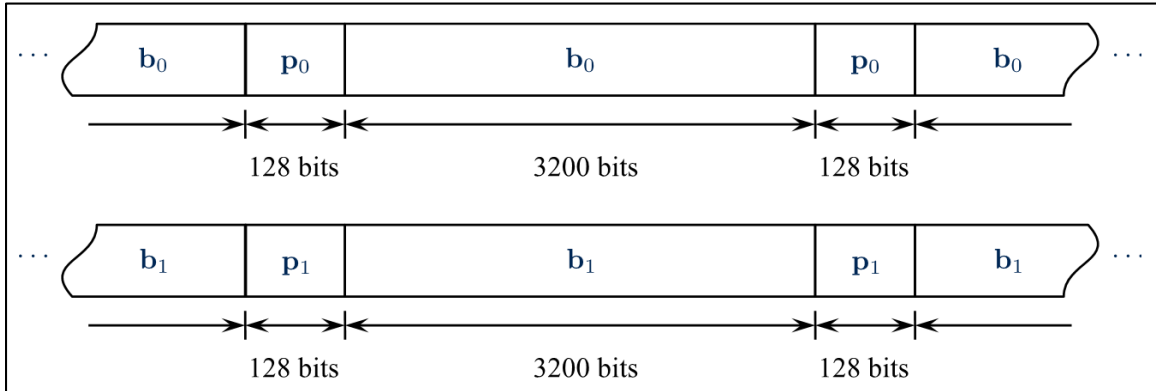


Figure S-2. Notional Diagram Illustrating the Periodic Insertion of 128 Pilot Bits Every 3200 Alamouti-Encoded Bits

2.0 Modulation

The bit sequences described in the previous section are modulated by a pair of SOQPSK-TG modulators (or modulator/transmitters). The modulators should be constructed and used as follows.

- The modulators share a common clock. This common clock is 26/25 times the input clock to accommodate the periodic insertion of 128 pilot bits every 3200 Alamouti-encoded bits.
- The modulators should share a common carrier reference. If this is not possible, the two carrier references should be phase-locked ideally, or frequency-locked at a minimum.
- Randomization, if required, should be applied before the STC encoder.
- Differential encoding should be disabled. The periodically inserted pilot bits are to be used by the demodulator to estimate the magnitudes and phases of the antenna-0-to-receiver channel and the antenna-1-to-receiver channel. There is no need to use differential encoding because data-aided phase estimates do not possess a phase ambiguity.²

[Figure S-3](#) is a notional block diagram that shows the relationship between the input data and clock, the bit-level space-time encoder, the periodic pilot bit insertion, and the SOQPSK-TG modulation.

² M. Rice. *Digital Communications: A Discrete-Time Approach*. Pearson/Prentice-Hall. Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2009.

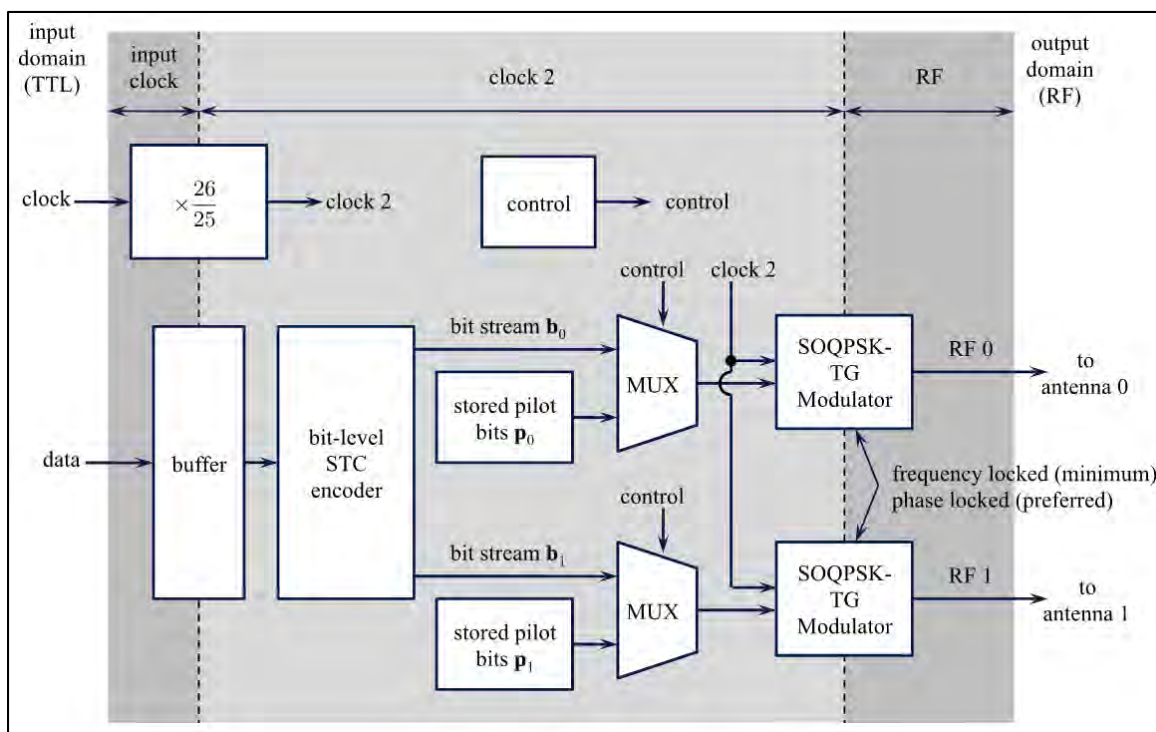


Figure S-3. A Notional Block Diagram of the Space-Time Code Transmitter

3.0 Resources

Jensen, et al.³ first described the application of space-time coding to the two-antenna problem. Experimental flights confirmed the effectiveness of the technique.^{4,5,6}

³ Jensen, M., M. Rice, and A. Anderson. "Aeronautical Telemetry Using Multiple-Antenna Transmitters." *IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems*, vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 262-272, January 2007.

⁴ M. Rice, "Space-Time Coding for Aeronautical Telemetry: Part 1 – System Description," in *Proceedings of the International Telemetry Conference*, Las Vegas, NV, October 2011.

⁵ Rice, M. and K. Temple, "Space-Time Coding for Aeronautical Telemetry: part II – Experimental Results," in *Proceedings of the International Telemetry Conference*, Las Vegas, NV, October 2011.

⁶ K. Temple, "Performance Evaluation of Space-Time coding on an Airborne Test Platform," in *Proceedings of the International Telemetry Conference*, forthcoming.

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****** END OF APPENDIX S ******